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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 fex

To acknowledge the fabric extender module (fex), use the **acknowledge fex** command.

acknowledge fex *id*

Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	The ID of the fabric extender module.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Active links between the chassis and the Fabric interconnect must exist to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to acknowledge the fabric extender module.

```
Switch-A # acknowledge fex 2  
Switch-A * # commit-buffer  
Switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
acknowledge fault	
acknowledge 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* [**ignorecompcheck**] [**set-startup-only**]+

Syntax Description

<i>version</i>	Firmware version.
ignorecompcheck	(Optional) Ignores the results of the compatibility check.
set-startup-only	(Optional) Activates the firmware only on next startup.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Board controller (/chassis/server/boardcontroller)

Input output module (/chassis/iom)

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **ignorecompcheck** keyword to ignore the results of the automatic compatibility check when you activate the firmware.

Use the **set-startup-only** keyword to activate the specified Input output module (IOM) firmware version only on the next startup of the IOM. The system will not restart at this time. This keyword is available only in the IOM command mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to activate a specific version of system software, ignoring the compatibility check:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # activate firmware 3.0 ignorecompcheck
switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show version	

activate firmware (fabric)

To activate kernal or system firmware on a fabric interconnect, use the **activate firmware** command.

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

Syntax Description

kernel-version	Specifies switch kernel firmware.
<i>kernel-version</i>	Kernel firmware version.
system-version	Specifies switch system firmware.
<i>system-version</i>	System firmware version.
ignorecompcheck	(Optional) Ignores the results of the compatability check.
force	(Optional) Forces the upgrade.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **ignorecompcheck** keyword to ignore the results of the automatic compatability check when you activate the firmware.

Examples

The following example shows how to activate a specific version of kernal software on fabric interconnect A, ignoring the compatibility check:

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show version	

activate internal firmware

To activate a new internal firmware version, use the **activate internal firmware** command.

activate internal firmware *version* [**ignorecompcheck**]

Syntax Description

<i>version</i>	The version number of the internal firmware version that you want to upgrade the system to. The maximum length of the version string is 512 characters.
ignorecompcheck	(Optional) Use this option to ignore the compatibility check between the versions.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to activate the internal firmware version.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # activate internal firmware 1.4(1) ignorecompcheck
Switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
activate firmware	

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

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

add alertgroups

```
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
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

log-full	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.
none	Specifies no action.
on-change-of-association	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.
on-clear	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.
timer	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

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

service-profile-server	Specifies service profile server privileges.
service-profile-server-policy	Specifies service profile server policy privileges.
service-profile-storage	Specifies service profile storage privileges.
service-profile-storage-policy	Specifies service profile storage policy privileges.
operations	Specifies operations privileges.
server-equipment	Specifies server equipment privileges.
server-maintenance	Specifies server maintenance privileges.
server-policy	Specifies server policy privileges.
server-security	Specifies server security privileges.
pod-config	Specifies pod configuration privileges.
pod-policy	Specifies pod policy privileges.
pod-qos	Specifies pod QoS privileges.
pod-security	Specifies pod security privileges.
read-only	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 #
```

apply pending-changes immediate

To immediately apply pending changes to a service profile, use the **apply pending-changes immediate** command.

apply pending-changes immediate

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to immediately apply pending changes to a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile example
Switch-A /org/service-profile # apply pending-changes immediate
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/server-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
create org	

associate server

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

associate server *{ID | chassis-id/blade-id| restrict-migration}*

Syntax Description

<i>ID</i>	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
<i>chassis-id/blade-id</i>	Chassis and blade identification numbers. The range of valid values is 1 to 4294967295.
<i>restrict-migration</i>	(Optional). Use this option to ensure that the operating system boots appropriately when the service profile is moved to a new server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced with <i>chassis-id/blade-id</i> option.
1.4(1)	The option <i>ID</i> has been introduced to associate a server to the service profile using the slot ID. The option <i>restrict-migration</i> has been 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 restrict-migration
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
associate server-pool	
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*] *restrict-migration*

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.
<i>restrict-migration</i>	(Optional) Qualifier. Use this option to ensure that the operating system boots appropriately when the service profile is moved to a new server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The option <i>restrict-migration</i> 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 restrict-migration
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 *ID chassis-d / blade-id*

Syntax Description

<i>ID</i>	Specifies the server ID. It must be a value between 1 and 255.
<i>chassis-id / blade-id</i>	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.
1.4(1)	This command was modified to include the <i>ID chassis-id / blade-id</i> options.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to back up the system event log (SEL) for a server.

In the command mode of a specific server (/chassis/server), you can run this command without any options.

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

workspace:	Specifies the workspace (flash) directory.
volatile:	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 bootflash: keyword is replaced by the workspace: 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
```

```
Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
```

```
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other third parties and are used and distributed under license.
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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)# 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 file

To clear a license file, use the **clear file** command.

clear file *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the license file.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A license file must exist to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to clear a license file.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # clear file Sample
Switch-A /license* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
install file	

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.
force	(Optional)

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

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.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **clear file** command in the License mode (/license).

Examples

This example shows how to remove 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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```

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```

```
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.
```

clear license

```
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 (/chassis/server)

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 sel (/chassis/server)

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

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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

a	Specifies switch A.
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

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

switch-A#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cluster	

Command	Description
show files	

commit-buffer

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

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

Syntax Description	verify-only (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

chassis-id/server-id/adapter-id

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

a	Specifies switch A.
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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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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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

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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 auth-domain

To create an authentication domain, use the **create auth-domain** command.

create auth-domain *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the authentication domain. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the authentication domain can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to create an authentication domain for the system:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # create auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/auth-domain #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete auth-domain	
scope auth-domain	

create auth-server-group

To create an authentication server group, use the **create auth-server-group** command.

create auth-server-group *Authentication server group*

Syntax Description	<i>Authentication server group</i> The name of the authentication server group. This name can include a maximum of 127 characters.						
Command Default	None						
Command Modes	LDAP (/security/ldap) RADIUS (/security/radius) TACACS (/security/tacacs)						
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification						
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.						
Usage Guidelines	The name of the authentication server group can be alphanumeric, but special characters cannot be used.						
Examples	This example shows to create an authentication server group: Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # scope ldap Switch-A /security/ldap # create auth-server-group Default Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group* # commit-buffer Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group #						
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>scope auth-server-group</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>delete auth-server-group</td><td></td></tr></table>	Command	Description	scope auth-server-group		delete auth-server-group	
Command	Description						
scope auth-server-group							
delete auth-server-group							

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: ftp , scp , sftp , or tftp .
all-configuration	Specifies a server, fabric, and system-related configuration backup.
logical-configuration	Specifies a server and fabric backup.
system-configuration	Specifies a system-related configuration backup.
full-state	Specifies a full state backup for disaster recovery.
disabled	Specifies disabled.
enabled	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 #
```

 create backup**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show backup	
show image	

create bios-policy

To create a BIOS policy, use the **create bios-policy** command.

create bios-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. The name can contain up to 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a BIOS policy and enter org BIOS policy mode.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy and enter org BIOS policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

create bladeserver-disc-policy

To create a compute blade discovery policy, use the **create bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

create bladeserver-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Name of the compute blade discovery policy. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Organization (/org)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	The name of the policy can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.	
Examples	This example shows how to create a computer blade discovery policy. <pre>Switch-A # scope org Switch-A /org # create bladeserver-disc-policy Sample Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy* # commit buffer Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy #</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
	enter bladeserver-disc-policy	
	show bladeserver-disc-policy	
	delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

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:

```
UCS-A# scope org org3
UCS-A /org # scope mac-pool mp1
UCS-A /org/mac-pool # create block 1a:2b:3c:4d:21:31 1b:2a:3c:4d:21:31
UCS-A /org/mac-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-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 sp1
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.
purpose	Specifies the purpose of the policy.
operational	Specifies an operational policy.
utility	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 boot-target

To create a boot-target object, use the **create boot-target** command.

create boot-target {primary| secondary}

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies the primary boot target.
secondary	Specifies the secondary boot target.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

WWN initiator(/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify a boot target for a WWN initiator.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a secondary boot target:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # create boot-target secondary
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target* # commit-buffer
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete boot-target	
enter boot-target	
scope boot-target	
set lun	
set wwn	
show boot-target	
show initiator	

create cap-qual

To create a 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

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

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

To create a dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics class, use the **create class dimm-env-stats** command.

create class dimm-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

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

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class dimm-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class dimm-env-stats	
enter class dimm-env-stats	
scope class dimm-env-stats	
show class dimm-env-stats	

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 env-stats

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

create class env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet server statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to create an environment statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class env-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class env-stats	
enter class env-stats	
scope class env-stats	
show class env-stats	

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 ether-pause-stats

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

create class ether-pause-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to create a class for Ethernet pause statistics:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-pause-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class ether-pause-stats	
enter class ether-pause-stats	
scope class ether-pause-stats	
show class ether-pause-stats	

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 ether-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 fex-env-stats

To create an Fex environment statistics class, use the **create class fex-env-stats** command.

create class fex-env-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Fex environment statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fex-env-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-env-stats	
delete class fex-env-stats	

create class fex-power-summary

To create an Fex power summary statistics class, use the **create class fex-power-summary** command.

create class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Fex power summary statistics class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fex-power-summary
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-power-summary	
delete class fex-power-summary	

create class fex-psu-input-stats

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

create class fex-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

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

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fex-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
scope class fex-psu-input-stats	
delete class fex-psu-input-stats	

create class io-card-stats

To create an Ethernet IO card statistics class, use the **create class io-card-stats** command.

create class io-card-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to create an IO card statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class io-card-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class io-card-stats	
enter class io-card-stats	
scope class io-card-stats	
show class io-card-stats	

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-array-env-stats

To create a class for memory array environment statistics, use the **create class memory-array-env-stats** command.

create class memory-array-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to create a class to store the memory array environment statistics:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class memory-array-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class memory-array-env-stats	
enter class memory-array-env-stats	
scope class memory-array-env-stats	
show class memory-array-env-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 pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To create a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class, use the **create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to create a PCIe fatal completion error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

create class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To create a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal errors statistics class, use the **create class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

create class pcie-fatal-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to create a PCIe fatal error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class pcie-fatal-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To create a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class, use the **create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to create a PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To create a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive errors statistics class, use the **create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to create a PCIe fatal receive errors statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-statss	

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 rack-unit-fan-stats

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

create class rack-unit-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a rack unit fan statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class rack-unit-fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class rack-unit-fan-stats	
delete class rack-unit-fan-stats	

create class rack-unit-psu-stats

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

create class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

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

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy Default
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class rack-unit-psu-stats
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class rack-unit-psu-stats	
delete class rack-unit-psu-stats	

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 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 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 cpu

To create a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **create cpu** command.

create cpu

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command create a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy, and to enter organization CPU mode. Only one CPU qualifier can be created.

Examples

This example shows how to create a CPU qualifier:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch /org/server-qual # create cpu
switch /org/server-qual/cpu* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	
show server-qual	

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-auth

To create a default authentication method for an authentication domain, use the **create default-auth** command.

create default-auth

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a default authentication method for an authentication domain:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # create default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope default-auth	
delete default-auth	

create default-behavior

To create a default behavior mode, use the **create default-behavior** command.

create default-behavior {vhba | vnic}

Syntax Description

vhba	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
vnic	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 dest-interface

To create a destination interface for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **create dest-interface** command.

create dest-interface *slotid portid*

Syntax Description

<i>slotid</i>	The slot ID of the interface. It must be a value between 1-5
<i>portid</i>	The port ID of the interface. It must be a value between 1-40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session)
Ethernet traffic monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a destination interface for the Ethernet traffic monitoring session.

To create a destination interface for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session, replace **eth-traffic-mon** with **fc-traffic-mon**, and **eth-mon-session** with **fc-mon-session**.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # create dest-interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit buffer
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete dest-interface	

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 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-mon-session

To create an Ethernet traffic monitoring session mode, use the **create eth-mon-session** command.

create eth-mon-session *name*

Syntax Description	
<i>name</i>	The name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The name of the session can include alphanumeric characters. You cannot include special characters.

Examples This example shows how to create an Ethernet traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # create eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope eth-mon-session	
	delete eth-mon-session	

create eth-policy

To create an Ethernet policy, use the **create eth-policy** command.

create eth-policy *name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Ethernet 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 Ethernet policy ep100 in org100 mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # create eth-policy ep100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-policy	
	show trans-queue	

create eth-target

To create an Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface, use the **create eth-target** command.

create eth-target *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the Ethernet target endpoint. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

The name of the Ethernet target endpoint can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # create eth-target Testing
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set macaddress	
scope eth-target	
enter eth-target	
show eth-target	
delete eth-target	

create ext-static-ip

To create an external static management IP, use the **create ext-static-ip** command.

create ext-static-ip

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command.

You cannot use this command to set an external static management IP for a service profile that uses an initial template.

Examples

This example shows how to set an external static management IP address for the CIMC.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc # create ext-static-ip
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope ext-static-ip	
enter ext-static-ip	
show ext-static-ip	
delete ext-static-ip	

create fc-mon-session

To create a Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session, use the **create fc-mon-session** command.

create fc-mon-session *Name*

Syntax Description

Name	Name of the monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters, and can include alphanumeric characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.
The name of the Fibre Channel monitoring session cannot include special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # create fc-mon-session Default
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fc-mon-session	
delete fc-mon-session	

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

protection	Specifies that the connection is protected.
none	Specifies no protection.
protected	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

ftp:	Specifies File Transfer Protocol.
scp:	Specifies Secure Copy Protocol.
sftp:	Specifies Secure File Transfer Protocol.
tftp:	Specifies Trivial File Transfer Protocol.
disabled	Specifies disabled.
enabled	Specifies enabled.
merge	Specifies merge.
replace	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	
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)
 Fabric interconnect under Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/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-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # create interface 5 10
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show switch	

create interface fc

To create a Fibre Channel interface for a fabric, use the **create interface fc** command.

create interface fc *slot id port id*

Syntax Description

<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
<i>port id</i>	The port identification of the interface. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to create a fibre channel interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # create interface fc 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fc* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope interface fc	
enter interface fc	
show interface fc	
delete interface fc	

create interface fcoe

To create a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric, use the **create interface fcoe** command.

create interface fcoe *slot id* *port id*

Syntax Description

<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
<i>port id</i>	The port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # create interface fcoe 3 40
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fcoe* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fcoe #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope interface fcoe	
enter interface fcoe	
show interface fcoe	
delete interface fcoe	

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

This example shows how to create an IPMI access profile:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create ipmi-access-profile ipmiProf1
switch /org/ipmi-access-profile* # commit-buffer
switch /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

create ipmi-user

To create an end-point user, use the **create ipmi-user** command.

create ipmi-user *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 as create epuser.
1.4(1)	This command was renamed as create ipmi-user.

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 IPMI user:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ap10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # create ipmi-user user10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-user	
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 name can be up to 16 alphanumeric characters.

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 keyring to store RSA keys, 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	

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 ldap-group

To create an LDAP group, use the **create ldap-group** command.

create ldap-group *Group DN*

Syntax Description	<i>Group DN</i>	The group description. The name of the LDAP group can contain a maximum of 127 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The LDAP group name can include alphanumeric and special characters.

Examples	This example shows how to create an LDAP group.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # create ldap-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope ldap-group	
	delete ldap-group	

create ldap-group-rule

To create an LDAP group rule, use the **create ldap-group-rule** command.

create ldap-group-rule

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

While using this command in the server mode, an LDAP server must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create an LDAP group rule for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Example
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # create ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope ldap-group-rule	
enter ldap-group-rule	
show ldap-group-rule	
delete ldap-group-rule	

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.
You cannot create locales for an administrator account.

Examples

This example shows how to create a locale:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # scope local-user lu1
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 address pool, use the **create mac-pool** command.

create mac-pool *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	MAC address pool name. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

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

Network Control Policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was first introduced in the port profile mode within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/port-profile).
1.4(1)	This command is now available in the Network Control Policy mode within the Organization mode (/org/nw-ctrl-policy). This command is no longer available within the Port Profile mode in the Ethernet Uplink Mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create MAC security, and enter organization MAC security mode.
A network control policy for an organization must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create MAC security:

```
switch# scope org Testing
switch /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy sample
switch /org/nw-ctrl-policy # create mac-security
switch /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security* # commit-buffer
switch /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-security	

create maint-policy

To create a maintenance policy, use the **create maint-policy** command.

create maint-policy *Name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> The name of the maintenance policy. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.									
Command Default	None									
Command Modes	Organization (/org)									
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.				
Release	Modification									
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.									
Usage Guidelines	The name of the maintenance policy can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.									
Examples	This example shows how to create a maintenance policy. Switch-A # scope org Switch-A /org # create maint-policy Default Switch-A /org/maint-policy* # commit-buffer Switch-A /org/maint-policy #									
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>scope maint-policy</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>enter maint-policy</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>delete maint-policy</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	scope maint-policy		enter maint-policy		delete maint-policy	
Command	Description									
scope maint-policy										
enter maint-policy										
delete maint-policy										

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

a	Specifies fabric A.
b	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number. Depending on the command mode, the range of valid values is 1 to 40 or 1 to 256.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VLAN under Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/vlan)
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.
1.4(1)	This command is not available in the Port Channel mode within /eth-uplink/switch mode. This command can be used in the VLAN mode within Ethernet Storage. (/eth-storage/vlan).

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a member port, and enter organization member port mode.
The valid values for Port ID in the VLAN mode (/eth-storage/vlan) is 1 to 40.
The valid values for Port ID in the VSAN modes is 1 to 256.

Examples

This example shows how to create a member port for a VLAN within the Ethernet Storage command mode:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope vlan sample
Switch-A /eth-storage/vlan # create member-port a 1 22
Switch-A /eth-storage/vlan/member-port* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/vlan/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show member-port (slot ID, port ID)	
show port-channel	

create member-port (/port-channel)

To create a member-port, use the **create member-port** command.

create member-port *slotid portid*

Syntax Description

<i>slot id</i>	The ID of the slot. The value must be an integer between 1 and 5.
<i>port id</i>	The ID of the port. The value must be an integer between 1 and 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port-Channel within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
Port-Channel within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The port channels must already be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a member port for a port channel within the Fibre Channel uplink mode.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel sample
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel # create member-port 1 22
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show member-port	
scope member-port	

create member-port-channel

To create a member port channel for a VSAN, use the **create member-port-channel** command.

create member-port-channel {a| b} *port channel id*

Syntax Description

a	Specifies port A.
b	Specifies port B.
<i>port channel id</i>	Specifies the ID of the port channel. It must be a value between 1- 256.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)
VSAN within fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a member port channel for a sample VSAN within a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan Sample
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # create member-port-channel a 22
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope member-port-channel	
enter member-port-channel	
show member-port-channel	
delete member-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 mon-src

To create a monitor source session, use the **create mon-src** command.

create mon-src *session name*

Syntax Description

<i>session name</i>	The name of the monitoring source session. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VHBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)
 VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)
 External Ethernet interface (/chassis/server/adapters/ext-eth-if)
 Fibre Channel (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)
 Fibre Channel over Ethernet (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)
 Port channel within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
 Port channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)
 VLAN within a fabric in Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
 Interface within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)
 Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The session of the monitoring source can include a maximum of 16 characters. The session can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to create a monitoring source for VNIC within a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
```

```
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic test  
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # create mon-src example  
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src* # commit-buffer  
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set direction	
scope mon-src	
enter mon-src	
show mon-src	
delete mon-src	

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 pp1
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 nw-ctrl-policy

To create a network control policy, use the **create nw-ctrl-policy** command.

create nw-ctrl-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i> Policy name. Enter up to 16 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The name of the network control policy can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters. 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 nw-ctrl-policy netCtrlP10
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope nw-ctrl-policy	
	set uplink-fail-action	
	enter nw-ctrl-policy	
	delete nw-ctrl-policy	
	show nw-ctrl-policy	

create occurrence one-time

To create a one-time occurrence for a schedule, use the **create occurrence one-time** command.

create occurrence one-time *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the one-time occurrence for the schedule. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule must be created to use this command.

The name of the one-time occurrence of the schedule can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to create a one-time occurrence for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # create occurrence one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope occurrence one-time	
enter occurrence one-time	
show occurrence one-time	
delete occurrence one-time	

create occurrence recurring

To create a recurring occurrence for a schedule, use the **create occurrence recurring** command.

create occurrence recurring *Name*

Syntax Description

<i>Name</i>	The name of the recurring occurrence instance. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule must be created to use this command.

The name of the recurring occurrence instance can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to create a recurring occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # create occurrence recurring Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule/recurring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule/recurring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope occurrence recurring	
enter occurrence recurring	
show occurrence recurring	
delete occurrence recurring	
set concur-tasks	
set day	
set hour	

Command	Description
set max-duration	
set min-interval	
set minute	
set proc-cap	

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:

```
Switch-A# scope org org3
Switch-A /org # create org org4
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-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.
orgdn	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-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope locale locale1
switch-A /security/locale # create org-ref or3 orgdn or30
switch-A /security/locale/org-ref* # commit-buffer
switch-A /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.
server-bios	Specifies the image for the server.
adapter	Specifies the image for the adapter.
raid-controller	Specifies the image for the RAID array.
host-nic	Specifies the image for the host NIC.
host-hba	Specifies the image for the host HBA.
host-hba-optionrom	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-A# scope org org3
```

create pack-image

```
switch-A /org # scope fw-mgmt-pack fmp1
switch-A /org/fw-mgmt-pack # create pack-image hp 1100 bmc 1.2
switch-A /org/fw-mgmt-pack/pack-image* # commit-buffer
switch-A /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

primary	Specifies a primary path.
secondary	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-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot1
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope lan
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan # create path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	

Command	Description
show path	

create physical-qual

To create a physical qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **create physical-qual** command.

create physical-qual

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command create a physical qualifier for a server pool policy, and to enter organization physical qualifier mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a physical qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # create physical-qual
switch-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show physical-qual	
show server-qual	

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-A# scope eth-uplink

switch-A /eth-uplink # create pin-group pg110
switch-A /eth-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer
switch-A /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-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create pooling-policy pp110
switch-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /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 256.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)
 Fabric within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a Fabric within the Fibre Channel uplink mode (fc-uplink/fabric). The range of valid values was modified to 1 to 256 from 1 to 40.

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-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # create port-channel 20
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-channel	
set adminspeed	
set mon-src	

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-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # create port-profile pp110
switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /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 power-control-policy

To create a power policy, use the **create power-control-policy** command.

create power-control-policy *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> The name of the power policy. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The name of the power policy can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

Examples	This example shows how to create a power policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # create power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope power-control-policy	
	enter power-control-policy	
	set power-control-policy	
	delete power-control-policy	

create power-group

To create a power group, use the **create power-group** command.

create power-group *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the power group. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the power group can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.
The global capping policy must be set as policy-driven-chassis--group-cap to create power groups.

Examples

This example shows how to create a power group.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # create power-group Testing
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope power-group	
enter power-group	
show power-group	
delete power group	

create processor

To create a processor qualifier for a server pool policy, 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.
1.3(1)	This command was removed.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command create a processor qualifier for a server pool policy, and to enter organization processor mode.

Only one processor qualifier can be created.



Note

In later releases, this command is replaced by the **create cpu** command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a processor qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # create processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /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-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # create profile p210
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /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-A# scope security
switch-A /security # create role admin
switch-A /security/role* # commit-buffer
switch-A /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

primary	Specifies primary image.
secondary	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 spl  
  
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 scheduler

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

create scheduler *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the scheduler. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the scheduler can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include any special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to create a scheduler.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # create scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope scheduler	
enter scheduler	
show scheduler	
set scheduler	
delete scheduler	

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}*

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.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)
TACACS (/security/tacacs)
RADIUS (/security/radius)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced with two options server-name and chassis-id/slot-id . Also, this command could have been used to create a server in the VMware management mode and the server pool mode.
1.4(1)	The command options have been modified. With this release, you only need to specify the name of the server, or the host IP address. The name of the server can include a maximum of 16 characters. This command is not available in the VMware management mode. The options for this command in the server pool mode have been modified. See create server server-pool command.

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-A#
scope security

switch-A /security # scope radius

switch-A /security/radius # create server radius 209.165.200.226

switch-A /security/radius/server* # commit-buffer

switch-A /security/radius/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server server-pool	
show server	

create server (/org/server-pool)

To create a server in the server pool, use the **create server** command.

create server {*rack-id*} *chassis-id* / *blade-id*}

Syntax Description

<i>rack-id</i>	The ID of the rack that the server will belong to. The value must be an integer between 1 and 255.
<i>chassis-id</i> / <i>blade-id</i>	The chassis and blade identification numbers.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server Pool (/org/server-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Server Pool mode with modified options.

Usage Guidelines

A server pool must be created to use this command.

The ID of the rack that the server will belong to must be an integer between 1 and 255.

Examples

This example shows how to create a server in the server-pool.

```
Switch-A # scope org Sample
Switch-A /org # scope server-pool default
Switch-A /org/server-pool # create server 4/5
Switch-A /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/server-pool #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-pool	
create 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 **server-disc-policy** 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:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # create server-disc-policy sdp110
switch /org/server-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-disc-policy #
```

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 name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

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

This example shows how to create a server pool:

```
switch#scope org org3
switch /org # create server-pool sPool10
switch /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-pool #
```

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 server-ref

To create a server reference for an authentication server group, use the **create server-ref** command.

create server-ref *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the server. You can enter either a name or the IP address of the server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Authentication Server Group within LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group)
 Authentication Server Group within Radius (/security/radius/auth-server-group)
 Authentication Server Group within TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication server group and a server must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to add a server reference to an authentication server group within LDAP.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group # create server-ref example
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group/server-ref* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group/server-ref #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope server-ref	
enter server-ref	
show server-ref	
delete server-ref	

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. This name can be between 2 and 32 alphanumeric characters long. You cannot use spaces or any special characters, and you cannot change this name after the object has been saved.
initial-template	Specifies that instances will not automatically update if this template is updated.
instance	Specifies the service profile instance.
updating-template	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.

createsnmp-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 spl
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

above-normal	Sets the value to above normal.
below-normal	Sets the value to below normal.
cleared	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
condition	Sets the threshold value to condition.
critical	Sets the threshold value to critical.
info	Sets the threshold value to info.
major	Sets the threshold value to major.
minor	Sets the threshold value to minor.
warning	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 trustpoint, use the **create trustpoint** command.

create trustpoint *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Trustpoint name. The name can be up to 16 alphanumeric characters.

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 #
```

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 name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.

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

1	Specifies virtual network interface connection 1.
2	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	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. <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.

Examples	This example shows how to create a vCon policy: <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.
fabric	Specifies a fabric.
a	Specifies fabric A.
b	Specifies fabric B.
fc-if	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.
fabric	Specifies fabric.
a	Specifies fabric A.
b	Specifies fabric B.
fc-if	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

read-only	Specifies read-only virtual media.
read-write	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 sp1
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 name can contain up to 32 characters.
<i>id</i>	VLAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 3967 and 4049 to 4093.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)
 Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)
 Fabric within Ethernet Storage (eth-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a fabric within the Ethernet Storage command mode. In addition, the following changes were introduced: • Number of characters for the vlan name has been extended from 16 to 32. • The range of valid values was modified from 4048 - 4093 to 4049 - 4093.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a VLAN with the specified name and identifier number and enter 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 vlan (/port-profile)

To create a VLAN for a port profile, use the **create vlan** command.

create vlan *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VLAN name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.

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.
1.4(1)	The command option was modified to accept a value with a maximum of 32 characters. Prior to this release, the maximum number of characters was 16.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a VLAN with the specified name for a port profile and enter vlan mode.

Examples

This example shows how to create a VLAN for 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 # 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 vlan v100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-profile	

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.
fabric	Specifies the fabric switch identification number.
a	Specifies switch A.
a-b	Specifies redundant, with switch A as primary.
b	Specifies switch B.
b-a	Specifies redundant, with switch B as primary.
eth-if	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	
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.
fabric	Specifies the fabric switch identification number.
a	Specifies switch A.
a-b	Specifies redundant, with switch A as primary.
b	Specifies switch B.
b-a	Specifies redundant, with switch B as primary.
target	Specifies the target, either adapter or vm.
adapter	Specifies the adapter.
vm	Specifies the virtual machine.
eth-if	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 vnict1 eth-if 10
```

create vnic-templ

```
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.
<i>fcoe-vlan</i>	Fibre Channel over Ethernet VLAN. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)
 Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)
 Fabric within Fibre Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the following command modes: Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage) Fabric within Fibre Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric) This command was obsoleted from the following mode: Switch within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/switch) The maximum number of characters of the VLAN interface name is modified from 16 to 32.

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 name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
node-wwn-assignment	Specifies world wide node name assignment.
port-wwn-assignment	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

cycle-immediate	Specifies cycle immediately.
cycle-wait	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 fex

To decommission a Fabric extender module, use the **decommission fex** command.

decommission fex *id*

Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	The ID of the Fabric extender module.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to decommission a Fabric extender module.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # decommission fex 2
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
remove fex	

decommission server

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

decommission server *{ID | chassis-id/blade-id}*

Syntax Description

<i>Id</i>	Chassis identification number. It must be a value between 1 and 255.
<i>chassis-id/blade-id</i>	Server chassis and blade identification number. The values must be entered in the n/n format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced with the <i>chassis-id/blade-id</i> option.
1.4(1)	The option to specify the chassis identification number 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
decommission server (chassis)	
show chassis	
show server	

decommission server (chassis)

To decommission a server for a chassis, use the **decommission server** command.

decommission server *slot ID*

Syntax Description	<i>ID</i> The identification number of the slot. It must be a value between 1 and 8.					
Command Default	None					
Command Modes	Chassis (/chassis)					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	None					
Examples	This example shows how to decommission a server for a chassis. <pre>Switch-A # scope chassis 1 Switch-A /chassis # decommission server 1 Switch-A /chassis* # commit-buffer Switch-A /chassis #</pre>					
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>decommission server</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	decommission server	
Command	Description					
decommission 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 auth-domain

To delete an authentication domain, use the **delete auth-domain** command.

delete auth-domain *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the authentication domain.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an authentication domain:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # delete auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope auth-domain	
create auth-domain	

delete auth-server-group

To delete an authentication server group, use the **delete auth-server-group** command.

delete auth-server-group *authentication server group*

Syntax Description	<i>authentication server group</i> The name of the authentication server group.							
Command Default	None							
Command Modes	LDAP (/security/ldap) RADIUS (/security/radius) TACACS (/security/tacacs)							
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification							
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.							
Usage Guidelines	None.							
Examples	This example shows how to delete an authentication server group. <pre>Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # scope ldap Switch-A /security/ldap # delete auth-server-group Default Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group* # commit-buffer Switch-A /security/ldap #</pre>							
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>create auth-server-group</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>scope auth-server-group</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	create auth-server-group		scope auth-server-group	
Command	Description							
create auth-server-group								
scope auth-server-group								

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 bladeserver-disc-policy

To delete a compute blade server discovery policy, use the **delete bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

delete bladeserver-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the compute blade server discovery policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to delete a compute blade server discovery policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # delete bladeserver-disc-policy Default
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bladeserver-disc-policy	
scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
enter bladeserver-disc-policy	
show bladeserver-disc-policy	

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 boot-target

To delete a boot-target object, use the **delete boot-target** command.

delete boot-target {primary| secondary}

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies the primary boot target.
secondary	Specifies the secondary boot target.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before using this command, you must create a boot target object by using the **create boot-target** command.

Examples

The following example shows how to delete a boot target:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # delete boot-target secondary
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create boot-target	
enter boot-target	
scope boot-target	
show boot-target	
show initiator	

delete cap-qual

To delete a capacity qualification, use the **delete cap-qual** command.

```
delete 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

fcoe	Specifies the Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) qualification.
non-virtualized-eth-if	Specifies the nonvirtualized Ethernet interface qualification.
non-virtualized-fc-if	Specifies the nonvirtualized Fibre Channel (FC) interface qualification.
path-encap-consolidated	Specifies the path encapsulation consolidated qualification.
path-encap-virtual	Specifies the path encapsulation virtual qualification.
protected-eth-if	Specifies the protected Ethernet interface qualification.
protected-fc-if	Specifies the protected Fibre Channel (FC) interface qualification.
protected-fcoe	Specifies the protected Fcoe qualification.
virtualized-eth-if	Specifies the virtualized Ethernet interface qualification.
virtualized-fc-if	Specifies the virtualized Fibre Channel (FC) interface qualification.
virtualized-scsi-if	Specifies the virtualized SCSI interface qualification.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example show how to delete an FCoE capacity qualification:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # scope adapter
server /org/server-qual/adapter # delete cap-qual fcoe
server /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create cap-qual	
enter cap-qual	
scope cap-qual	
show cap-qual	

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-env-stats

To delete a dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics class, use the **delete class dimm-env-stats** command.

delete class dimm-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete the DIMM environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class dimm-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class dimm-env-stats	
enter class dimm-env-stats	
scope class dimm-env-stats	
show class dimm-env-stats	

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 env-stats

To delete an environment statistics class, use the **delete class env-stats** command.

delete class env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet server statistics threshold policy(eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete an environment statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class env-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete class env-stats	
enter class env-stats	
scope class env-stats	
show class env-stats	

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-pause-stats

To delete an Ethernet pause statistics class, use the **delete class ether-pause-stats** command.

delete class ether-pause-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the Ethernet pause statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-pause-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-pause-stats	
enter class ether-pause-stats	
scope class ether-pause-stats	
show class ether-pause-stats	

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 class fan-module-stats

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

delete class fan-module-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete the fan module statistics classes:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fan-module-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fan-module-stats	
enter class fan-module-stats	
scope class fan-module-stats	
show class fan-module-stats	

delete class fan-stats

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

delete class fan-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a fan statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fan-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fan-stats	
enter class fan-stats	
scope class fan-stats	
show class fan-stats	

delete class fc-error-stats

To delete the Fibre Channel (FC) error statistics class, use the **delete class fc-error-stats** command.

delete class fc-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fibre channel uplink statistics threshold policy (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete the Fibre Channel error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fc-error-stats
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-error-stats	
enter class fc-error-stats	
scope class fc-error-stats	
show class fc-error-stats	

delete class fc-port-stats

To delete the Fibre Channel (FC) port statistics class, use the **delete class fc-port-stats** command.

delete class fc-port-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete the Fibre Channel port statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fc-port-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-port-stats	
enter class fc-port-stats	
scope class fc-port-stats	
show class fc-port-stats	

delete class fc-stats

To delete the Fibre Channel (FC) statistics class, use the **delete class fc-stats** command.

delete class fc-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric Channel statistics threshold policy (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

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

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fc-stats
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-stats	
enter class fc-stats	
scope class fc-stats	
show class fc-stats	

delete class fex-env-stats

To delete an Fex environment statistics class, use the **delete class fex-env-stats** command.

delete class fex-env-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an Fex environment statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fex-env-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-env-stats	
create class fex-env-stats	

delete class fex-power-summary

To delete an Fex power summary statistics class, use the **delete class fex-power-summary** command.

delete class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an Fex power summary statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fex-power-summary
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-power-summary	
create class fex-power-summary	

delete class fex-psu-input-stats

To delete an Fex power supply input statistics class, use the **delete class fex-psu-input-stats** command.

delete class fex-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an Fex power supply input statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fex-psu-input-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-psu-input-stats	
create class fex-psu-input-stats	

delete class io-card-stats

To delete an IO card statistics class, use the **delete class io-card-stats** command.

delete class io-card-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet IO card statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class io-card-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class io-card-stats	
enter class io-card-stats	
scope class io-card-stats	
show class io-card-stats	

delete class mb-power-stats

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

delete class mb-power-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a mother board power statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class mb-power-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class mb-power-stats	
enter class mb-power-stats	
scope class mb-power-stats	
show class mb-power-stats	

delete class mb-temp-stats

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

delete class mb-temp-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a temporary mother board statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class mb-temp-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class mb-temp-stats	
enter class mb-temp-stats	
scope class mb-temp-stats	
show class mb-temp-stats	

delete class memory-array-env-stats

To delete the memory array environment statistics class, use the **delete class memory-array-env-stats** command.

delete class memory-array-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete the memory array environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class memory-array-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-array-env-stats	
enter class memory-array-env-stats	
scope class memory-array-env-stats	
show class memory-array-env-stats	

delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To delete a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To delete the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a PCIe fatal error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To delete the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To delete the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

delete class psu-input-stats

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

delete class psu-input-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a PSU input statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete psu-input-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class psu-input-stats	
enter class psu-input-stats	
scope class psu-input-stats	
show class psu-input-stats	

delete class psu-stats

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

delete class psu-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a power supply input statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete psu-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class psu-stats	
enter class psu-stats	
scope class psu-stats	
show class psu-stats	

delete class rack-unit-fan-stats

To delete a rack unit fan statistics class, use the **delete class rack-unit-fan-stats** command.

delete class rack-unit-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a rack unit fan statistics class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class rack-unit-fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class rack-unit-fan-stats	
create class rack-unit-fan-stats	

delete class rack-unit-psu-stats

To delete a rack unit power supply statistics class, use the **delete class rack-unit-psu-stats** command.

delete class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a rack unit power supply statistics class.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy Default
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class rack-unit-psu-stats
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class rack-unit-psu-stats	
scope class rack-unit-psu-stats	

delete class system-stats

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

delete class system-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a system statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete system-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class system-stats	
enter class system-stats	
scope class system-stats	
show class system-stats	

delete class vnic-stats

To delete the virtual NIC statistics class, use the **delete class vnic-stats** command.

delete class vnic-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a virtual NIC statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class vnic-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class vnic-stats	
enter class vnic-stats	
scope class vnic-stats	
show class vnic-stats	

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 cpu

To delete a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **delete cpu** command.

delete cpu

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a CPU qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete cpu
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	

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-auth

To delete a default authentication mechanism, use the **delete default-auth** command.

delete default-auth

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a default authentication method for an authentication domain.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # delete default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/auth-domain #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-domain	
create default-auth	
scope default-auth	

delete default-behavior

To delete a default behavior mode, use the **delete default-behavior** command.

delete default-behavior {vhba | vnic}

Syntax Description

vhba	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
vnic	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 dest-interface

To delete a destination interface for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **delete dest-interface** command.

delete dest-interface *slotid portid*

Syntax Description

<i>slotid</i>	The slot ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-5.
<i>portid</i>	The port ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fibre Channel monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session)
Ethernet monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete the destination interface for the Ethernet monitoring session.

To delete the destination interface for the Fibre Channel monitoring session, replace **eth-traffic-mon** with **fc-traffic-mon**, and **eth-mon-session** with **fc-mon-session**.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # delete dest-interface 1 33
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit buffer
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create dest-interface	

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	
<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.

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 download-task

To delete a downloaded firmware image, use the **delete download-task** command.

delete download-task *filename*

Syntax Description

<i>filename</i>	Firmware image filename. The filename can be a maximum of 64 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Firmware (/firmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a downloaded firmware image and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope firmware
server /firmware # delete download-task firmware-image.bin
server /firmware* # commit-buffer
server /firmware
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope download-task	
show download-task	

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 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-mon-session

To delete an Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **delete eth-mon-session** command.

delete eth-mon-session *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the Ethernet monitoring session.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # delete eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon/fabric* # commit-buffer
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-mon-session	
scope eth-mon-session	

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 eth-target

To delete an Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface, use the **delete eth-target** command.

delete eth-target *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the Ethernet target endpoint.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An interface for a fabric and an Ethernet target endpoint for the interface must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # delete eth-target Testing
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-target	
set macaddress	
scope eth-target	
enter eth-target	
show eth-target	

delete ext-static-ip

To delete an external static management IP address for the CIMC or for a service profile, use the **delete ext-static-ip** command.

delete ext-static-ip

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc)

Service profile (org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to delete an external static management IP address for the CIMC.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc # delete ext-static-ip
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ext-static-ip	
scope ext-static-ip	
enter ext-static-ip	
show ext-static-ip	

delete fc-mon-session

To delete a Fibre Channel monitoring session, use the **delete fc-mon-session** command.

delete fc-mon-session *Name*

Syntax Description

Name	Name of the monitoring session. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters, and can be alphanumeric.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the monitoring session cannot include special characters.
A traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a Fibre Channel monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # delete fc-mon-session default
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fc-mon-session	
create fc-mon-session	

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

folder-name

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 fw-host-pack

To delete a host firmware package, use the **delete fw-host-pack** command.

delete fw-host-pack *host-pack-name*

Syntax Description

host-pack-name

Name of the server host firmware package image. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release

Modification

1.3.1

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a host firmware package and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete fw-host-pack appl
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command

Description

create fw-host-pack

enter fw-host-pack

scope fw-host-pack

show fw-host-pack

delete fw-mgmt-pack

To delete a management firmware package, use the **delete fw-mgmt-pack** command.

delete fw-mgmt-pack *mgmt-pack-name*

Syntax Description	<i>mgmt-pack-name</i>	Name of the management firmware package. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a firmware management package and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete fw-mgmt-pack cimcl
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create fw-mgmt-pack	
	enter fw-mgmt-pack	
	scope fw-mgmt-pack	
	show fw-mgmt-pack	

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.
type	Specifies image type.
adapter	Specifies an adapter image.
server-bios	Specifies the server BIOS image.
bmc	Specifies the BMC image.
host-hba	Specifies the host HBA image.
host-hba-combined	Specifie the combined host HBA image.
host-hba-optionrom	Specifies the host optional ROM image.
host-nic	Specifies the host NIC image.
iom	Specifies the I/O module image.
raid-controller	Specifies the RAID controller image.
switch-kernel	Specifies the switch kernel image.
switch-software	Specifies the switch software image.
system	Specifies the system image.
unspecified	Specifies an unspecified image.
version	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

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)
 Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)
 Fabric interconnect under Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric)
 Fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

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 interface fc

To delete a fibre channel interface for a fabric, use the **delete interface fc** command.

delete interface fc *slot id port id*

Syntax Description

<i>slot id</i>	The port identification number. The range of valid values is between 2 and 5.
<i>port id</i>	The port identification number. The range of valid values is between 1 and 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A fibre channel interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a fibre channel interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # delete interface fc 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface fc	
scope interface fc	
enter interface fc	
show interface fc	

delete interface fcoe

To delete a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric, use the **delete interface fcoe** command.

delete interface fcoe *slot id* *port id*

Syntax Description

<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number.
<i>port id</i>	The port identification number

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # delete interface fcoe 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface fcoe	
scope interface fcoe	
enter interface fcoe	
show interface fcoe	

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 ipmi-user

To delete an IPMI user, use the **delete ipmi-user** command.

delete ipmi-user *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	IPMI 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 as delete epuser.
1.4(1)	This command was renamed as delete ipmi-user.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an IPMI user:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # delete ipmi-user epuser10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-user	
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 ldap-group

To delete an LDAP group, use the **delete ldap-group** command.

delete ldap-group *Group DN*

Syntax Description	<i>Group DN</i>	The LDAP group name.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	None

Examples This example shows how to delete an LDAP group.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # delete ldap-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create ldap-group	
	scope ldap-group	

delete ldap-group-rule

To delete an LDAP group rule, use the **delete ldap-group-rule** command.

delete ldap-group-rule

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command in the LDAP server mode, an LDAP server must be created.

Examples

This example shows how to delete an LDAP group rule for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # delete ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
scope ldap-group-rule	
enter ldap-group-rule	

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-disk-config-policy

To delete a configuration policy set in the local disk, use the **delete local-disk-config-policy** command.

delete local-disk-config-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a configuration policy stored in the local disk and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete local-disk-config-policy myPolicy1
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create local-disk-config-policy	
enter local-disk-config-policy	
scope local-disk-config-policy	
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 maint-policy

To delete a maintenance policy, use the **delete maint-policy** command.

delete maint-policy *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the maintenance policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to delete a maintenance policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # delete maint-policy Default
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create maint-policy	
scope maint-policy	
enter maint-policy	
show maint-policy	

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

a	Specifies switch A.
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	

 delete member-port

Command	Description
show port-channel	

delete member-port-channel

To delete a member port channel for VSAN, use the **delete member-port-channel** command.

delete member-port-channel {a| b} *port channel id*

Syntax Description

a	Specifies port A.
b	Specifies port B.
<i>port channel id</i>	The ID of the member port channel.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)
VSAN under fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A VSAN and a member port channel must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a member port channel for VSAN for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # delete member-port-channel a 22
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-port-channel	
scope member-port-channel	
enter member-port-channel	
show member-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 mon-src

To delete a monitoring source, use the **delete mon-src** command.

delete mon-src *session name*

Syntax Description

<i>session name</i>	The name of the monitor source session.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)
 Fibre channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)
 Fibre Channel over Ethernet within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)
 Interface within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)
 Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)
 Port channel within ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
 Port Channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
 VHBA within Service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
 VLAN within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)
 VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A monitoring source session must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a monitoring source session for a VNIC within a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # delete mon-src trial
```

```
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer  
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create mon-src	
set direction	
enter mon-src	
scope mon-src	
show mon-src	

delete network

To delete an Ethernet interface under a virtual machine port profile, use the **delete network** command.

delete network *port-profile-name*

Syntax Description	
<i>port-profile-name</i>	Port profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	VM management VMware profile set port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples This example shows how to delete an Ethernet interface for a virtual machine port profile and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope system
server /system # scope vm-mgmt
server /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile mprofile1
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # delete network
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create network	
	enter network	
	scope network	
	show network	

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 ntp-server

To delete a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server hostname, use the **delete ntp-server** command.

delete ntp-server *host-name*

Syntax Description	<i>host-name</i>	NTP server hostname. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	System services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete an NTP server hostname and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope system
server /system # scope services
server /system/services # delete ntp-server myNTPserver
server /system/services* # commit-buffer
server /system/services
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create ntp-server	
	enter ntp-server	
	scope ntp-server	
	show ntp-server	

delete nw-ctrl-policy

To delete a network control policy, use the **delete nw-ctrl-policy** command.

delete nw-ctrl-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 nw-ctrl-policy netCtrlP10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create nw-ctrl-policy	
scope nw-ctrl-policy	
enter nw-ctrl-policy	
show nw-ctrl-policy	

delete occurrence one-time

To delete a one-time occurrence instance for a schedule, use the **delete occurrence one-time** command.

delete occurrence one-time *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the one-time occurrence instance.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a one-time occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # delete occurrence one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence one-time	
scope occurrence one-time	
enter occurrence one-time	
show occurrence one-time	

delete occurrence recurring

To delete a recurring occurrence instance of a schedule, use the **delete occurrence recurring** command.

delete occurrence recurring *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the recurring occurrence instance.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule and a recurring occurrence instance for the schedule must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a recurring occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # delete occurrence recurring Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence recurring	
scope occurrence recurring	
enter occurrence recurring	
show occurrence recurring	

delete org

To delete an organization, use the **delete org** command.

delete org *org-name*

Syntax Description

<i>org-name</i>	Organization name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 120 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete an organization and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete org
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create org	
enter org	
scope org	
show org	

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 pack-image

To delete a firmware host package image, use the **delete pack-image** command.

delete pack-image *hw-vendor-name hw-model* {**adapter** | **board-controller** | **host-hba** | **host-hba-optionrom** | **host-nic** | **raid-controller** | **server-bios**} *version-num*

Syntax Description

<i>hw-vendor-name</i>	Hardware vendor name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
<i>hw-model</i>	Hardware model. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
adapter	Specifies the adapter firmware package.
board-controller	Specifies the mother board controller firmware package.
host-hba	Specifies the host HBA.
host-hba-optionrom	Specifies the host HBA option ROM package.
host-nic	Specifies the host NIC.
raid-controller	Specifies the RAID controller firmware package.
server-bios	Specifies the server BIOS firmware package.
<i>version-num</i>	Version number of the firmware being used for the package image.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host firmware package (/org/fw-host-pack)
Management firmware package (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *hw-vendor-name* and *hw-model* values are labels that help you easily identify the package image. You can view the hardware vendor and model by using the **show image detail** command.

The firmware version must match the model numbers (PID) on the servers that are associated with this firmware pack.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a RAID controller firmware package and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope fw-host-pack fhp1
server /org/fw-host-pack # delete pack-image Cisco UCS raid-controller 2009.02.09
server /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
server /org/fw-host-pack
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create pack-image	
enter pack-image	
scope pack-image	
show image detail	
show pack-image	

delete path

To delete the path, use the **delete path** command.

delete path {primary| secondary}

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies the primary path.
secondary	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 pending-deletion

To delete a virtual machine task that is pending deletion, use the **delete pending-deletion** command.

delete pending-deletion {*task-ID* | **none**}

Syntax Description

<i>task-ID</i>	Task ID of the task pending deletion. The range is from 0 to 4294967294.
none	Specifies that pending tasks should not be deleted.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Virtual machine management (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a pending task and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope system
server /system # scope vm-mgmt
server /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete pending-deletion 120
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create pending-deletion	
enter pending-deletion	
scope pending-deletion	
show pending-deletion	

delete physical-qual

To delete a physical qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **delete physical-qual** command.

delete physical-qual

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete a physical qualifier for a server pool policy.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a physical qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete physical-qual
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show physical-qual	

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

equipment-degraded	Specifies an equipment degraded policy.
equipment-inoperable	Specifies an equipment inoperable policy.
fru-problem	Specifies a field replaceable unit policy.
identity-unestablishable	Specifies an identity unestablishable policy.
power-problem	Specifies a power problem policy.
thermal-problem	Specifies a thermal problem policy.
voltage-problem	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-channel-id*

Syntax Description

<i>port-channel-id</i>	Port channel identification number. It is the ID specified while creating the port channel.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric within Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)
Fabric within Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Fibre Channel mode (/fc-uplink/fabric).

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 power-control-policy

To delete a power policy, use the **delete power-control-policy** command.

delete power-control-policy *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the power policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power control policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a power control policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # delete power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	
scope power-control-policy	
enter power-control-policy	
set power-control-policy	
show power-control-policy	

delete power-group

To delete a power group, use the **delete power-group** command.

delete power-group *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	The name of the power group.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Power capacity management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	A power group must be created to use this command.

Examples	This example shows how to delete a power group. <pre>Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # delete power-group Testing Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt* # commit-buffer Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create power-group	
	scope power-group	
	enter power-group	
	show power-group	

delete processor

To delete a processor qualifier for a server pool policy, 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.
1.3(1)	This command was removed.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete a processor qualifier for a server pool policy.



Note

In later releases, this command is replaced by the **delete cpu** command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a processor qualifier:

```
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 processor	

delete profile

To delete a Cisco Call Home profile, use the **delete profile** command.

delete profile *profile-name*

Syntax Description

<i>profile-name</i>	Cisco Call Home profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Call Home monitoring (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a Cisco Call Home profile, named myCHprofile, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope monitoring
server /monitoring # scope callhome
server /monitoring/callhome # delete profile myCHprofile
server /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
server /monitoring/callhome
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create profile	
enter profile	
scope profile	
show profile	

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 remote-user

To delete an authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) remote user, use the **delete remote-user** command.

delete remote-user *user-name*

Syntax Description

<i>user-name</i>	Remote user name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete an AAA remote user named RUser1 and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope security
server /security # delete remote-user RUser1
server /security* # commit-buffer
server /security
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create remote-user	
enter remote-user	
scope remote-user	
show remote-user	

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

Security (/security)
 Local user (/security/local-user)
 LDAP Group (/security/ldap/ldap-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP Group mode (/security/ldap/ldap-group).

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 san-image

To delete a SAN boot image, use the **delete san-image** command.

delete san-image {primary | secondary}

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies the primary SAN boot image.
secondary	Specifies the secondary SAN boot image.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Storage under boot policy (/org/boot-policy/storage)
Storage under service profile boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a secondary SAN boot image from the boot policy storage area, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy default
server /org/boot-policy # scope storage
server /org/boot-policy/storage # delete san-image secondary
server /org/boot-policy/storage* # commit-buffer
server /org/boot-policy/storage
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create san-image	
enter san-image	
scope san-image	
show san-image	

delete scheduler

To delete a scheduler, use the **delete scheduler** command.

delete scheduler *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the scheduler.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a scheduler.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # delete scheduler Default
Switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create scheduler	
scope scheduler	
enter scheduler	
set scheduler	
show scheduler	

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 *{Rack ID | chassis ID / blade ID}*

Syntax Description

<i>Rack ID</i>	The identification number of the rack in which the server is present. The value must be an integer between 1 and 255.
<i>chassis-id / blade-id</i>	The identification numbers of the chassis and the blade of the server. The values must be entered in the n/n format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server pool (/org/server-pool)
VMware management (/system/vm-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the following modes: Server pool (/org/server-pool) RADIUS (/security/radius) TACACS (/security/tacacs) LDAP (/security/ldap) VMware management (/system/vm-mgmt) The options for this command were only <i>chassis -d</i> and <i>blade-id</i> .
1.4(1)	The command options were modified.

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
delete server (/security)	
show server	
show server-pool	

delete server (/security)

To delete a server for the security mode, use the **delete server** command.

delete server *Host name or IP address*

Syntax Description	<i>Host name or IP address</i> The name of the server, or the IP address.							
Command Default	None							
Command Modes	RADIUS (/security/radius) TACACS (/security/tacacs) LDAP (/security/ldap)							
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>The command options were modified.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.4(1)	The command options were modified.		
Release	Modification							
1.4(1)	The command options were modified.							
Usage Guidelines	None							
Examples	This example shows how to delete a server using the server host name: <pre>Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # scope radius Switch-A /security/radius # delete server Test Switch-A /security/radius* # commit-buffer Switch-A /security/radius #</pre>							
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>delete server</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>show server</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	delete server		show server	
Command	Description							
delete server								
show server								

delete server-autoconfig-policy

To delete a server autoconfig policy, use the **delete server-autoconfig-policy** command.

delete server-autoconfig-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The server autoconfig policy applies only to the organization root.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a server autoconfig policy and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete server-autoconfig-policy autopolicy1
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-autoconfig-policy	
enter server-autoconfig-policy	
scope server-autoconfig-policy	
show server-autoconfig-policy	

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-inherit-policy

To delete a blade server inherit policy, use the **delete server-inherit-policy** command.

delete server-inherit-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	Name of server inherit policy. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The blade server inherit policy applies only to the organization root.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a server inherit policy named ServPolicy1, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete server-inherit-policy ServPolicy1
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-inherit-policy	
enter server-inherit-policy	
scope server-inherit-policy	
show server-inherit-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 server-ref

To delete a server reference for an authentication server group, use the **delete server-ref** command.

delete server-ref *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the server. You can enter either the name or the IP address of the server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Authentication server group within LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group)
 Authentication server group within RADIUS (/security/radius/auth-server-group)
 Authentication server group within TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication server group and a server reference must be configured to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a server reference for an authentication server group within LDAP.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group # delete server-group Test
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-ref	
enter server-ref	
scope server-ref	
show server-ref	

delete service-profile

To delete a service profile name, use the **delete service-profile** command.

delete service-profile *service-profile-name*

Syntax Description	<i>service-profile-name</i>	Service profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to delete a service profile named ServiceTest, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete service-profile ServiceTest
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create service-profile	
	enter service-profile	
	scope service-profile	
	show service-profile	

delete slot

To delete a chassis slot qualification, use the **delete slot** command.

delete slot *min-id* **max-id**

Syntax Description

<i>min-id</i>	Minimum slot ID. The range is from 1 to 8.
<i>max-id</i>	Maximum slot ID. The range is from 1 to 8.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis under server qualification (/org/server-qual/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a chassis slot qualification and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # scope chassis 1 40
server /org/server-qual/chassis # delete slot 1 4
server /org/server-qual/chassis* # commit-buffer
server /org/server-qual/chassis
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create slot	
enter slot	
scope slot	
show slot	

delete snmp-trap

To delete a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap host, use the **delete snmp-trap** command.

delete snmp-trap *hostname*

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	SNMP trap hostname or IP address. The hostname is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SNMP trap host monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete an SNMP trap host and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope monitoring
server /monitoring # delete snmp-trap 10.10.10.10
server /monitoring* # commit-buffer
server /monitoring
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create snmp-trap	
enter snmp-trap	
scope snmp-trap	
show snmp-trap	

delete snmp-user

To delete a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) user, use the **delete snmp-user** command.

delete snmp-user *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of SNMPv3 user. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SNMP monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete an SNMP user and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope monitoring
server /monitoring # delete snmp-user snmpuser1
server /monitoring* # commit-buffer
server /monitoring
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create snmp-user	
enter snmp-user	
scope snmp-user	
show snmp-user	

delete sol-config

To delete a Serial over LAN (SoL) configuration, use the **delete sol-config** command.

delete sol-config

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a SoL configuration and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile # delete sol-config
server /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server /org/service-profile
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create sol-config	
enter sol-config	
scope sol-config	
show sol-config	

delete sol-policy

To delete a Serial over LAN (SoL) policy, use the **delete sol-policy** command.

delete sol-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	SoL policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a SoL policy named Sol9600, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete sol-policy Sol9600
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create sol-policy	
enter sol-policy	
scope sol-policy	
show sol-policy	

delete stats-threshold-policy

To delete a statistics threshold policy, use the **delete stats-threshold-policy** command.

delete stats-threshold-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	Statistics threshold policy name. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You cannot 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.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a statistics threshold policy named stp10, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete stats-threshold-policy stp10
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create stats-threshold-policy	
enter stats-threshold-policy	
scope stats-threshold-policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

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

a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.
dual	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

above-normal	Sets the value to above normal.
below-normal	Sets the value to below normal.
cleared	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
condition	Sets the threshold value to condition.
critical	Sets the threshold value to critical.
info	Sets the threshold value to info.
major	Sets the threshold value to major.
minor	Sets the threshold value to minor.
warning	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
```

```
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 user-sessions

To delete a user session, use the **delete user-sessions** command.

delete user-sessions *session-id*

Syntax Description

session-id

User session ID. The ID can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters and cannot include white spaces.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security/local-user)
Security (/security/remote-user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete both local and remote user sessions.

Examples

This example shows how to delete a local user session and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope security
server /security # scope local-user Escalation
server /security/local-user # delete user-sessions pts_25_1_31264
server /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
server /security/local-user
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create user-sessions	
enter user-sessions	
scope user-sessions	
show user-sessions	
show user-sessions	

delete user-sessions local

To delete a local user session, use the **delete user-sessions local** command.

delete user-sessions local *user-name session-id*

Syntax Description

<i>user-name</i>	User name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
<i>session-id</i>	User session ID. The ID can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters and cannot includes spaces.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a local user session named pts_25_1_31264 for the user Steve, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope security
server /security # delete user-sessions local steve pts_25_1_31264
server /security* # commit-buffer
server /security
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create user-sessions local	
enter user-sessions local	
scope user-sessions local	
show user-sessions local	
show user-sessions	

delete user-sessions remote

To delete a local user session, use the **delete user-sessions remote** command.

delete user-sessions remote *user-name session-id*

Syntax Description

<i>user-name</i>	User name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
<i>session-id</i>	User session ID. The ID can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters and cannot includes spaces.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a remote user session and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope security
server /security # delete user-sessions remote admin3 tty_1_28064
server /security* # commit-buffer
server /security
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create user-sessions remote	
enter user-sessions remote	
scope user-sessions remote	
show user-sessions remote	

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

1	Specifies virtual network interface connection 1.
2	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

<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.

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 vhba-templ

To delete a virtualized host bus adapter (vHBA) template, use the **delete vhba-templ** command.

delete vhba-templ *template-name*

Syntax Description	<i>template-name</i>	vHBA template name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 alphanumeric characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a vHBA template and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete vhba-templ VhbaTempFoo
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create vhba-templ	
	enter vhba-templ	
	scope vhba-templ	
	show vhba-templ	

delete virtual-media

To delete a virtual media boot for a boot policy or a service profile boot definition, use the **delete virtual-media** command.

delete virtual-media {read-only | read-write}

Syntax Description

read-only	Specifies a physical CD-ROM disk (read-only) virtual media.
read-write	Specifies a floppy disk (read-write) virtual media.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)
Service profile boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a read-only virtual media for the default boot policy, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy default
server /org/boot-policy # delete virtual-media read-only
server /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/boot-policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create virtual-media	
enter virtual-media	
scope virtual-media	
show virtual-media	

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)
Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)
Fabric within Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric)
Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	Added port profile mode.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric).

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	

diagnostic-interrupt

To interrupt the diagnostics running on the system, use the **diagnostic-interrupt** command.

diagnostic-interrupt

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to interrupt the diagnostics running on the server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # diagnostic-interrupt
Switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
disable locator-led	
enable locator-led	

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/gpl.html and
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
```

 dir

```
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/nw-ctrl-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 nw-ctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # disable cdp
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-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 syslog

To disable syslog services, use the **disable syslog** command.

disable syslog {console| file| monitor| remote-destination {server-1| server-2| server-3}}

Syntax Description

console	Disables the sending of syslog messages to the console.
file	Disables the writing of syslog messages to a file.
monitor	Disables the monitoring of syslog messages by the operating system.
remote-destination	Disables the sending of syslog messages to a remote server.
server- <i>n</i>	Specifies one of three remote servers.

Command Default

Syslog services are disabled.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to disable monitoring of system log (syslog) messages by the operating system, or to disable the sending of syslog messages to the console, to a file, or to a remote syslog server.

Examples

This example shows how to disable the sending of syslog messages to a syslog remote destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # disable syslog remote-destination server-1
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enable syslog	
show syslog	

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

ftp:	Specifies FTP.
scp:	Specifies SCP.
sftp:	Specifies SFTP.
tftp:	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	

download license

To download a license, use the **download license** command.

download license *licfileuri*

Syntax Description

<i>licfileuri</i>	The location of the license file. You can use either ftp, scp, sftp or tftp to download the license file.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must determine the location of the license file to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to download a license file using FTP.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # download license ftp://www.sampleurl.com
password: *****
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
install file	
clear file	

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) for a network control policy, use the **enable cdp** command.

enable cdp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Network control policy (/org/nw-ctrl-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 nw-ctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # enable cdp
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-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	<table> <tr> <td><i>clusterip</i></td><td>Specifies the IP address of the standalone fabric interconnect.</td></tr> </table>	<i>clusterip</i>	Specifies the IP address of the standalone fabric interconnect.		
<i>clusterip</i>	Specifies the IP address of the standalone fabric interconnect.				
Command Default	None				
Command Modes	Local management (local-mgmt)				
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 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: <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)# 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)#</pre>				
Related Commands	<table> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>connect local-mgmt</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Command	Description	connect local-mgmt	
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 syslog

To enable syslog services, use the **enable syslog** command.

enable syslog {**console**|**file**|**monitor**|**remote-destination** {**server-1**|**server-2**|**server-3**}}

Syntax Description

console	Enables the sending of syslog messages to the console.
file	Enables the writing of syslog messages to a file.
monitor	Enables the monitoring of syslog messages by the operating system.
remote-destination	Enables the sending of syslog messages to a remote server.
server- n	Specifies one of three remote syslog servers.

Command Default

Syslog services are disabled.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable monitoring of system log (syslog) messages by the operating system, or to enable the sending of syslog messages to the console, to a file, or to a remote syslog server.

To send syslog messages to a file or a remote syslog server, you must configure additional parameters using the **set syslog file** or the **set syslog remote-destination** command.

Examples

This example shows how to enable and configure a syslog remote destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable syslog remote-destination server-1
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog remote-destination server-1 hostname ITEast1 level alerts
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
disable syslog	
set syslog file	
set syslog remote-destination	

Command	Description
show syslog	

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	

end

To return to the highest-level mode of the CLI, use the **end** command.

end

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to return to the highest-level mode of the CLI from the service-profile mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile Sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # end
Switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

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 sql0
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 auth-domain

To create, if necessary, or to enter the authentication domain mode, use the **enter auth-domain** command.

enter auth-domain *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the authentication domain.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command is introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the authentication domain mode.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # enter auth-domain Testing
Switch-A /security/auth-domain #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-domain	
scope auth-domain	
create default-auth	
show auth-domain	
delete auth-domain	

enter auth-server-group

To create, if necessary, and to enter the authentication server group, use the **enter auth-server-group** command.

enter auth-server-group *authentication server group*

Syntax Description	<i>authentication server group</i> The name of the authentication server group.									
Command Default	None									
Command Modes	LDAP (/security/ldap) RADIUS (/security/radius) TACACS (/security/tacacs)									
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.				
Release	Modification									
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.									
Usage Guidelines	None									
Examples	This example shows how to enter the authentication server group for LDAP: <pre>Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # scope ldap Switch-A /security/ldap # enter auth-server-group Default Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group #</pre>									
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>scope auth-server-group</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>create auth-server-group</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>delete auth-server-group</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	scope auth-server-group		create auth-server-group		delete auth-server-group	
Command	Description									
scope auth-server-group										
create auth-server-group										
delete auth-server-group										

enter backup

To enter the management plane backup operation, use the **enter backup** command.

enter backup *URL* {**all-configuration** | **full-state** | **logical-configuration** | **system-configuration**} {**disabled** | **enabled**}

Syntax Description

<i>URL</i>	Specify the URL for the backup file using one of the following syntax: • ftp::// <i>hostname</i> / <i>path</i> • scp::// <i>username</i> @ <i>hostname</i> <i>hostname</i> / <i>path</i> • sftp::// <i>username</i> @ <i>hostname</i> / <i>path</i> • tftp::// <i>hostname</i> : <i>port-num</i> / <i>path</i>
all-configuration	Specifies all backups of the server, fabric, and system related configuration.
full-state	Specifies a backup of the full state for disaster recovery.
logical-configuration	Specifies a backup of the fabric and service profile related configuration.
system-configuration	Specifies a backup of the system related configuration.
disabled	Specifies that the backup operation will not run until it is enabled.
enabled	Specifies that the backup operation automatically runs as soon as you enter the commit-buffer command.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the backup operation:

```
server# scope system
server /system # enter backup scp://user@host35/backups/all-config9.bak all-configuration
disabled
server /system/backup #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create backup	
delete backup	
scope backup	
show backup	

enter bladeserver-disc-policy

To create, if necessary, and to enter the blade server discovery policy mode, use the **enter bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

enter bladeserver-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the compute blade server discovery policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A compute blade server discovery policy must be created to use this policy.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the blade server discovery policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # enter bladeserver-disc-policy Default
Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bladeserver-disc-policy	
scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
show bladeserver-disc-policy	
delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

enter block

To enter an UUID address block, a WWN initiator block, or a MAC address block, use the **enter block** command.

enter 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-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN. 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-NNNNNNNNNNNNNN. 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.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)
 WWW pool (/org/wwn-pool)
 MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter an UUID address block:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope uuid-suffix-pool default
server /org/uuid-suffix-pool # enter block 8133-1A84A44B11DE 8133-1A84A44B1241
server /org/uuid-suffix-pool/block #
```

Examples

This example shows how to enter the MAC pool block:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope mac-pool mp1
server /org/mac-pool # enter block 1a:2b:3c:4d:21:31 1b:2a:3c:4d:21:34
server /org/mac-pool/block #
```


Examples

This example shows how to enter a WWN pool block:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # enter block 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:631
server /org/wwn-pool/block #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create block	
delete block	
scope block	
show block	
show mac-pool	

enter boot-definition

To enter a boot definition for the service profile, use the **enter boot-definition** command.

enter boot-definition

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a boot definition for a service profile named CE-B440-M1-SP:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile # enter boot-definition
server /org/service-profile/boot-definition #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create boot-definition	
delete boot-definition	
scope boot-definition	
show boot-definition	

enter boot-policy

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

enter boot-policy *name* [**purpose** {**operational** | **utility**}*]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Policy name. The name can be a maximum of 16 alphanumeric characters.
purpose	(Optional) Specifies the purpose of the policy.
operational	Specifies an operational policy.
utility	Specifies a utility policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a boot policy called utility:

```
server# scope org
server /org/ # enter boot-policy utility
server /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create boot-policy	
delete boot-policy	
scope boot-policy	
show boot-policy	

enter boot-target

To enter the boot target, use the **enter boot-target** command.

enter boot-target {primary| secondary}

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies the primary boot target.
secondary	Specifies the secondary boot target.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the boot target. You can assign the logical unit number (LUN) and world wide name (WWN) to the primary or secondary boot target. Use the **exit** command to exit boot-target.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter the secondary boot target:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # enter boot-target secondary
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set lun	
set wwn	
show boot-target	

enter cap-qual

To enter a capacity qualification for a specified adapter type, use the **enter cap-qual** command.

enter 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

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

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the FCoE capacity qualification:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # scope adapter
```

```
server /org/server-qual/adapter # enter cap-qual fcoe  
server /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create cap-qual	
delete cap-qual	
scope cap-qual	
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 chassis-stats

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

enter class chassis-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the chassis statistics class mode:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class chassis-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class chassis-stats	
delete class chassis-stats	
scope class chassis-stats	
show class chassis-stats	

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 dimm-env-stats

To enter the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics class, use the **enter class dimm-env-stats** command.

enter class dimm-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the DIMM environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class dimm-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class dimm-env-stats	
delete class dimm-env-stats	
scope class dimm-env-stats	
show class dimm-env-stats	

enter class env-stats

To enter the environment statistics class, use the **enter class env-stats** command.

enter class env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet server statistics threshold policy(eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the environment statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class env-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class env-stats	
delete class env-stats	
scope class env-stats	
show class env-stats	

enter class ether-error-stats

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

enter class ether-error-stats

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
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet error statistics class for an Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-error-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-error-stats	
delete class ether-error-stats	
scope class ether-error-stats	
show class ether-error-stats	

enter class ether-loss-stats

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

enter class ether-loss-stats

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
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet loss statistics class for an Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-loss-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-loss-stats	
delete class ether-loss-stats	
scope class ether-loss-stats	
show class ether-loss-stats	

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 class ether-pause-stats

To enter the Ethernet pause statistics class, use the **enter class ether-pause-stats** command.

enter class ether-pause-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet pause statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-pause-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-pause-stats	
delete class ether-pause-stats	
scope class ether-pause-stats	
show class ether-pause-stats	

enter class ether-rx-stats

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

enter class ether-rx-stats

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
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet receive statistics class for the Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-rx-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-rx-stats	
delete class ether-rx-stats	
scope class ether-rx-stats	
show class ether-rx-stats	

enter class ether-tx-stats

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

enter class ether-tx-stats

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
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet transmission statistics class for an Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-tx-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-tx-stats	
delete class ether-tx-stats	
scope class ether-tx-stats	
show class ether-tx-stats	

enter class fan-module-stats

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

enter class fan-module-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a fan module statistics class in the Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fan-module-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fan-module-stats	
delete class fan-module-stats	
scope class fan-module-stats	
show class fan-module-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class fan-stats

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

enter class fan-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a fan statistics class for an Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fan-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fan-stats	
delete class fan-stats	
scope class fan-stats	
show class fan-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class fc-error-stats

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

enter class fc-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

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

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fc-error-stats
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-error-stats	
delete class fc-error-stats	
scope class fc-error-stats	
show class fc-error-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class fc-port-stats

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

enter class fc-port-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

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

```
server# scope org TestyOrg
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fc-port-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-port-stats	
delete class fc-port-stats	
scope class fc-port-stats	
show class fc-port-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class fc-stats

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

enter class fc-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

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

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fc-stats
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-stats	
delete class fc-stats	
scope class fc-stats	
show class fc-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

enter class fex-env-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fabric extender statistics class, use the **enter class fex-env-stats** command.

enter class fex-env-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the fabric extender environment statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fex-env-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class fex-power-summary	
enter class fex-psu-input-stats	

enter class fex-power-summary

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fabric extender power summary mode for a class, use the **enter class fex-power-summary** command.

enter class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fabric extender power summary mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fex-power-summary
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class fex-env-stats	
enter class fex-psu-input-stats	

enter class fex-psu-input-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fabric extender power supply unit statistics mode for a class, use the **enter class fex-psu-input-stats** command.

enter class fex-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fabric extender power supply unit statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fex-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
enter class fex-env-stats	
enter class fex-power-summary	

enter class io-card-stats

To enter the IO card statistics class, use the **enter class io-card-stats** command.

enter class io-card-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the IO card statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class io-card-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class io-card-stats	
delete class io-card-stats	
scope class io-card-stats	
show class io-card-stats	

enter class mb-power-stats

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

enter class mb-power-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

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

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class mb-power-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class mb-power-stats	
delete class mb-power-stats	
scope class mb-power-stats	
show class mb-power-stats	
show stats history mb-power-stats	
show stats mb-power-stats	

enter class mb-temp-stats

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

enter class mb-temp-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

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

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class mb-temp-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class mb-temp-stats	
delete class mb-temp-stats	
scope class mb-temp-stats	
show class mb-temp-stats	
show stats history mb-temp-stats	
show stats mb-temp-stats	

enter class memory-array-env-stats

To enter the memory array environment statistics class, use the **enter class memory-array-env-stats** command.

enter class memory-array-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the memory array environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class memory-array-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-array-env-stats	
delete class memory-array-env-stats	
scope class memory-array-env-stats	
show class memory-array-env-stats	

enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

enter class psu-input-stats

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

enter class psu-input-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

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

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class psu-input-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class psu-input-stats	
delete class psu-input-stats	
scope class psu-input-stats	
show class psu-input-stats	

enter class rack-unit-fan-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class, use the **enter class rack-unit-fan-stats** command.

enter class rack-unit-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy Sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class rack-unit-fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class rack-unit-psu-stats	

enter class rack-unit-psu-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the rack unit power supply unit statistics mode for a class, use the **enter class rack-unit-psu-stats** command.

enter class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the rack unit power supply unit statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class rack-unit-psu-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class rack-unit-fan-stats	

enter class system-stats

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

enter class system-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the system statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter system-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class system-stats	
delete class system-stats	
scope class system-stats	
show class system-stats	
show stats system-stats	

enter class vnic-stats

To enter a virtual NIC statistics class, use the **enter class vnic-stats** command.

enter class vnic-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a virtual NIC statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class vnic-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class vnic-stats	
delete class vnic-stats	
scope class vnic-stats	
show class vnic-stats	
show stats vnic-stats	
show stats vnic-stats	

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 cpu

To enter a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **enter cpu** command.

enter cpu

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a CPU qualifier:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # enter cpu
server /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create cpu	
delete cpu	
scope cpu	
show server	

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-auth

To create, if necessary, or to enter the default authentication mode, use the **enter default-auth** command.

enter default-auth

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the default authentication mode for an authentication domain.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Testing
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # enter default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-domain	
create default-auth	
scope default-auth	

enter default-behavior

To enter default-behavior mode, use the **enter default-behavior** command.

enter default-behavior {vhba | vnic}

Syntax Description

vhba	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
vnic	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 destination

To enter an email address to which Call Home alerts should be sent, use the **enter destination** command.

enter destination *email-addr*

Syntax Description

email-addr

E-mail address in email address format. The address can be a maximum of 512 alphanumeric characters, and cannot contain white spaces. Example, *personname@companyname.com*.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History

Release

1.3.1

Modification

This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter an email destination:

```
server# scope monitoring
server /monitoring # scope callhome
server /monitoring/callhome # scope profile full_txt
server /monitoring/callhome/profile # enter destination home@test.com
server /monitoring/callhome/profile/destination #
```

Related Commands

Command

Description

create destination

delete destination

scope destination

show destination

enter dest-interface

To create, if necessary, and to enter the destination interface of the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **enter dest-interface** command.

enter dest-interface *slotid portid*

Syntax Description

<i>slotid</i>	The slot ID of the destination interface.
<i>portid</i>	The port ID of the destination interface.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session)
Ethernet traffic monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the destination interface of the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session. To enter the destination interface of an Ethernet traffic monitoring session, replace **fc-traffic-mon** with **eth-traffic-mon**, and **fc-mon-session** with **eth-mon-session**.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # scope fc-mon-session Default
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session # enter dest-interface 1 1
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create dest-interface	
delete dest-interface	

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: • Set adapter policies • Show dynamic vNIC connection policies

Examples	The following example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp100
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show dynamic-vnic-connection-policy	
	show vnic-templ	

enter egress-policy

To enter an egress policy (for both vNICs and vHBAs) to be used by a QoS policy, use the **enter egress-policy** command.

enter egress-policy

Command Default

None

Command Modes

QoS policy (/org/qos-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter an egress policy for vNIC traffic:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope qos-policy VnicPolicy34
server /org/qos-policy # enter egress-policy
server /org/qos-policy/egress-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create egress-policy	
delete egress-policy	
scope egress-policy	
show egress-policy	

enter eth-if

To enter an Ethernet interface, use the **enter eth-if** command.

enter eth-if *intf-name*

Syntax Description	<i>intf-name</i>	Interface name. The name can be 32 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic) Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet interface in virtual NIC:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic-emulex-a
server /org/service-profile/vnic # enter eth-if vlan150
server /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create eth-if	
	delete eth-if	
	scope eth-if	
	show eth-if	
	show service-profile	
	show vnic	

enter eth-mon-session

To enter an Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **enter eth-mon-session** command.

enter eth-mon-session *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # enter eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope eth-mon-session	
create eth-mon-session	
delete eth-mon-session	

enter eth-policy

To enter eth-policy mode, use the **enter eth-policy** command.

enter 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	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 ext-static-ip

To create, if necessary, and to enter the external static management IP address mode, use the **enter ext-static-ip** command.

enter ext-static-ip

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the external static management IP address mode for the CIMC.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc # enter ext-static-ip
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set addr	
set default-gw	
set subnet	
create ext-static-ip	
scope ext-static-ip	
show ext-static-ip	
delete ext-static-ip	

enter fc-mon-session

To enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session, use the **enter fc-mon-session** command.

enter fc-mon-session *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # enter fc-mon-session Default
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fc-mon-session	
create fc-mon-session	
delete fc-mon-session	

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:

- Create and delete data-centers
- Show data-center information

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 fw-host-pack

To enter a host firmware package, use the **enter fw-host-pack** command.

enter fw-host-pack *host-pack-name*

Syntax Description

host-pack-name

Name of the server host firmware package image. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a host firmware package:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter fw-host-pack appl
server /org/fw-host-pack #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create fw-host-pack	
delete fw-host-pack	
scope fw-host-pack	
show fw-host-pack	

enter fw-mgmt-pack

To enter a management firmware package, use the **enter fw-mgmt-pack** command.

enter fw-mgmt-pack *mgmt-pack-name*

Syntax Description

<i>mgmt-pack-name</i>	Name of the management firmware package. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to delete a management firmware package:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter fw-mgmt-pack cimcl
server /org/fw-mgmt-pack #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create fw-mgmt-pack	
delete fw-mgmt-pack	
scope fw-mgmt-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

enter import-config

To enter an import configuration, use the **enter import-config** command.

enter import-config *URL* {**disabled**|**enabled**} {**merge**|**replace**}

Syntax Description

<i>URL</i>	URL for the file being imported using one of the following syntax: ftp://hostname/path scp://username@hostname/path sftp://username@hostname/path tftp://hostname:port-num/path
disabled	Specifies that the import operation will not run until it is enabled.
enabled	Specifies that the import operation automatically runs as soon as you enter the commit-buffer command.
merge	Specifies that the configuration information is merged with the existing information.
replace	Specifies that the system takes each object in the import configuration file and overwrites the corresponding object in the current configuration.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter an import configuration:

```
server# scope system
server /system # enter import-config scp://user@host35/backups/all-config9.bak disabled
replace
server /system/import-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create import-config	
delete import-config	
scope import-config	
show import-config	

enter initiator

To enter the organization WWN pool initiator mode, use the **enter initiator** command.

enter initiator *ID*

Syntax Description	<i>ID</i>	Initiator ID in the format <i>nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn</i> .

Command Default	None

Command Modes	WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter an initiator named 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 for the default WWN pool:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # enter initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create initiator	
	delete initiator	
	scope initiator	
	show initiator	

enter interface

To enter an interface for the specified Ethernet server port, use the **enter interface** command.

enter interface *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

<i>slot-id</i>	Ethernet interface slot number. The range is from 1 to 5 for a fabric interconnect under Ethernet server and under Ethernet uplink, 2 to 5 for a fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink.
<i>port-id</i>	Ethernet interface port number. The range is from 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
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter an interface for Ethernet server port 14 on slot 3 of fabric B:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope fabric b
server /eth-server/fabric # enter interface 1 2
server /eth-server/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface	
delete interface	
scope interface	
show interface	

enter interface fc

To create, if necessary, and to enter the fibre channel interface of the fabric, use the **enter interface fc** command.

enter interface fc *slot id port id*

Syntax Description

<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
<i>port id</i>	The port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A fibre channel interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the fibre channel interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # enter interface fc 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface fc	
scope interface fc	
show interface fc	
delete interface fc	

enter interface fcoe

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric, use the **enter interface fcoe** command.

enter interface fcoe *slot id port id*

Syntax Description

<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number.
<i>port id</i>	The port identification number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # enter interface fcoe 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fcoe #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface fcoe	
scope interface fcoe	
show interface fcoe	
delete interface fcoe	

enter ipmi-access-profile

To enter an Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) access profile, use the **enter ipmi-access-profile** command.

enter ipmi-access-profile *profile-name*

Syntax Description

profile-name

IPMI access profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter an IPMI access profile named ipmiProf1:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter ipmi-access-profile ipmiProf1
server /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ipmi-access-profile	
delete ipmi-access-profile	
scope ipmi-access-profile	
show ipmi-access-profile	

enter ipmi-user

To enter an end-point user for IPMI access, use the **enter ipmi-user** command.

enter ipmi-user *name*

Syntax Description

name

End-point IPMI user name. The name is case insensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 alphanumeric characters. The name can also contain a hyphen (-) or underscore (_) character, but cannot contain white spaces.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

Command History

Release

Modification

1.3.1

This command was introduced as enter epuser.

1.4(1)

This command was renamed as enter ipmi-user.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter an IPMI user:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope ipmi-access-profile IPMI-1
server /org/ipmi-access-profile # enter ipmi-user user1
server /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

Related Commands

Command

Description

create ipmi-user

delete ipmi-user

scope ipmi-user

show ipmi-user

set descr

set password

Command	Description
set privilege	

enter keyring

To enter an RSA keyring, use the **enter keyring** command.

enter keyring *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Keyring name. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter a keyring named 210:

```
server# scope security
server /security # enter keyring kr210
server /security/keyring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create keyring	
delete keyring	
scope keyring	
show keyring	

enter lan

To enter a LAN boot configuration, use the **enter lan** command.

enter lan

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
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a LAN boot configuration for a boot policy:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy bp6
server /org/boot-policy # enter lan
server /org/boot-policy/lan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create lan	
delete lan	
scope lan	
show lan	

enter ldap-group

To create, if necessary, and to enter the LDAP group mode, use the **enter ldap-group** command.

enter ldap-group *Group DN*

Syntax Description	<i>Group DN</i>	The name of the LDAP group.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	An LDAP group must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the LDAP group:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # enter ldap-group Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope ldap-group	
	create ldap-group	
	delete ldap-group	

enter ldap-group-rule

To create, if necessary, and to enter the LDAP group-rule mode, use the **enter ldap-group-rule** command.

enter ldap-group-rule

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command in the server mode, an LDAP server must be created.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the LDAP group rule mode for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # enter ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope ldap-group-rule	
create ldap-group-rule	
show ldap-group-rule	
delete ldap-group-rule	

enter local

To enter a local storage, use the **enter local** command.

enter local

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Storage under boot policy (/org/boot-policy/storage)

Storage under boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a local storage configuration for a boot policy:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy bp6
server /org/boot-policy # scope storage
server /org/boot-policy/storage # enter local
server /org/boot-policy/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create local	
delete local	
scope local	
show local	

enter local-disk-config

To enter a local disk configuration for a service profile, use the **enter local-disk-config** command.

enter local-disk-config

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a local disk configuration for a service profile:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile # enter local-disk-config
server /org/service-profile/local-disk-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create local-disk-config	
delete local-disk-config	
scope local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config	

enter local-disk-config-policy

To enter a local disk configuration policy, use the **enter local-disk-config-policy** command.

enter local-disk-config-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a local disk configuration policy named ldcpl:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter local-disk-config-policy ldcpl
server /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create local-disk-config-policy	
	delete local-disk-config-policy	
	scope local-disk-config-policy	
	show local-disk-config-policy	

enter locale

To enter a locale, use the **enter locale** command.

enter locale *locale-name*

Syntax Description

locale-name

Locale name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification

1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the western locale:

```
server# scope security
server /security # enter locale western
server /security/locale #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

create locale	

delete locale	

scope locale	

show locale	

enter local-user

To enter an user account for a specified local user, use the **enter local-user** command.

enter local-user *user-name*

Syntax Description

user-name

User name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a local user named Escalation:

```
server# scope security
server /security # enter local-user Escalation
server /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create local-user	
delete local-user	
scope local-user	
show local-user	

enter mac-pool

To enter a MAC pool, use the **enter mac-pool** command.

enter mac-pool *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	MAC pool name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a MAC pool named mpool37:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter mac-pool mpool37
server /org/mac-pool #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create mac-pool	
	delete mac-pool	
	scope mac-pool	
	show mac-pool	

enter mac-security

To enter a MAC security, use the **enter mac-security** command.

enter mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization network control policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a MAC security mode for a network control policy:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy ncp5
server /org/nw-ctrl-policy # enter mac-security
server /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create mac-security	
delete mac-security	
scope mac-security	
show mac-security	

enter maint-policy

To create, if necessary, and to enter the maintenance policy mode, use the **enter maint-policy** command.

enter maint-policy *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the maintenance policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A maintenance policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the maintenance policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # enter maint-policy Default
Switch-A /org/maint-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create maint-policy	
scope maint-policy	
show maint-policy	
delete maint-policy	

enter member-port

To enter a member port, use the **enter member-port** command.

enter member-port {a | b} *slot-id* *port-id*

Syntax Description

a	Specifies fabric a. Note This keyword does not apply to an Ethernet uplink fabric port channel.
b	Specifies fabric b. Note This keyword does not apply to an Ethernet uplink fabric port channel.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot number. The range is from 1 to 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Port number. The range is from 1 to 256 for VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink and VSAN under fabric interconnect.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VLAN under Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/vlan)
 VLAN within a Fabric under Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric/vlan)
 VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)
 VSAN under fabric interconnect (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a member port on slot 1, port 2 for the VLAN.

```
server# scope eth-storage
server /eth-storage # scope vlan sample
server /eth-storage/vlan # enter member-port a 1 2
server /eth-storage/vlan/member-port #
```

Examples

This example shows how to enter a member port on slot 1, port 2 for the VSAN named 300 under the fabric named a:

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
server /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan 300
server /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # enter member-port a 1 2
server /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter member-port (/fc-storage/vsan)	
enter member-port (/port-channel)	
create member-port	
delete member-port	
scope member-port	
show member-port	

enter member-port (/fc-storage/vsan)

To enter the member port mode for a VSAN for a fibre channel storage device, use the **enter member-port** command.

enter member-port {*fc*|*fcoe*} {*a*|*b*} *slot-id* *port-id*

Syntax Description

<i>fc</i>	Use this option to enter the member-port mode for a Fibre Channel.
<i>fcoe</i>	Use this option to enter the member-port mode for a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface.
<i>a</i>	Specifies fabric A.
<i>b</i>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot</i> <i>-id</i>	Specifies the slot ID. The value must be an integer between 1 and 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Specifies port ID. The value must be an integer between 1 and 256.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The VSAN and a member-port for the VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the member port mode for a fibre channel within the VSAN of a fibre channel storage device.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope vsan v300
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan # enter member-port fc a 1 233
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter member-port	
enter member-port (/port-channel)	

Command	Description
show member-port	

enter member-port (/port-channel)

To enter the member-port mode using only the slot and port ID, use the **enter member-port** command.

enter member-port *slot-id port-id*

Syntax Description

<i>slot ID</i>	The ID of the slot. The value must be an integer between 1 and 5.
<i>port ID</i>	The ID of the port. The value must be an integer between 1 and 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port channel within a fabric under Ethernet uplink (eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
 Port channel within a fabric under Fibre Channel uplink (fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The member port must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the member port for a port channel in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel 2
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel # enter member-port 1 22
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter member-port	
enter member-port (/fc-storage/vsan)	
show member-port	

enter member-port-channel

To create, if necessary, and to enter the member port channel mode for a VSAN, use the **enter member-port-channel** command.

enter member-port-channel {**a**|**b**} *port channel id*

Syntax Description	a	Specifies port A.
	b	Specifies port B.
	<i>port channel id</i>	The ID of the port channel of the switch.

Command Default None

Command Modes VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)
VSAN under fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines A VSAN and a member port channel must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the member port channel mode for a VSAN in a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # enter member-port-channel a 22
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/member-port-channel #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create member-port-channel	
	scope member-port-channel	
	show member-port-channel	
	delete member-port-channel	

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 sql0
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 mon-src

To create, if necessary, and to enter the monitor source session, use the **enter mon-src** command.

enter mon-src *session name*

Syntax Description

<i>session name</i>	The name of the monitor source session.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)
 Fibre Channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)
 Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)
 Interface within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)
 Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)
 Port channel within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
 Port channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
 VHBA within service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
 VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the monitor source session for a VNIC within a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
```

```
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # enter mon-src testing  
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set direction	
create mon-src	
scope mon-src	
show mon-src	
delete mon-src	

enter network

To enter an Ethernet interface for a virtual machine NIC port profile, use the **enter network** command.

enter network *port-profile-name*

Syntax	Description
<i>port-profile-name</i>	Port profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	VM management VMware profile set port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enter an Ethernet interface for a virtual machine port profile:

```
server# scope system
server /system # scope vm-mgmt
server /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile mprofile1
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # enter network
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create network	
	delete network	
	scope network	
	show network	

enter nw-ctrl-policy

To enter a network control policy, use the **enter nw-ctrl-policy** command.

enter nw-ctrl-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.

Usage Guidelines

A network control policy must be created to use this command.

When you enter a network control policy, you can perform the following tasks:

- Enable CDP
- Set up an uplink fail action

Examples

This example shows how to enter a network control policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # enter nw-ctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-policy	
create nw-ctrl-policy	
scope nw-ctrl-policy	
delete nw-ctrl-policy	

enter occurrence one-time

To create, if necessary, and to enter the one-time occurrence mode for a schedule, use the **enter occurrence one-time** command.

enter occurrence one-time *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> The name of the one-time occurrence instance for a schedule.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	A schedule and a one-time occurrence instance must be created to use this command.

Examples	This example shows how to enter the one-time occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # enter occurrence one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope occurrence one-time	
	create occurrence one-time	
	show occurrence one-time	
	delete occurrence one-time	

enter occurrence recurring

To create, if necessary, and to enter the recurring occurrence instance for a schedule, use the **enter occurrence recurring** command.

enter occurrence recurring *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the recurring occurrence instance for the schedule.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule policy and a recurring occurrence instance for the schedule must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the recurring occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # enter occurrence recurring Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/recurring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence recurring	
scope occurrence recurring	
show occurrence recurring	
delete occurrence recurring	

enter org

To enter an organization, use the **enter org** command.

enter org *org-name*

Syntax Description

<i>org-name</i>	Organization name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 120 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter an organization:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter org /TestyOrg
server /org
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create org	
delete org	
scope org	
show org	

enter pack-image

To enter a firmware package image, use the **enter pack-image** command.

enter pack-image *hw-vendor-name hw-model* {**adapter** | **board-controller** | **host-hba** | **host-hba-optionrom** | **host-nic** | **raid-controller** | **server-bios**} *version-num*

Syntax Description

<i>hw-vendor-name</i>	Hardware vendor name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
<i>hw-model</i>	Hardware model. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
adapter	Specifies the adapter firmware package.
board-controller	Specifies the mother board controller firmware package.
host-hba	Specifies the host HBA.
host-hba-optionrom	Specifies the host HBA option ROM package.
host-nic	Specifies the host NIC.
raid-controller	Specifies the RAID controller firmware package.
server-bios	Specifies the server BIOS firmware package.
<i>version-num</i>	Version number of the firmware being used for the package image.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host firmware package (/org/fw-host-pack)
Management firmware package (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The *hw-vendor-name* and *hw-model* values are labels that help you easily identify the package image. You can view the hardware vendor and model by using the **show image detail** command.

The firmware version must match the model numbers (PID) on the servers that are associated with this firmware pack.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a RAID controller firmware package:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope fw-host-pack fhp1
server /org/fw-host-pack # enter pack-image Cisco UCS raid-controller 2009.02.09
server /org/fw-host-pack/pack-image #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create pack-image	
delete pack-image	
scope pack-image	
show image detail	
show pack-image	

enter path

To enter a primary or secondary SAN or LAN boot image path, use the **enter path** command.

enter path {primary| secondary}

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies the primary image path.
secondary	Specifies the secondary image 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
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter a secondary SAN image path for a boot policy:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy boot-policy-LAN
server /org/boot-policy # scope storage
server /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
server /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # enter path secondary
server /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create path	
delete path	
set lun	
set wwn	
show path	

enter pin-group

To enter an Ethernet (LAN) or Fibre Channel pin group, use the **enter pin-group** command.

enter pin-group *pin-group-name*

Syntax Description

<i>pin-group-name</i>	Pin group name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)
Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter an Ethernet pin group named pingroup54:

```
server# scope eth-uplink
server /eth-uplink # enter pin-group pingroup54
server /eth-uplink/pin-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create pin-group	
delete pin-group	
scope pin-group	
show pin-group	

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 pooling-policy

To enter a server pooling policy, use the **enter pooling-policy** command.

enter pooling-policy *policy-name*

Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter a server pooling policy named ServPoolPolicy1:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter pooling-policy ServPoolPolicy1
server /org/pooling-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create pooling-policy	
delete pooling-policy	
scope pooling-policy	
show pooling-policy	

enter port-channel

To enter a port channel, use the **enter port-channel** command.

enter port-channel *Iport-channel-D*

Syntax Description	<i>port-channel-ID</i>	Port channel number. The range is from 1 to 256.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric) Fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced in the Fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric).

Examples This example shows how to enter port channel 20 in the fabric named a:

```
server# scope eth-uplink
server /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
server /eth-uplink/fabric # enter port-channel 20
server /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create port-channel	
	delete port-channel	
	scope port-channel	
	show port-channel	

enter port-profile (profile-set)

To enter a port profile, use the **enter port-profile** command in profile-set mode.

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port profile	
show profile-set	

enter power-control-policy

To create, if necessary, and to enter the power policy mode, use the **enter power-control-policy** command.

enter power-control-policy *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the power control policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power control policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the power control policy mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # enter power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	
scope power-control-policy	
show power-control-policy	
set power-control-policy	
set priority	

enter power-group

To create, if necessary, and to enter the power group mode, use the **enter power-group** command.

enter power-group *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the power group.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power group must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the power group mode.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # enter power-group Sample
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-group	
scope power-group	
show power-group	
create chassis	

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:

- 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 org10
switch-A /org # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org/qos-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

enter scheduler

To create, if necessary, and to enter the scheduler mode, use the **enter scheduler** command.

enter scheduler *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the scheduler.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the scheduler mode.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # enter scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create scheduler	
scope scheduler	
set scheduler	
show scheduler	
delete scheduler	
create maint-window	

enter server

To enter the RADIUS server, use the **enter server** command.

enter server *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

RADIUS (/security/radius)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The RADIUS server must be created to use this command.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter the RADIUS server mode.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope radius
Switch-A /security/radius # enter server example
Switch-A /security/radius/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set authport	
set key	
set order	
set retries	
set timeout	

enter server-ref

To create, if necessary, and to enter the server reference mode, use the **enter server-ref** command.

enter server-ref *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the server. You can enter either the name of the server or the IP address.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Authentication server group under LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group)
Authentication server group under RADIUS (/security/radius/auth-server-group)
Authentication server group under TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication server group must be created, and a server reference must be added to the authentication server group to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the server reference mode for an authentication server group within LDAP.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group # enter server-ref sample_server
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group/server-ref #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-ref	
scope server-ref	
show server-ref	
delete server-ref	

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

above-normal	Sets the value to above normal.
below-normal	Sets the value to below normal.
cleared	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
condition	Sets the threshold value to condition.
critical	Sets the threshold value to critical.
info	Sets the threshold value to info.
major	Sets the threshold value to major.
minor	Sets the threshold value to minor.
warning	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: • Create and delete data centers and folders • Show data center, event, finite state machine, and folder information

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

1	Specifies virtual network interface connection 1.
2	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: • Set vCons and vCon descriptions • Show vCon information

Examples	This example shows how to enter vcon-policy mode:

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # enter vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org/vcon-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vcon	
	show vcon-policy	

enter vlan

To create a VLAN, if necessary, and enter VLAN configuration mode, use the **enter vlan** command.

enter vlan *name id*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VLAN name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.
<i>id</i>	VLAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 3967 and 4049 to 4093.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)
 Fabric within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)
 Fabric within the Ethernet Storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a Fabric within the Ethernet Storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric). In addition, the following changes were introduced: - Maximum number of characters for the VLAN name has been extended from 16 to 32. - The range of valid values was modified from 4048 - 4093 to 4049 - 4093.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter configuration mode for a VLAN with the specified name and identifier number. If the VLAN does not exist, it will be created.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # enter vlan vlan1 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter vlan (port-profile)	

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

enter vlan (port-profile)

To create a VLAN, if necessary, and enter VLAN configuration mode, use the **enter vlan** command.

enter vlan *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VLAN name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.

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.
1.4(1)	The maximum number of characters for the VLAN name has been modified from 16 to 32.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter configuration mode for a VLAN with the specified name and identifier number. If the VLAN does not exist, it will be created.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a VLAN for 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 # 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 vlan v100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter vlan	
show port-profile	

enter vsan

To create a VSAN, if necessary, and enter the VSAN configuration mode, use the **enter vsan** command.

enter vsan *name id fcoe-vlan*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the VLAN.
<i>Id</i>	The VSAN identification number. It must be a value between 1 and 4093.
<i>fcoe-vlan id</i>	The Fibre Channel over Ethernet VLAN ID.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink)
Fabric within the Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the following command modes: Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink) Switch within a Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/switch)
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a fabric within the Fibre Channel Storage mode (/fc-storage/fabric). In addition, the switch mode within the Fibre Channel uplink mode has been obsoleted.

Usage Guidelines

While using this command for a fabric within the Fibre Channel Storage command mode, you need to specify only the name of the VSAN.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the VSAN mode in the Fibre Channel Uplink command mode:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # enter vsan VSAN1 1 33
Switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vsan	
show vsan	

Command	Description
scope vsan	
delete vsan	

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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```

```
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
```

```
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```

```
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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 file

To install a license file, use the **install file** command.

install file *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the license file.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An install file must be created and available to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to install a license file.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # install file sample-file
Switch-A /license* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope license	
clear file	

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.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

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.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **install file** command in the License mode (/license).

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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```

```
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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```

```
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
```

```
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```

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

```
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.
count <i>count</i>	Specifies the number of ping packets that will be sent. The range is 1 to 2147483647 packets.
packet-size <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.
interval <i>interval</i>	Specifies the time in seconds between sending ping packets. The range is 1 to 60 seconds; the default is 1 second.
timeout <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

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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

up	Specifies power up.
down	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
```

power down soft-followed-by-hard

To initiate a soft power shut down followed by a hard shut down for physical managed objects, use the **power down soft-followed-by-hard** command.

power down soft-followed-by-hard

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile for an organization must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to initiate a soft power shut down followed by a hard shut down.

```
Switch-A # scope org Sample
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile Testing
Switch-A /org/service-profile # power down soft-followed-by-hard
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
power	
power down soft-shut-down	

power down soft-shut-down

To initiate a soft power shut down, use the **power down soft-shut-down** command.

power down soft-shut-down

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile for an organization must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to initiate a soft shut down for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org Sample
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile Testing
Switch-A /org/service-profile # power down soft-shut-down
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
power	
power down soft-followed-by-hard	

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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```

```
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 optional-chassis-number*

Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	Vendor.
<i>model</i>	Model.
<i>serial-num</i>	Serial number.
<i>optional-chassis-number</i>	The number of the chassis. Use this option only if you want to renumber the chassis.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	In this release, the option <i>optional-chassis-number</i> was introduced that allows you to provide a new chassis number. If a new number is not provided, then the old chassis number is used.

Examples

This example shows how to recommission a chassis and renumber it:

```
switch-A# recommission chassis "Cisco Systems Inc" "Cisco UCS 5108" FOX1252GNNN 6
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show slot	

recommission fex

To recommission a Fabric extender module, use the **recommission fex** command.

recommission fex *vendor model serial-num*

Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	The vendor from whom the Fabric extender module has been purchased from.
<i>model</i>	The model number of the Fabric extender module.
<i>serial-num</i>	The serial number of the Fabric extender module.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to recommission a Fabric extender module.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # recommission Cisco server AGD113921ZR
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
remove fex	
decommission fex	

recommission server

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

recommission server *vendor model serial-num*

Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	The name of the company that you purchased the server from.
<i>model</i>	The model number of the server.
<i>serial-num</i>	The serial number of the server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to recommission a server.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # recommission server Cisco 200 ABCD12345
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
decommission server	

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.
ignorecompcheck	Specifies that the compatibility check will not be performed.
Note	We recommend that you use this option only when explicitly directed to do so by a technical support representative.

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
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

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

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

log-full	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.
none	Specifies no action.
on-change-of-association	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.
on-clear	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.
timer	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 fex

To remove a Fabric extender module from the system, use the **remove fex** command.

remove fex *id*

Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	The ID of the Fabric extender module.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to delete a Fabric extender module from the system.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # remove fex 2
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
decommission fex	

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

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

service-profile-server	Specifies service profile server privileges.
service-profile-server-policy	Specifies service profile server policy privileges.
service-profile-storage	Specifies service profile storage privileges.
service-profile-storage-policy	Specifies service profile storage policy privileges.
operations	Specifies operations privileges.
server-equipment	Specifies server equipment privileges.
server-maintenance	Specifies server maintenance privileges.
server-policy	Specifies server policy privileges.
server-security	Specifies server security privileges.
pod-config	Specifies pod configuration privileges.
pod-policy	Specifies pod policy privileges.
pod-qos	Specifies pod QoS privileges.
pod-security	Specifies pod security privileges.
read-only	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 #
```

 remove privilege**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

remove server

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

remove server {*ID* | *chassis -d / blade-id*}

Syntax Description

<i>ID</i>	Slot number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
<i>chassis-id / blade-id</i>	The identification numbers of the chassis and the blade for the server. It must entered in the n/n format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced with only the <i>slot</i> option.
1.4(1)	The command options were modified.

Usage Guidelines

When using this command in Chassis command mode, you need to specify only the identification number of the slot.

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

hard-reset-immediate	Specifies that the server be hard reset immediately.
hard-reset-wait	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	

Command	Description
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 vhba17
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	

restart

To restart a firmware download task, use the **restart** command.

restart

Syntax Description:

This command has no arguments or keywords.

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 restart a firmware download task.

Examples

This example shows how to restart a firmware download task:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin
switch-A /firmware/download-task # restart
switch-A /firmware/download-task #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show download-task	

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
```

```
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)# 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	<table> <tr> <td><i>script-name</i></td><td>The path and file name of the script file to be executed.</td></tr> </table>	<i>script-name</i>	The path and file name of the script file to be executed.		
<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	<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 run a shell script in the local management command mode. The script file must exist in the workspace: file system. 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 run a shell script: <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	<table> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>connect local-mgmt</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Command	Description	connect local-mgmt	
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 {*rack-server/id*| *chassis/server/id*}

Syntax Description

rack-server/id

Adapter location specified using the rack-server and adapter ID. The value must be entered in the n/n format.

chassis/server/id

Adapter location specified using the chassis, server and adapter ID. The value must be entered in the n/n/n format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release

Modification

1.0(1)

This command was introduced with the *chassis/server/id* option

1.4(1)

The option *rack-server/id* was introduced for this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter adapter mode:

```
Switch-A # scope org Testing
Switch-A /org # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command

Description

show chassis

show iom

scope auth-domain

To enter the authentication domain mode, use the **scope auth-domain** command.

scope auth-domain *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the authentication domain. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the authentication domain can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the authentication domain:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-domain	
delete auth-domain	

scope auth-server-group

To enter the authentication server group mode, use the **scope auth-server-group** command.

scope auth-server-group *authentication server group*

Syntax Description	<i>authentication server group</i>	The name of the authentication server group. This name can include a maximum of 127 characters.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	LDAP (security/ldap) RADIUS (/security/radius) TACACS (/security/tacacs)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	An authentication server group must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to enter the authentication server group for LDAP:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create auth-server-group	
	delete auth-server-group	

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 bios-settings

To enter the BIOS settings mode, use the **scope bios-settings** command.

scope bios-settings

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS (/server/bios)

Platform (/system/server-defaults/platform)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the BIOS settings mode for a server:

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope bios
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios # scope bios-settings
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-settings	

scope bios

To enter the BIOS mode for a server, use the **scope bios** command.

scope bios

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the BIOS mode for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /server # scope bios
Switch-A /server/bios #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope bios-settings	
show bios-settings	

scope bladeserver-disc-policy

To enter the blade server discovery policy mode, use the **scope bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

scope bladeserver-disc-policy *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the compute blade server discovery policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A blade server discovery policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the blade server discovery policy mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bladeserver-disc-policy Default
Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bladeserver-disc-policy	
enter bladeserver-disc-policy	
show bladeserver-disc-policy	
delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

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.
1.3(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Note

This command is deprecated in later releases. Use the **scope cimc** command instead.

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	

scope boardcontroller

To enter board controller mode, use the **scope boardcontroller** command.

scope boardcontroller

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Only certain servers, such as the Cisco UCS B440 High Performance blade server and the Cisco UCS B230 blade server, have board controller firmware. The board controller firmware controls many of the server functions, including eUSBs, LEDs, and I/O connectors.

Examples

This example shows how to enter board controller mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope boardcontroller
switch-A /chassis/server/boardcontroller #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show boardcontroller	

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 boot-target

To enter the boot target mode, use the **scope boot-target** command.

scope boot-target {primary| secondary}

Syntax Description

primary	Specifies the primary boot target.
secondary	Specifies the secondary boot target.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the boot target. You can configure the logical unit number (LUN) and world wide name (WWN) for the primary or secondary boot target. Use the **exit** command to exit boot-target.

Examples

The following example shows how to enter the secondary boot target mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # scope boot-target secondary
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set lun	
set wwn	
show boot-target	

scope callhome

To view the callhome details, use the **scope callhome** command.

scope callhome

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view the callhome policy details.

Examples

This example shows how to use this command to view the callhome details:

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope inventory	
scope 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

fcoe	Specifies Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
non-virtualized-eth-if	Specifies a non-virtualized Ethernet interface.
non-virtualized-fc-if	Specifies a non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
path-encap-consolidated	Specifies a consolidated encapsulated path.
path-encap-virtual	Specifies a virtual encapsulated path.
protected-eth-if	Specifies a protected Ethernet interface.
protected-fc-if	Specifies a protected Fibre Channel interface.
protected-fcoe	Specifies a protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface.
virtualized-eth-if	Specifies a virtualized Ethernet interface.
virtualized-fc-if	Specifies a virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
virtualized-scsi-if	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 cat-updater

To enter the capability catalog file updater mode, use the **scope cat-updater** command.

scope cat-updater *filename*

Syntax Description

<i>filename</i>	Enter the name of the capability catalog update file used in the previous update operation.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the capability catalog file updater mode for a previous update operation. In the cat-updater mode, you can change parameters of the operation, such as remote server location, login information, and protocol.

Examples

The following example shows how to change a parameter from a failed previous capability catalog update and restart the update:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # show cat-updater
Catalog Updater:
File Name Protocol Server      Userid      Status
-----
ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin
Scp      192.0.2.111    user1      Failed

UCS-A /system/capability # scope cat-updater ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin
UCS-A /system/capability/cat-updater # set server 192.0.2.112
UCS-A /system/capability/cat-updater # restart
UCS-A /system/capability/cat-updater #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cat-updater	

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 (/capability)

To enter the chassis mode for a system, use the **scope chassis** command.

scope chassis *vendor model hw-rev*

Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	The name of the vendor of the chassis.
<i>model</i>	The model number of the chassis. The value can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<i>hw-rev</i>	The hardware revision number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the chassis mode for a system:

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope chassis Cisco Systems Inc N20-C6508 1
Switch-A /system/capability/chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	

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 cimc

To enter CIMC mode, use the **scope cimc** command.

scope cimc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter CIMC mode:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1  
switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc  
switch-A /chassis/server/cimc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimc	
show raid-controller	

scope class chassis-stats

To enter the chassis statistics of a class, use the **scope class chassis-stats** command.

scope class chassis-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the chassis statistics of a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class chassis-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class chassis-stats	

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 dimm-env-stats

To enter the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics mode, use the **scope class dimm-env-stats** command.

scope class dimm-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the DIMM environment statistics mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class dimm-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class dimm-env-stats	
delete class dimm-env-stats	
enter class dimm-env-stats	
show class dimm-env-stats	

scope class ether-error-stats

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

scope ether-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

There must be an available statistics threshold policy to view the Ethernet error statistics for the class.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet error statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-error-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class ether-loss-stats	
scope class ether-pause-stats	
scope class ether-port-stats	

scope class ether-loss-stats

To enter the Ethernet loss statistics of a class, use the **scope class ether-loss-stats** command.

scope class ether-loss-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet loss statistics for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-loss-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class ether-error-stats	
scope class ether-port-stats	

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 class ether-pause-stats

To enter the Ethernet pause statistics class mode, use the **scope class ether-pause-stats** command.

scope class ether-pause-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to change to the Ethernet pause statistics class mode:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-pause-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-pause-stats	
delete class ether-pause-stats	
enter class ether-pause-stats	
show class ether-pause-stats	

scope class ether-rx-stats

To enter an Ethernet Rx statistics class, use the **scope class ether-rx-stats** command.

scope class ether-rx-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet Rx statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-rx-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class ether-rx-stats	

scope class ether-tx-stats

To enter the Ethernet tx statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class ether-tx-stats** command.

scope class ether-tx-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet tx statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-tx-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class ether-rx-stats	
show class ether-tx-stats	

scope class fan-module-stats

To enter the fan module statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class fan-module-stats** command.

scope class fan-module-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the fan module statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/ # scope class fan-module-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fan-module-stats	

scope class fan-stats

To enter the fan statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fan-stats** command.

scope class fan-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the fan statistics mode of a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fan-stats	

scope class fc-error-stats

To enter the Fibre Channel error statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fc-error-stats** command.

scope class fc-error-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel error statistics mode of a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fc-error-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fc-error-stats	

scope class fc-stats

To enter the Fibre Channel statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fc-stats** command.

scope class fc-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fc-stats
Switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fc-stats	

scope class fex-env-stats

To enter the Fex environment statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class fex-env-stats** command.

scope class fex-env-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

An Fex environment statistics mode must be created for a class to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fex environment statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy Default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fex-env-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fex-env-stats	

scope class fex-power-summary

To enter the Fex power summary statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fex-power-summary** command.

scope class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy and an Fex power summary statistics class must be created to use this command

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fex power summary statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fex-power-summary
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fex-power-summary	
delete class fex-power-summary	

scope class fex-psu-input-stats

To enter the Fex power supply input statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fex-psu-input-stats** command.

scope class fex-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy and an Fex power supply input statistics class must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fex power supply input statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fex-psu-input-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fex-psu-input-stats	
delete class fex-psu-input-stats	

scope class io-card-stats

To change to the IO card statistics class mode, use the **scope class io-card-stats** command.

scope class io-card-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the io-card-stats class mode to configure class properties.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the IO card statistics class mode:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class io-card-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class io-card-stats	
delete class io-card-stats	
enter class io-card-stats	
show class io-card-stats	

scope class memory-array-env-stats

To change to the memory array environment statistics class mode, use the **scope class memory-array-env-stats** command.

scope class memory-array-env-stats

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the memory array environment statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-array-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-array-env-stats	
delete class memory-array-env-stats	
enter class memory-array-env-stats	
show class memory-array-env-stats	

scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats

To enter the memory error correctable codes statistics class mode, use the **scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats** command.

scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to change to the memory error correctable code statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	
delete class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	
enter class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	
show class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	

scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats

To enter the memory mirroring error statistics class mode, use the **scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats** command.

scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to change to the memory mirroring error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-mirroring-error-stats	
delete class memory-mirroring-error-stats	
enter class memory-mirroring-error-stats	
show class memory-mirroring-error-stats	

scope class memory-sparing-error-stats

To enter the memory sparing error statistics class mode, use the **scope class memory-sparing-error-stats** command.

scope class memory-sparing-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to change to the memory sparing error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-sparing-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-sparing-error-stats	
delete class memory-sparing-error-stats	
enter class memory-sparing-error-stats	
show class memory-sparing-error-stats	

scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) correctable error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats** command.

scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to change to the PCIe correctable error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pc-ie-correctable-stats	
delete class pc-ie-correctable-stats	
enter class pc-ie-correctable-stats	
show class pc-ie-correctable-stats	

scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to change to the PCIe fatal error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to change to a PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to change to the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

scope class rack-unit-fan-stats

To enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class rack-unit-fan-stats** command.

scope class rack-unit-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
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy and a rack unit fan statistics class must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class rack-unit-fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class rack-unit-fan-stats	
delete class rack-unit-fan-stats	

scope class rack-unit-psu-stats

To enter the rack unit power supply statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class rack-unit-psu-stats** command.

scope class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy and a rack unit power supply statistics class must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the rack unit power supply statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class rack-unit-psu-stats
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class rack-unit-psu-stats	
delete class rack-unit-psu-stats	
create class rack-unit-psu-stats	

scope client

To enter a specific client mode, use the **scope client** command in port-profile mode.

scope client *client-name*

Syntax Description

<i>client-name</i>	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 console-auth

To enter the console authentication mode, use the **scope console-auth** command.

scope console-auth

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the console authentication mode:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope console-auth
Switch-A /security/console-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set auth-server-group	
set realm	

scope cpu

To enter a CPU mode, use the **scope cpu** command.

scope cpu

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server qualifier (/org/server-qual)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter a CPU mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # scope cpu
server /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create cpu	
delete cpu	
enter cpu	
show server	

scope cpu (/system/capability)

To enter the CPU mode for a system, use the **scope cpu** command.

scope cpu *vendor model hw-rev*

Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	The vendor name of the CPU. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<i>model</i>	The model number of the CPU. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<i>hw-rev</i>	The hardware revision of the CPU.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the CPU mode for a system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope cpu Intel(R) Genuine Intel(R) CPU 1
Switch-A /system/capability/cpu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	
scope chassis	

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-auth

To enter the default authentication mode, use the **scope default-auth** command.

scope default-auth

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created prior to using this command to enter the default authentication mode for an authentication domain.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the default authentication mode in an authentication domain:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # scope default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create default-auth	
delete default-auth	

scope default-behavior

To enter default-behavior mode, use the **scope default-behavior** command.

scope default-behavior {vhba | vnic}

Syntax Description

vhba	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
vnic	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 dest-interface

To enter the destination interface mode for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **scope dest-interface** command.

scope dest-interface *slotid portid*

Syntax Description

<i>slotid</i>	The slot ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-5.
<i>portid</i>	The port ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session)
Ethernet traffic monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the destination interface mode for the Ethernet traffic monitoring session. To enter the destination interface mode for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session, replace **eth-traffic-mon** with **fc-traffic-mon**, and **eth-mon-session** with **fc-mon-session**.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # scope dest-interface 1 33
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create dest-interface	
delete dest-interface	

scope diag

To enter the diagnostics mode for a server, use the **scope diag** command.

scope diag

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the diagnostic mode for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope diag
Switch-A /chassis/server/diag #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show diag	

scope dimm

To enter the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) for a server, use the **scope dimm** command.

scope dimm *id*

Syntax Description	<i>Id</i> The ID of the dual in-line memory module. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967295.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Memory array (/chassis/server/memory-array)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	None

Examples	This example shows how to enter the DIMM mode for a server. <pre>Switch-A # scope server 1/1 Switch-A /chassis/server # scope memory-array 1 Switch-A /chassis/server/memory-array # scope dimm 2 Switch-A /chassis/server/memory-array/dimm #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	reset-errors	
	acknowledge fault	

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 download-task

To download a task for a license, use the **scope download-task** command.

scope download-task *filename*

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i>	The name of the file.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	License (/license)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The file must exist to use this command.

Examples	This example shows how to download a task for a license. <pre>Switch-A # scope license Switch-A /license # scope download-task Sample Switch-A /license* # commit-buffer Switch-A /license #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope license	
	install file	
	clear file	

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 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:

- Set adapter policies
- Show dynamic vNIC connection policies

Examples

The following example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp100
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-connection-policy	
show vnic-templ	

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

best-effort	Specifies best effort mode.
bronze	Specifies bronze classified mode.
gold	Specifies gold classified mode.
platinum	Specifies platinum classified mode.
silver	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-if

To view the Ethernet interface, use the **scope eth-if** command.

scope eth-if {Name}

Syntax Description

Name	Name of the Ethernet interface. This name can include a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

vNIC Template (/org/vnic-template)
vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the Ethernet interface can include a maximum of 32 characters and can be alphanumeric. Special characters cannot be used.

Examples

This example shows how to view the Ethernet interface information:

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A # /org # scope vnic-templ
switch-A # /org/vnic-templ # scope eth-if
Word Name (Max Size 32)
switch-A # /org/vnic-templ # scope eth-if Sample
switch-A # /org/vnic-templ/eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope eth-policy	

scope eth-mon-session

To enter the Ethernet monitoring session mode, use the **scope eth-mon-session** command.

scope eth-mon-session *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the Ethernet monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session can include alphanumeric characters, but no special characters are allowed.

An Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session mode:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-mon-session	
delete eth-mon-session	

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-storage

To enter the Ethernet storage mode, use the **scope eth-storage** command.

scope eth-storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet storage mode from the chassis mode.

```
Switch-A # scope chassis 1
Switch-A /chassis # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan	
acknowledge fault	
scope vlan	
scope stats-threshold-policy	

scope eth-target

To enter the Ethernet target endpoint mode for a fabric interface, use the **scope eth-target** command.

scope eth-target *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the Ethernet target endpoint.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An interface for a fabric, and an Ethernet target endpoint for that interface must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # scope eth-target Testing
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set macaddress	
enter eth-target	
show eth-target	
delete eth-target	
create eth-target	

scope eth-traffic-mon

To enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session mode, use the **scope eth-traffic-mon** command.

scope eth-traffic-mon

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session mode:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A chassis/server/adapter # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope eth-mon-session	

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 ext-eth-if

To enter the external Ethernet interface for an adapter, use the **scope ext-eth-if** command.

scope ext-eth-if {*ID*}

Syntax Description

<i>ID</i>	The ID of the external Ethernet interface. The value must be an integer 0 and 4294967295.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the external Ethernet interface for an adapter.

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope ext-eth-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
acknowledge fault	
set cli	
show ext-eth-if	

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 ext-pooled-ip

To enter the external management pooled IP address mode for a service profile, use the **scope ext-pooled-ip** command.

scope ext-pooled-ip

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created and an external management pooled IP address must be set for this service profile to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the scope of the external management pooled IP address mode for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile default
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-pooled-ip
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-pooled-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
set ext-mgmt-ip-state	

scope ext-static-ip

To enter the external static management IP address mode, use the **scope ext-static-ip** command.

scope ext-static-ip

Command Default

None

Command Modes

CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the external static management IP address mode for the CIMC.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc # scope ext-static-ip
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ext-static-ip	
enter ext-static-ip	
show ext-static-ip	
delete ext-static-ip	

scope fabric

To enter fabric mode, use the **scope fabric** command.

scope fabric {a| b}

Syntax Description

a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet server (/eth-server)
Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)
Ethernet Traffic Monitoring (/eth-traffic-mon)
Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)
Fibre Channel Traffic Monitoring (/fc-traffic-mon)
Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the following modes: Ethernet Traffic Monitoring (/eth-traffic-mon) Fibre Channel Traffic Monitoring (/fc-traffic-mon) Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)

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	

Command	Description
show interface	

scope fabric-if

To view the fabric facing interface, use the **scope fabric-if** command.

scope fabric-if{ID}

Syntax Description

ID	Enter the Port ID of the fabric. The value must be an integer and can be any integer between 0 and 4294967295.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric Interface (chassis/iom/port-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The Port ID must be an integer and can be any integer between 0 and 4294967295.

Examples

This example shows how to view the fabric facing interface.

```
switch-A # scope chassis ?
switch-A # 1-255 Chassis ID
switch-A # scope chassis 1 ?
switch-A # /chassis # scope iom ?
switch-A # 1 -2 ID
switch-A # /chassis # scope iom 1
switch-A # /chassis/iom # scope port-group fabric
switch-A # /chassis/iom/port-group # scope fabric-if 345
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope server-if	

scope fabric-interconnect

To enter fabric interconnect mode, use the **scope fabric-interconnect** command.

scope fabric-interconnect {a| b}

Syntax Description

a	Specifies switch A.
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 fan

To enter the fan mode, use the **scope fan** command.

scope fan *id*

Syntax Description	ID The identification number of the fan. It must be a number between 1 and 8.					
Command Default	None					
Command Modes	Fabric Interconnect Module (/fabric-interconnect) Fan Module (/chassis/fan-module)					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	None					
Examples	This example shows how to enter the fan mode for a chassis. Switch-A # scope chassis 1 Switch-A /chassis # scope fan-module 1 2 Switch-A /chassis/fan-module # scope fan 3 Switch-A /chassis/fan-module/fan #					
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show fan</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	show fan	
Command	Description					
show fan						

scope fan-module

To enter the fan module, use the **scope fan-module** command.

scope fan-module *tray module*

Syntax Description

<i>tray</i>	The ID of the tray.
<i>module</i>	The ID of the module. It must be a number between 1 and 8.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the fan module mode for a chassis.

```
Switch-A # scope chassis 1
Switch-A /chassis # scope fan-module 1 3
Switch-A /chassis/fan-module #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fan	
show fan-module	

scope fc

To view and set Fibre Channel information, use the **scope fc** command.

scopefc {set| show}

Syntax Description

set	Use this option to set details such as Cos and weight.
<i>show</i>	To view the Fibre Channel information.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet Server (/eth-server/qos/fc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- The range of valid values for setting cos is 0 to 6. You must select an integer between 0 and 6.
- The range of valid values for setting weight is 0-10. You must select an integer between 0 and 10.

Examples

This example shows how to view the fibre channel information:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A# /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A# /eth-server/qos # scope fc
switch-A# /eth-server/qos/fc # show
FC Class:
  Priority: Fc
  Cos: 3
  Weight: 5
  Bw Percent: 50
  Drop: No Drop
  Mtu: FC
  Admin State: Enabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	

scope fc-mon-session

To enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session mode, use the **scope fc-mon-session** command.

scope fc-mon-session *Name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the monitoring session can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.
A traffic monitoring session must be configured to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric b
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # scope fc-mon-session Default
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope dest-interface	

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-storage

To enter the Fibre Channel storage mode, use the **scope fc-storage** command.

scope fc-storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel storage mode from the service profile mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vsan	
scope fabric	
scope vsan	

scope fc-traffic-mon

To enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring mode, use the **scope fc-traffic-mon** command.

scope fc-traffic-mon

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring mode:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A chassis/server/adapter # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fc-mon-session	
create fc-mon-session	
delete fc-mon-session	

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 fex

To enter the Fabric extender module, use the **scope fex** command.

scope fex *id*

Syntax Description	<i>id</i> The ID of the Fabric extender module. The value must be a numeral.								
Command Default	None								
Command Modes	Any command mode.								
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.				
Release	Modification								
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.								
Usage Guidelines	None								
Examples	This example shows how to enter the fabric extender module from the adapter mode. <pre>Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1 Switch-A /server/adapter # scope fex 2 Switch-A /fex #</pre>								
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>scope fan</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>scope iom</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>scope psu</td><td></td></tr></table>	Command	Description	scope fan		scope iom		scope psu	
Command	Description								
scope fan									
scope iom									
scope psu									

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

<i>folder-name</i>	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 vcl
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 fw-host-pack

To view the server host pack, use the **scope fw-host-pack** command.

scope fw-host-pack {Name}

Syntax Description

Name	The name of the server host pack. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the server host pack can include a maximum of 16 characters. It should not include any special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to view the server host pack.

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A # /org # scope fw-host-pack ?
Word Name (Max size 16)
switch-A # /org # scope fw-host-pack fhpl
switch-A # /org/fw-host-pack #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw-host-pack	

scope fw-mgmt-pack

To view the server management pack details, use the **scope fw-mgmt-pack** command.

scope fw-mgmt-pack {Name}

Syntax Description	<table><tr><td>Name</td><td>The name of the server management pack. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.</td></tr></table>		Name	The name of the server management pack. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.		
Name	The name of the server management pack. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.					
Command Default	None					
Command Modes	Organization (/org)					
Command History	<table><tr><td>Release</td><td>Modification</td></tr><tr><td>1.3(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	The name of the server management pack can include upto 16 characters only. The name can include alphanumeric characters, but special characters are not allowed.					
Examples	This example shows how to view the server management pack. <pre>switch-A # scope org switch-A /org # scope fw-mgmt-pack ? Word Name (Max size 16) switch-A /org # scope fw-mgmt-pack Fhp1123 switch-A /org/fw-mgmt-pack #</pre>					
Related Commands	<table><tr><td>Command</td><td>Description</td></tr><tr><td>show fw-mgmt-pack</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	show fw-mgmt-pack	
Command	Description					
show fw-mgmt-pack						

scope host-eth-if

To view the Ethernet interface information of the adapter, use the **scope host-eth-if** command.

scope host-eth-if *ID*

Syntax Description

<i>ID</i>	An integer. Range of valid values is 0 to 4294967295.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The ID must be an integer. Alphanumeric characters are not allowed.

Examples

This example shows how to view the Ethernet information of the host:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope ext-eth-if	

scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac

To view the host Ethernet interface information of a specific device, use the **scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac** command.

scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac *dynamic MAC address*

Syntax Description

dynamic MAC address

Enter the MAC address of the host Ethernet interface.

The standard format of the MAC address is hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Ethernet Interface (chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The dynamic MAC address must be entered in the standard hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh format.

Examples

This example shows how to view the host Ethernet interface information of a particular device:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if # scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac 00:1B:50:35:56:99
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show host-eth-if	

scope host-fc-if

To view the Fibre Channel information of the host interface, use the **scope host-fc-if** command.

scope host-fc-if *ID*

Syntax Description

ID	The range of valid values is 0 to 4294967295.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (chassis/server/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The ID is an integer and the range of valid values is between 0 to 4294967295.

Examples

This example shows how to view the Fibre Channel information of the host interface:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope host-fc-if wwn	

scope host-fc-if wwn

To enter the worldwide name mode of the Fibre Channel host, use the **scope host-fc-if wwn** command.

scope host-fc-if wwn

Syntax Description

wwn	Worldwide Name. The valid value is a 64-bit alphanumeric string.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The WWN must be a valid 64-bit alphanumeric string.

Examples

This example shows how to view the Fibre Channel interface information of a particular device:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc-if wwn 01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show host-fc-if wwn	

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 instance

To enter instance mode, use the **scope instance** command in vm-mgmt mode.

scope instance *uuid*

Syntax Description

<i>uuid</i>	The UUID of the instance. The format is NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Instance (/system/vm-mgmt/instance)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use instance mode to perform the following tasks:

- ?
- ?

Examples

This example shows how to enter instance mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope instance 700c4760-da08-11de-8a39-0800200c9a66
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/instance #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ?	
show ?	

scope interface

To view the Ethernet interface information of the fabric, use the **scope interface** command.

scope interface *{slot ID | port id}*

Syntax Description

<i>slot ID</i>	The ID of the slot. It must be a number between 1 and 5.
<i>port ID</i>	The ID of the port. It must be a number between 1 and 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)
Ethernet Server (/eth-server/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The Slot ID must be a number between 1 and 5. You cannot enter any alphanumeric or special characters.
The Port ID must be a number between 1 and 40. You cannot enter any alphanumeric or special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to view the interface information for the Ethernet Uplink:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-uplink
Switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface
1-5 Slot ID
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 2
1-40 Port ID
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope eth-uplink	

scope interface fc

To enter the fibre channel interface for a fabric, use the **scope interface fc** command.

scope interface fc *slot id port id*

Syntax Description

<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number. The range of valid values is between 2 and 5.
<i>port id</i>	The port identification number. The range of valid values is between 1 and 40.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A fibre channel interface for the fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the fibre channel interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # scope interface fc 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface fc	
enter interface fc	
show interface fc	
delete interface fc	

scope interface fcoe

To enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet mode for a fabric, use the **scope interface fcoe** command.

scope interface fcoe *slot id port id*

Syntax Description

<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number.
<i>port id</i>	The port identification number.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # scope interface fcoe 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fcoe #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface fcoe	
enter interface fcoe	
show interface fcoe	
delete interface fcoe	

scope inventory

To view the Callhome periodic system inventory information, use the **scope inventory** command.

scope inventory

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Periodic system inventory (/monitoring/callhome/periodic-system-inventory)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view the periodic system inventory.

Examples

This example shows how to view the periodic system inventory information:

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope policy	
scope profile	

scope iom (/chassis)

To enter iom mode for a chassis, use the **scope iom** command.

scope iom {*id* | **a** | **b**}

Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Module identification number.
a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter iom mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 1
switch-A /chassis/iom #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope iom (/capability)	
show iom	
show slot	

scope iom (/capability)

To enter the IOM mode of a system, use the **scope iom** command.

scope iom *vendor model hw-rev*

Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	Vendor name. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<i>model</i>	Model number. The number can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<i>hw-rev</i>	Hardware revision. The number can include a maximum of 510 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the IOM mode for a system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope iom Cisco Systems Inc N20-I6583 0
Switch-A /system/capability/iom #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope iom	
show iom	

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 ipmi-user

To change the mode to the IPMI user, use the **scope ipmi-user** command.

scope ipmi-user {User Name}

Syntax Description

User Name	Name of the IPMI user.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

IPMI Access Profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile/)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced as scope epuser.
1.4(1)	This command was renamed as scope ipmi-user.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the IPMI user can be alphanumeric, but cannot contain any special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to change the mode to the IPMI user:

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile Sample
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # scope ipmi-user Example
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ipmi-user	
enter ipmi-user	
delete ipmi-user	
set descr	
set password	
set privilege	
show ipmi-access profile	

scope lan

To view information on the boot LAN, use the **scope lan** command.

scope lan

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Boot Policy (/org/boot-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view the boot LAN information.

Examples

This example shows how to view the boot LAN information:

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy Example
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope lan
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope storage	
scope virtual-media	

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 ldap-group

To enter the LDAP group mode, use the **scope ldap-group** command.

scope ldap-group *Group DN*

Syntax Description	<i>Group DN</i>	Name of the LDAP group.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	An LDAP group must be created to use this command.

Examples	This example shows how to enter the LDAP group mode:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope ldap-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create ldap-group	
	delete ldap-group	

scope ldap-group-rule

To enter the LDAP group rule mode, use the **scope ldap-group-rule** command.

scope ldap-group-rule

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command in the server mode, an LDAP server must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the LDAP group rule mode for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # scope ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
enter ldap-group-rule	
delete ldap-group-rule	

scope license

To enter the license mode, use the **scope license** command.

scope license

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the license mode from the adapter mode.

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1
Switch-A /server/adapter # scope license
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope download-task	
install file	
clear file	

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 local-disk-config

To enter the local disk configuration mode, use the **scope local-disk-config** command.

scope local-disk-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

RAID Controller (/chassis/server/raid-controller)

Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the local disk configuration mode for the RAID controller of a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope raid-controller 1 Sas
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller # scope local-disk-config
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller/local-disk-config #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	

scope lun

To enter the logical unit number (LUN) mode for a server, use the **scope lun** command.

scope lun *id*

Syntax Description

<i>ID</i>	The ID of the logical unit number. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967297.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

RAID Controller (/chassis/server/raid-controller)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the logical unit number mode for a RAID controller.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope raid-controller 1 Sas
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller # scope lun 1
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller/lun #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope local-disk-config	
show lun	

scope mac-security

To enter the MAC security mode for a network control policy, use the **scope mac-security** command.

scope mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Network Control Policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A network control policy for an organization must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the MAC security mode for a network control policy for an organization.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # scope mac-security
Switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set forged-transmit	
show mac-security	

scope maint-policy

To enter the maintenance policy mode, use the **scope maint-policy** command.

scope maint-policy *Name*

Syntax Description

<i>Name</i>	The name of the maintenance policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A maintenance policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the maintenance policy mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope maint-policy Default
Switch-A /org/maint-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enter maint-policy	
delete maint-policy	
show maint-policy	

scope management-extension

To enter the management extension mode for the system, use the **scope management-extension** command.

scope management-extension

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the management extension mode for a system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope management-extension
Switch-A /system/management-extension #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
activate firmware version	
scope backup	
scope capability	
scope import-config	
scope managed-entity	
scope scheduler	
scope server-default	
scope services	
scope vm-mgmt	

scope member-port-channel

To enter the member port channel mode for VSAN, use the **scope member-port-channel** command.

scope member-port-channel {a| b} *port channel id*

Syntax Description

a	Specifies port A.
b	Specifies port B.
<i>port channel id</i>	The ID of the port channel for the switch.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN under fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the member port channel for VSAN.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default
Switch-a /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # scope member-port-channel a 22
Switch-a /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/member-port-channel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-port-channel	
enter member-port-channel	
show member-port-channel	
delete member-port-channel	

scope memory-array

To enter the memory array mode for a server, use the **scope memory-array** command.

scope memory-array {*ID*}

Syntax Description	<i>ID</i> The ID of the memory array. The value must be an integer between 1 and 8.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Server (/chassis/server)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	None	
Examples	This example shows how to enter the memory array mode for a server. Switch-A # scope server 1/1 Switch-A /chassis/server # scope memory-array 2 Switch-A /chassis/server/memory-array #	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope dimm	
	acknowledge fault	

scope mon-flt

To enter the monitor filter mode, use the **scope mon-flt** command.

scope mon-flt *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the monitor filter.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)
VSAN under Fabric within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)
VLAN under Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)
VLAN under Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command within a fabric, either a VLAN or a VSAN must be created.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the monitor filter mode for a VSAN under Fibre Channel mode.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric b
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan test200
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # scope mon-flt
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/mon-flt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vsan	
create vlan	

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 mon-src

To enter the monitor source session mode, use the **scope mon-src** command.

scope mon-src *session name*

Syntax Description

<i>session name</i>	The name of the monitor source session.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)
 Fibre Channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)
 Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)
 Interface within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)
 Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)
 Port channel within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
 Port channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
 VHBA within service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
 VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)
 VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The monitor source session must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the monitor source session mode for a VNIC in a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
```



```
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # scope mon-src testing  
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set direction	
create mon-src	
enter mon-src	
show mon-src	
delete mon-src	

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 nw-ctrl-policy

To enter network control policy mode, use the **scope nw-ctrl-policy** command.

scope nw-ctrl-policy *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the network control policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A network control policy must be configured to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter network control policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org/ # scope nw-ctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-policy	
create nw-ctrl-policy	

scope occurrence one-time

To enter the one-time occurrence mode for a schedule, use the **scope occurrence one-time** command.

scope occurrence one-time *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the one-time occurrence instance.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule and a one-time occurrence instance for the schedule must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the one-time occurrence mode for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # scope occurrence one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence one-time	
enter occurrence one-time	
show occurrence one-time	
delete occurrence one-time	

scope occurrence recurring

To enter the recurring occurrence mode for a schedule, mode, use the **scope occurrence recurring** command.

scope occurrence recurring *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the recurring occurrence instance for the schedule.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule and the recurring occurrence instance for that schedule must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the recurring occurrence mode for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # scope occurrence recurring Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/recurring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence recurring	
enter occurrence recurring	
show occurrence recurring	
delete occurrence recurring	

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 the port channel mode, use the **scope port-channel** command.

scope port-channel *port-channel-id*

Syntax Description

<i>port-channel-id</i>	Port identification number. It is the value you specified while creating the port channel.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)
Fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric).

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 post-code-reporter

To enter the POST code reporter mode for a system, use the **scope post-code-reporter** command.

scope post-code-template *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> The name of the POST code reporter.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Capability (/system/capability)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	A POST code reporter must be available on the system to use this command.

Examples	This example shows how to enter the POST code reporter mode for the system. <pre>UCS-A # scope system UCS-A /system # scope capability UCS-A /system/capability # scope post-code-reporter testing UCS-A /system/capability/post-code-reporter* # commit-buffer UCS-A /system/capability/post-code-reporter #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope post-code-template	

scope post-code-template

To enter the POST code template mode for a system, use the **scope post-code-template** command.

scope post-code-template *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the POST code template.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A POST code template must be available on the system to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the POST code template mode for the system

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope post-code-template test-codes
Switch-A /system/capability/post-code-template* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/capability/post-code-template #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope post-code-reporter	

scope power-cap-mgmt

To enter the power capping management mode for the switch, use the **scope power-cap-mgmt** command.

scope power-cap-mgmt

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows you how to enter the power capping management mode from the adapter mode.

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1
Switch-A /server/adapter # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope power-group	
scope priority-weight	

scope power-control-policy

To enter the power control policy mode, use the **scope power-control-policy** command.

scope power-control-policy *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the power control policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power control policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the power control policy mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	
enter power-control-policy	
show power-control-policy	
delete power-control-policy	

scope power-group

To enter the power group mode, use the **scope power-group** command.

scope power-group *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the power group.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power group must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the power group mode.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope power-group Sample
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-group	
enter power-group	
show power-group	
delete power-group	

scope priority-weight

To set a priority for a power capping management policy, use the **scope priority-weight** command.

scope priority-weight *{Admin priority}* **no-cap**

Syntax Description

<i>Admin priority</i>	Use this option to set an administrator priority to the power capping management policy. The value must be numeral between 1 - 10.
no-cap	Use this option to not set a cap.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power capping management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows you how to set an administrator priority on the power capping management policy.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope priority-weight 3
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/priority-weight #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope power-cap-mgmt	
scope power-group	

scope profile

To change the mode to the callhome destination profile, use the **scope profile** command.

scope profile {Name}

Syntax Description

Name	Name of the callhome destination profile. The value of this name can include a maximum of 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome/)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The name of the callhome profile can include a maximum of 16 characters that can be alphanumeric.

Examples

This example show how to change modes to the callhome profile:

```
switch-A # scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile
Word Name (Max size 16)
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile Sample
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope inventory	
scope policy	

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

To enter the power supply unit mode, use the **scope psu** command.

scope psu {1-8 PSU}

Syntax Description

1-8 PSU	The number of the power supply unit. The value must be an integer between 1 and 8.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis/)
Fabric Interconnect (/fabric-interconnect/)
Fabric extender module (/fex)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric extender module (/fex) mode.

Usage Guidelines

The PSU number must be a unique number between 1 and 8.

Examples

This example shows how to change the mode to the power supply unit of the chassis:

```
Switch-A # scope chassis
1-255 Chassis ID
Switch-A # scope chassis 1
Switch-A /chassis # scope psu 2
Switch-A /chassis/psu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope psu-policy	

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

policy-name

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 rackserver-disc-policy

To enter the rack server discovery policy mode, use the **scope rackserver-disc-policy** command.

scope rackserver-disc-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This mode is applicable only in the root organization mode.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the rack server discovery policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope rackserver-disc-policy
Switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show detail	
set scrub-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 raid-controller

To enter the RAID controller mode for a server, use the **scope raid-controller** command.

scope raid-controller *id* {**sas**|**sata**}

Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	The ID of the RAID controller. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967295.
sas	Use this option to enter the SAS type of RAID controller.
sata	Use this option to enter the SATA type of RAID controller.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A RAID controller for a server must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the RAID controller mode for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope raid-controller 1 Sas
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope local-disk-config	
scope lun	

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 scheduler

To enter the scope scheduler mode, use the **scope scheduler** command.

scope scheduler *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the scheduler.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the scheduler mode.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create scheduler	
enter scheduler	
set scheduler	
show scheduler	
delete scheduler	
create maint-window	

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.
dynamic-uuid	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 (/ldap)

To enter the LDAP server mode, use the **scope server** command.

scope server *name*

Syntax Description

<i>Name</i>	The name of the LDAP server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The LDAP server must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the LDAP server mode.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Testserver
Switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
show server	

scope server (vm-mgmt)

To enter server mode, use the **scope server** command in vm-mgmt mode.

scope server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/system/vm-mgmt/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use server mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete containers and data centers
- Set the server description and IP address
- Show containers, data centers, events, and finite state machines

Containers ?

Data centers ?

Examples

This example shows how to enter server mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope server S1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show container	
show server	

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 server-ref

To enter the server reference mode for an authentication server group, use the **scope server-ref** command.

scope server-ref *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> The name of the server. You can enter either the name of the server or the IP address.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Authentication server group under LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group) Authentication server group under RADIUS (/security/radius/auth-server-group) Authentication server group under TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	An authentication server group and the server reference for the authentication server group is required to use this command.

Examples	This example shows how to enter the server reference mode for an authentication server group.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group # scope server-ref example-server
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group/server-ref #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create server-ref	
	enter server-ref	
	show server-ref	
	delete server-ref	

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 service-profile

To enter the service profile command, use the **scope service-profile** command.

scope service-profile {*dynamic-uuid* | *org* | *server*}

Syntax Description

<i>dynamic-uuid</i>	The dynamic UUID of the service profile.
<i>org</i>	The name of the organization for which the service profile was created.
<i>server</i>	The server ID for which the service profile was created.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use the command with the option *org* , an organization and a service profile for that organization must be created.

To use the command with the option *server* , the value entered can either be the server ID, or the chassis ID with the blade ID (n/n format).

Examples

This example shows how to enter the service profile mode.

```
Switch-A # scope service-profile server 1/1
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile assoc server	
show service-profile circuit server	
show service-profile connectivity server	
show service-profile identity server	
show service-profile inventory server	
show service-profile status server	

scope service-profile (/org)

To enter the service profile mode for an organization, use the **scope service-profile** command.

scope service-profile {*dynamic-uuid* | *server* | *service-profile name*}

Syntax Description

<i>dynamic-uuid</i>	The dynamic UUID for the service profile. The value can either be derived or the UUID.
<i>server</i>	The server ID. The value entered should either be the server ID or the chassis-ID/blade-id (n/n format).
<i>service-profile-name</i>	The name of the service profile.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The service profile for the organization must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the server of the service-profile for an organization.

```
Switch-A # scope org Testing
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile server 1/1
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
show service-profile	

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

above-normal	Sets the value to above normal.
below-normal	Sets the value to below normal.
cleared	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
condition	Sets the threshold value to condition.
critical	Sets the threshold value to critical.
info	Sets the threshold value to info.
major	Sets the threshold value to major.
minor	Sets the threshold value to minor.
warning	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 update

To enter update mode, use the **scope update** command.

scope update *label*

Syntax Description

<i>label</i>	Specifies the label of an update in the update history.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the update mode.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope update 1.0(8.43)
Switch-A /system/capability/update #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show version	
scope cat-updater	

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: <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 vc10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #</pre>

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:

- Set vCons and vCon descriptions
- Show vCon information

Examples

This example shows how to enter vcon-policy mode:

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org/vcon-policy #
```

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 vlan

To enter VLAN mode, use the **scope vlan** command.

scope vlan *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VLAN name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)
 Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage)
 Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)
 Fabric within Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric)
 Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	The port profile mode was added.
1.4(1)	Ethernet Storage, and Fabric within Ethernet Storage modes were added.

Examples

This example shows how to enter VLAN mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope vlan vlan1
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

scope vm-life-cycle-policy

To enter the virtual machine life cycle policy mode, use the **scope vm-life-cycle-policy** command.

scope vm-life-cycle-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Virtual machine management (/system/vm-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the Virtual machine life cycle policy for the system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vm-life-cycle-policy
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set vmretention	
set vnicretention	

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 vsan

To enter the VSAN mode, use the **scope vsan** command.

scope vsan *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The VSAN name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink)
 Fabric within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)
 Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The following command modes were introduced: Fabric within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric) Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)

Usage Guidelines

The VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the VSAN for a Fabric within the Fibre Channel uplink mode.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan vlan1
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vsan	
show vsan	
delete vsan	

scope web-session-limits

To enter the web sessions mode, use the **scope web-session-limits** command.

scope web-session-limits

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to enter the web session limits mode.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # scope web-session-limits
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set per-user	
set total	

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

alerts	Specifies alerts.
critical	Specifies critical messages.
debugging	Specifies debug messages.
emergencies	Specifies emergency messages.
errors	Specifies error messages.
information	Specifies informational messages.
notifications	Specifies notifications.
warnings	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.

emergencies	Emergency level (0)
alerts	Alert level (1)
critical	Critical level (2)
errors	Error level (3)

warnings	Warning level (4)
notifications	Notification level (5)
information	Information level (6)
debugging	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

alert-description <i>alert-description</i>	Specifies the alert description.
alert-group	Specifies the alert group type.
diagnostic	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
environmental	Specifies the environmental alert group.
alert-level	Specifies the alert level.
critical	Specifies critical alert level.
debug	Specifies debug alert level.
fatal	Specifies fatal alert level.
major-1	Specifies major alert level.
minor-1	Specifies minor alert level.
normal	Specifies minor alert level.
notify	Specifies notify alert level.
warning	Specifies warning alert level.
alert-message-type	Specifies the alert message type.
conf	Specifies the
diag	Specifies the diagnostic alert message type.
env	Specifies the
inventory	Specifies the inventory alert messag type.
syslog	Specifies the system log alert message type.
test-1	Specifies the test alert message type.

alert-message-subtype	Specifies the alert message subtype.
delta	Specifies the delta alert message subtype.
full	Specifies the full alert message subtype.
goldmajor	Specifies the gold major alert message subtype.
goldminor	Specifies the gold minor alert message subtype.
goldnormal	Specifies the gold normal alert message subtype.
major-2	Specifies the major alert message subtype.
minor-2	Specifies the minor alert message subtype.
nosubtype	Specifies no subtype.
test-2	Specifies the test alert message subtype.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Command History

Release	Modification
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 #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
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

1-link	Specifies one uplink.
2-link	Specifies two uplinks.
4-link	Specifies four uplinks.
merge	Specifies merge.
replace	Specifies replace.
diag	Specifies diagnostic.
immediate	Specifies immediate.
user-acknowledged	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-policy

To set an adaptor policy, use the **set adaptor-policy** command.

set adaptor-policy *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Adapter policy name. Enter up to 16 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Dynamic vNIC connection (/org/service-profile/dynamic-vnic-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 policy:

```
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-policy 20a
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

set addr

To set an IP address for the external management static IP address, use the **set addr** command.

set addr *IP addr*

Syntax Description

<i>IP addr</i>	The IP address. It must be in the a.b.c.d format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

External management static IP address under service profile (/org/service-profile/ext-static-ip)

External management static IP address under CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The external management IP address and the default gateway must be on the same subnet.

The external management IP address cannot match the default gateway.

Examples

This example shows how to set an IP address for the external management static IP mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-static-ip
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip # set addr 1.2.3.4
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
create ext-static-ip	

set adminspeed

To set the speed for a fabric interface, use the **set adminspeed** command.

set adminspeed {10gbps|1gbps}

Syntax Description

10gbps	Use this option to set the speed of the interface to 10 Gbps.
1gbps	Use this option to set the speed of the interface to 1 Gbps.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An interface must be created for the fabric to use this command.

Examples

This example shows to set the speed for the fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric b
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 3
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # set adminspeed 10gbps
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface	
set pingroup name	
set portmode	
set prio	
set user-label	

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

enabled	The adapter is enabled.
reset-connectivity	The adapter connectivity is reset on both fabrics.
reset-connectivity-active	The adapter connectivity is reset on only the active fabric.
reset-connectivity-passive	The adapter connectivity is reset on only the passive fabric.

Command Default

The adapter state is enabled.

Command Modes

External Ethernet interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)
 Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if)
 Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if)

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

disabled	Specifies administration state disabled.
enabled	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

1	Assigns the vHBA to virtual network interface connection 1.
2	Assigns the vHBA to virtual network interface connection 2.
any	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 vhb100
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

no	Specifies no AES 128-bit encryption.
yes	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. <i>policy-name</i> 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

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

crit	Critical (highest) level
major	Major level
minor	Minor level
warn	Warning level
info	Informational level
debug4	Debug 4 level
debug3	Debug 3 level
debug2	Debug 2 level
debug1	Debug 1 level
debug0	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 #
```

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

dual-core-opteron	Specifies the dual-core Opteron processor.
intel-p4-c	Specifies the Intel P4 C processor.
opteron	Specifies the Opteron processor.
pentium-4	Specifies the Pentium 4 processor.
turion-64	Specifies the Turion 4 processor.
xeon	Specifies the Xeon processor.
xeon-mp	Specifies the Xeon MP processor.
any	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

md5	Specifies MD5 (Message Digest Algorithm 5) authentication.
sha	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

ldap	Specifies an LDAP authentication console.
local	Specifies a local authentication console.
radius	Specifies a RADIUS authentication console.
tacacs	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

ldap	Specifies an LDAP authentication console.
local	Specifies a local authentication console.
radius	Specifies a RADIUS authentication console.
tacacs	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 authorization

To enable or disable authorization for an LDAP group rule, use the **set authorization** command.

set authorization {*disable*|*enable*}

Syntax Description

<i>disable</i>	Use this option to disable authorization for an LDAP group rule.
<i>enable</i>	Use this option to enable authorization for an LDAP group rule.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP Group Rule (/security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An LDAP server and an LDAP group rule must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enable authorization for an LDAP group rule.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Testing
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # scope ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule # set authorization enable
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
show ldap-group-rule	

set auth-server-group

To set an authentication server group, use the **set auth-server-group** command.

set auth-server-group *authentication server group*

Syntax Description	<i>authentication server group</i>	The name of the authentication server group.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Default Authentication (/security/default-auth) Default Authentication under the Authentication Domain (security/auth-domain/default-auth) Console Authentication (/security/console-auth)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	An authentication server group must be created to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to set the authentication server group for console authentication:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope console-auth
Switch-A /security/console-auth # set auth-server-group Default
Switch-A /security/console-auth* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/console-auth #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope auth-server-group	
	enter auth-server-group	
	create auth-server-group	
	delete auth-server-group	

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

log-full	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.
none	Specifies no action.
on-change-of-association	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.
on-clear	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.
timer	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

no	The system event log is not cleared after a backup operation.
yes	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

ascii	Specifies that the backup file will be in ASCII format.
binary	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

1-hour	Backups will occur at 1 hour intervals.
2-hour	Backups will occur at 2 hour intervals.
4-hour	Backups will occur at 4 hour intervals.
8-hour	Backups will occur at 8 hour intervals.
24-hour	Backups will occur at 24 hour intervals.
never	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	<i>password</i>	The login password 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 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# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup password
Password:
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
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

ftp	Specifies the FTP protocol for backup file transfer.
scp	Specifies the SCP protocol for backup file transfer.
sftp	Specifies the SFTP protocol for backup file transfer.
tftp	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

<i>user-name</i>	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 *basedn*

Syntax Description

<i>basedn</i>	Distinguished name. The range of valid values is 1 to 127.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)
LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP mode and the command option was <i>name</i> .
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP server mode, and the command option has been renamed as <i>basedn</i>

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 cleared when the server is disassociated from a service profile, use the **set bios-settings-scrub** command.

set bios-settings-scrub {no|yes}

Syntax Description

no	Disables BIOS settings scrub. The BIOS settings are preserved.
yes	Enables BIOS settings scrub. The BIOS settings are reset to default.

Command Default

BIOS settings scrub is disabled.

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.
1.3(1)	This command was restored.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command in a scrub policy to specify whether the BIOS settings in CMOS memory are cleared or preserved when the server is disassociated from a service profile. The action taken is as follows:

- If enabled, erases all BIOS settings for the server and and resets them to the BIOS defaults for that server type and vendor
- If disabled, preserves the existing BIOS settings on the server



Note

This command is deprecated in some releases. With those releases, you can use the **reset-cmos** command to manually reset 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
reset-cmos	
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.
unspecified	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-option-retry-config retry

To set the boot option retry configuration, use the **set boot-option-retry-config retry** command.

set boot-option-retry-config retry {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable the retry configuration.
enabled	Use this option to enable the retry configuration.
platform-default	Use this option to set the retry configuration to be the same as the platform default.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the retry configuration of the boot option to platform default.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set boot-option-retry-config retry platform-default
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	

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 cap-policy

To set a power capping policy, use the **set cap-policy** command.

set cap-policy {**policy-driven-chassis-group-cap**| **manual-blade-level-cap**}

Syntax Description

policy-driven-chassis-group-cap	Use this option to set a policy driven chassis group cap.
manual-blade-level-cap	Use this option to set a manual blade level cap.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power capping management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the cap policy.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # set cap-policy manual-blade-level-cap
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope power-group	
scope priority-weight	

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

delete	Specifies that fault messages are deleted when cleared.
retain	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

off	Command output lines wrap in the terminal window.
on	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-headers	

Command	Description
set cli table-field-delimiter	

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

off	Table headers are displayed.
on	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 suppress field spillover	
set suppress table field delimiter	

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

comma	Add commas to separate fields in command output tables.
none	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 cli suppress field spillover	
set cli suppress headers	

set clock (memory)

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.
unspec	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 clock (system)

To manually configure the system clock, use the **set clock** command.

set clock *month date year hour minute second*

Syntax Description

<i>month</i>	Enter the three-letter abbreviation for the month.
<i>date</i>	Enter a date from 1 to 31.
<i>year</i>	Enter the full year.
<i>hour</i>	Enter the hour from 0 to 23.
<i>minute</i>	Enter the minute from 0 to 59.
<i>second</i>	Enter the seconds from 0 to 59.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to manually set the system clock:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set clock apr 14 2010 15 27 00
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set timezone	
show clock	

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

1minute	Statistics are collected at an interval of one minute.
2minutes	Statistics are collected at an interval of two minutes.
30seconds	Statistics are collected at an interval of thirty seconds.
5minutes	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 SNMPv1/v2c community string or the SNMPv3 username 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. If SNMPv1/v2c is configured, the *community* argument is used as the community string. If SNMPv3 is configured, it is used as the msgUserName value.

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 concur-tasks

To set a maximum number of concurrent tasks that can be processed by either the one-time or the periodic schedule, use the **set concur-tasks** command.

set concur-tasks {*concur-jobs*| **unlimited**}

Syntax Description

<i>concur-jobs</i>	This option specifies the maximum number of concurrent tasks that the schedule can process. The value must be a number between 0 - 65535.
unlimited	This option indicates that the schedule can run any number of concurrent tasks.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

One-time occurrence of a schedule (/system/schedule/one-time)
 Periodic occurrence of a schedule (/system/schedule/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule, be it one-time or periodic, must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the number of concurrent jobs for a one-time occurrence of a schedule to 23.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # scope occurrence one-time Testing
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time # set concur jobs 23
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set date	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	
show occurrence one-time	
show occurrence periodic	

set console-redir-config baud-rate

To set the serial port transmission speed of a serial port used for server management tasks, use the **set console-redir-config baud-rate** command.

set console-redir-config baud-rate {115200| 57600| 38400| 19200| 9600| platform-default}

Syntax Description

115200 57600 38400 19200 9600	Specifies the serial port baud rate.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If a serial port can be used for management tasks, use this command to set the serial port transmission speed so that it matches the rate of the remote terminal application.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that serial port A is configured for management tasks and operates at 19200 baud:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set console-redir-config console-redir serial-port-a
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set console-redir-config baud-rate 19200
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set console-redir-config console-redir

To specify whether a serial port can be used for server management tasks, use the **set console-redir-config console-redir** command.

set console-redir-config console-redir {disabled| serial-port-a| serial-port-b| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	Serial ports cannot be used for management tasks.
serial-port-a	Serial port A is configured for management tasks.
serial-port-b	Serial port B is configured for management tasks.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether a serial port can be used for server management tasks.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that serial port A is configured for management tasks:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set console-redir-config console-redir serial-port-a
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

 set console-redirect-config console-redirect**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set console-redir-config flow-control

To configure a flow control policy for the console redirection configuration, use the **set console-redir-config flow-control** command.

set console-redir-config flow-control {none| platform-default| rts-cts}

Syntax Description

none	Use this option to not set a flow control policy.
platform-default	Use this option to set the flow control policy to the platform default option.
rts-cts	Use this option to set the flow control policy to RTS-CTS.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the flow control policy of the console redirection configuration to RTS-CTS.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set console-redir-config flow-control rts-cts
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set console-redir-config baud-rate	
set console-redir-config console-redir	
set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir	
set console-redir-config terminal-type	

set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir

To configure the legacy operating system redirection for the console redirection configuration, use the **set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir** command.

set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable the legacy OS redirection policy.
enabled	Use this option to enable the legacy OS redirection policy.
platform-default	Use this option to configure the platform default option.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be configured to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the legacy OS redirection for the console redirection configuration.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir enable
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set console-redir-config baud-rate	
set console-redir-config console-redir	
set console-redir-config flow-control	
set console-redir-config terminal-type	

set console-redir-config terminal-type

To set a terminal type for the console redirection configuration, use the **set console-redir-config terminal-type** command.

set console-redir-config terminal-type {pc-ansi| platform-default| vt-utf8| vt100| vt100-plus}

Syntax Description

pc-ansi	Use this option to set the terminal type to Pc Ansi.
platform-default	Use this option to set the terminal type to the platform default.
vt-utf8	Use this option to set the terminal type to Vt Utf8.
vt100	Use this option to set the terminal type to Vt100.
vt100-plus	Use this option to set the terminal type to Vt100 Plus.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the terminal type to platform default.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set console-redir-config terminal-type platform-default
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set console-redir-config baud-rate	
set console-redir-config console-redir	
set console-redir-config flow-control	
set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir	

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 correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config

To specify whether the system uses continuous correctable error logging, use the **set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config** command.

set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config correctable-memory-error-log-threshold {allerror|regularlogscheme| platform-default}

Syntax Description

allerror	Whenever a corrected error occurs in the server platform, the BIOS generates an SEL event immediately.
regularlogscheme	The BIOS accumulates the threshold number of (currently 10) correctible errors and generates one SEL event when number of errors exceeds threshold.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the system uses continuous correctable error logging.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that an SEL event is generated immediately when a correctable error occurs:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config
correctible-memory-error-log-threshold allerror
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

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.
any	Specifies any level of CoS.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)
Fibre Channel QoS (/eth-server/qos/fc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the priority 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 qos
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 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 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 dcf1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show data-center-folder	
	show pending-deletion	

set date

To set specific parameters such as month, day, date and time for a one-time maintenance window, use the **set date** command.

set date {**apr**|**aug**|**dec**|**feb**|**jan**|**jul**|**jun**|**mar**|**may**|**nov**|**oct**|**sep**} *dayofmonth year hour minute*

Syntax Description

apr	Use this option to specify the month April for the maintenance window.
aug	Use this option to specify the month August for the maintenance window.
dec	Use this option to specify the month December for the maintenance window.
feb	Use this option to specify the month February for the maintenance window.
jan	Use this option to specify the month January for the maintenance window.
jul	Use this option to specify the month July for the maintenance window.
jun	Use this option to specify the month June for the maintenance window .
mar	Use this option to specify the month March for the maintenance window .
may	Use this option to specify the month May for the maintenance window.
nov	Use this option to specify the month November for the maintenance window.
oct	Use this option to specify the month October for the maintenance window.
sep	Use this option to specify the month September for the maintenance window.
<i>dayofmonth</i>	Use this option to specify a day of the month when this maintenance window must run. The range of valid values is between 1 - 31.
<i>year</i>	Use this option to specify the year in which this maintenance window must run. The range of valid values is between 1900 - 29999
<i>hour</i>	Use this option to specify the hour in which this maintenance window must run. The range of valid values is between 0 - 23 hours.
<i>minute</i>	Use this option to specify the exact minute at which this maintenance window must run. The range of valid values is between 0 - 59.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a one-time maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the parameters for the one-time maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Sample
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time # set date nov 22 2010 3 45
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create maint-window one-time	
show maint-window one-time	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	

set day

To set a day of the week that the periodic maintenance window must run, use the **set day** command.

set day

set day {**Friday**| **Monday**| **Saturday**| **Sunday**| **Thursday**| **Tuesday**| **Wednesday**| **even-day**| **every-day**| **never**| **odd-day**}

Syntax Description

Friday	Use this option to set Friday for the maintenance window.
Monday	Use this option to set Monday for the maintenance window.
Saturday	Use this option to set Saturday for the maintenance window.
Sunday	Use this option to set Sunday for the maintenance window.
Thursday	Use this option to set Thursday for the maintenance window.
Tuesday	Use this option to set Tuesday for the maintenance window.
Wednesday	Use this option to set Wednesday for the maintenance window.
even-day	Use this option to set the maintenance window to run on every even day of the week.
every-day	Use this option to set the maintenance window to run every day of the week.
never	Use this option to not set a day for the maintenance window to run.
odd-day	Use this option to set the maintenance window to run on every odd day of the week.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a periodic maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set a day for a periodic maintenance window to run.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Sample
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Testing
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set day Friday
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set hour	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	

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-gw

To set a default gateway for an external static IP address, use the **set default-gw** command.

set default-gw *default-gw*

Syntax Description	<i>default-gw</i> The IP address of the default gateway. It must be in the a.b.c.d format.							
Command Default	None							
Command Modes	External static IP address within CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip) External static IP address within Service profile (/org/service-profile/ext-static-ip)							
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification							
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.							
Usage Guidelines	A service profile must be created to use this command.							
Examples	This example shows how to set a default gateway for a service profile. <pre>Switch-A # scope org Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-static-ip Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip # set default-gw 1.2.3.4 Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip* # commit-buffer Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip #</pre>							
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>set addr</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set subnet</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	set addr		set subnet	
Command	Description							
set addr								
set subnet								

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

no	Specifies that the current interface or VLAN is not the default network.
yes	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 defaultzoning

To enable or disable default zoning for a VSAN, use the **set default-zoning** command.

set defaultzoning {disabled| enabled}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable default zoning.
enabled	Use this option to enable default zoning.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the default zoning for VSAN.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan # set defaultzoning enabled
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set fcoe-vlan	
set id	

set descr

To set a description, use the **set descr** command.

set descr *description*

Syntax Description

description

Description. Enter up to 256 characters.

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 policy (/org/fc-policy)
 SoL (/org/service-profile/sol)
 IP pool (/org/ip-pool)
 Ethernet policy (/org/eth-policy)
 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)
 IPMI user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user)

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

server-description

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

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

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.

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 up a description for a vCon policy:

```
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 #
```

Related Commands

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 direct-cache-access-config access

To configure access to the direct cache, use the **set direct-cache-access-config access** command.

set direct-cache-access-config access {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable direct cache access.
enabled	Use this option to enable direct cache access.
platform-default	Use this option to set the platform default choice as the direct cache access policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be configured to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enable direct cache access.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set direct-cache-access-config access enabled
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	

set direction

To set the direction for the monitor source session, use the **set direction** command.

set direction {**both**|**receive**|**transmit**}

Syntax Description

both	Use this option to set the direction of the session to include both, receive and transmit.
receive	Use this option to set the direction to only receive.
transmit	Use this option to set the direction to only transmit.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Monitor source session within fabric interface in Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface/mon-src)
 Monitor source session within the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe/mon-src)
 Monitor source session within the fabric interface of Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface/mon-src)
 Monitor source session within VHBA of a service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba/mon-src)
 Monitor source session within VNIC of a service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src)
 Monitor source session within external Ethernet interface of the adapter (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if/mon-src)
 Monitor source session within the Fibre Channel mode of a fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fc/mon-src)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A monitor source session must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the direction of the monitor source session to receive and transmit.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic test
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # scope mon-src example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src # set direction both
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src #
```

 set direction**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create mon-src	

set diskless

To set storage method, use the **set diskless** command.

set diskless {no| unspecified| yes}

Syntax Description

no	Use this option to not set the diskless method for storage.
unspecified	Use this option to not specify a method for storage.
yes	Use this option to specify the diskless method of storage.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Storage within Server pool policy qualification (/org/server-qual/storage)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A server pool policy qualification must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the diskless storage for a server pool policy qualification.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope server-qual sample
Switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
Switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set diskless yes
Switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set blocksize	
set maxcap	
set mincap	
set numberofblocks	
set perdiskcap	
set units	

set disk-scrub

To specify whether the local disks are erased when the server is disassociated from a service profile, use the **set disk-scrub** command.

set disk-scrub {no| yes}

Syntax Description

no	Disables disk scrub. The disk contents are preserved.
yes	Enables disk scrub. The disk contents are erased.

Command Default

Disk scrub is disabled.

Command Modes

Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command in a scrub policy to specify whether the local disk contents are erased or preserved when the server is disassociated from a service profile. The action taken is as follows:

- If enabled, destroys all data on any local drives
- If disabled, preserves all data on any local drives, including local storage configuration

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

drop	The channel can drop packets.
no-drop	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*

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	Client (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	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 #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	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.
off	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

no	The vNIC name is not enforced.
yes	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 enhanced-intel-speedstep-config

To specify whether Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology is enabled, use the **set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config** command.

set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config speed-step {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	The processor never dynamically adjusts its voltage or frequency.
enabled	The processor utilizes Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology and enables all supported processor sleep states to further conserve power.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology that allows the system to dynamically adjust processor voltage and core frequency, which can result in decreased average power consumption and decreased average heat production. Contact your operating system vendor to make sure the operating system supports this feature.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config speed-step enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-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

disabled	FCP error recovery is disabled.
enabled	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: <pre>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 #</pre>	
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

<i>port-down-io-retry-count</i>	The number of retries.

Command Default

The number of retries is 8.

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 port down I/O retries. Enter a value between 0 and 255.

Examples

This example shows how to configure 100 port down I/O retries:

```
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 #
```

Related Commands

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 execute-disable bit

To set the execute disable bit for a BIOS policy, use the **set execute-disable bit** command.

set execute-disable bit {**disabled**| **enabled**| **platform-default**}

Syntax Description

<i>disabled</i>	Use this option to disable the bit for a BIOS policy.
<i>enabled</i>	Use this option to enable the bit for a BIOS policy.
<i>platform-default</i>	Use this option to set the platform default option for a bit of the BIOS policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the bit for a BIOS Policy to the platform default option.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set execute-disable bit platform-default
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	
create org	

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

never	Specifies
apr	Specifies April.
aug	Specifies August.
dec	Specifies December.
feb	Specifies February.
jan	Specifies January.
jul	Specifies July.
jun	Specifies June.
mar	Specifies March.
may	Specifies May.
nov	Specifies November.
oct	Specifies October.
sep	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 ext-mgmt-ip-state

To set an external management IP address state for a service profile, use the **set ext-mgmt-ip-state** command.

set ext-mgmt-ip-state {none|pooled|static}

Syntax Description

none	This option does not set an external management IP state for the service profile.
pooled	This option sets an external management pooled IP address state for the service profile.
static	This option sets an external management static IP address state for the service profile.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the external management IP address state as pooled for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile default
Switch-A /org/service-profile # set ext-mgmt-ip-state pooled
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
scope ext-pooled-ip	
scope ext-static-ip	

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

a	Specifies fabric A.
a-b	Specifies redundant operation with fabric A as primary.
b	Specifies fabric A.
b-a	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	<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 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	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show vhba-templ</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	show vhba-templ	
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.
default	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.
1.4(1)	The range of valid values was modified from 4048 - 4093 to 4049 - 4093.

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 4049 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 fcoe-storage-native-vlan

To set a native VLAN identification number for the Fibre Channel storage device, use the **set fcoe-storage-native-vlan** command.

set fcoe-storage-native-vlan *fcoe-storage-native-vlan id*

Syntax Description	<i>fcoe-storage-native-vlan id</i> The ID of the native Fibre Channel over Ethernet storage device. Valid ranges for the VLAN are 1 to 3967 and 4048 to 4093					
Command Default	None					
Command Modes	Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)					
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.					
Usage Guidelines	None					
Examples	This example shows how to set a native VLAN identification number for the Fibre Channel storage device. <pre>Switch-A # scope fc-storage Switch-A /fc-storage # set fcoe-storage-native-vlan 44 Switch-A /fc-storage* # commit-buffer Switch-A /fc-storage #</pre>					
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	show	
Command	Description					
show						

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)
LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP server command mode (/security/ldap/server).

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 flap-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: • 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 vc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

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

allow	Specifies that the server is allowed to forge MAC addresses.
deny	Specifies that the server is not allowed to forge MAC addresses.

Command Default

Forged transmit is allowed.

Command Modes

MAC security (org/nw-ctrl-policy/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 nw-ctrl-policy testPolicy
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # create mac-security
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security* # set forged-transmit deny
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-security	
show nw-ctrl-policy	

set format

To configure the format of Call Home messages, use the **set format** command.

set format {fulltxt| shorttxt| xml}

Syntax Description

fulltxt	Specifies the long text format.
shorttxt	Specifies the short text format.
xml	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 fulltxt 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 front-panel-lockout-config

To specify whether the power and reset buttons on the front panel are ignored by the server, use the **set front-panel-lockout-config** command.

set front-panel-lockout-config front-panel-lockout {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	The power and reset buttons on the front panel are active and can be used to affect the server.
enabled	The power and reset buttons are locked out. The server can only be reset or powered on or off from the CIMC GUI.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the power and reset buttons on the front panel are ignored by the server.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that the power and reset buttons on the front panel are ignored by the server:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set front-panel-lockout-config front-panel-lockout enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

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: <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 host-cos-control

To set the CoS control for a host, use the **set host-cos-control** command.

set host-cos-control {full| none}

Syntax Description

full	To set the CoS control to full for a host.
none	To not set the CoS control for a host.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Egress Policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A QoS policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the CoS control to Full for a host.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope qos-policy sample
Switch-A /org/qos-policy # scope egress-policy
Switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy # set host-cos-control full
Switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	

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 host-nwio-perf

To set the host net IO performance for a port-profile, use the **set host-nwio-perf** command.

set host-nwio-perf {**high-performance**| **none**}

Syntax Description

<i>high-performance</i>	To set the host net IO performance to high performance.
<i>none</i>	To not set a performance limit for the host net IO.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A port profile must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the host net IO performance to high performance.

```
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 sample
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # set host-nwio-perf high-performance
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
create port-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 hour

To set an hour for the periodic maintenance window, use the **set hour** command.

set hour {*hour*|**every-hour**}

Syntax Description

<i>hour</i>	Use this option to specify a specific hour at which this maintenance window must run. The value must be between 0 - 24.
every-hour	Use this option to configure the maintenance window to run every hour.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a periodic maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the hour for a periodic maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set hour every-hour
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set date	
set concur-jobs	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	
set minute	

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 hyper-threading-config

To specify whether Intel Hyper-Threading Technology is enabled, use the **set hyper-threading-config** command.

set hyper-threading-config hyper-threading {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	The processor does not permit the parallel execution of multiple threads.
enabled	The processor allows the parallel execution of multiple threads.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Intel Hyper-Threading Technology, which allows multithreaded software applications to execute threads in parallel within each processor. Contact your operating system vendor to make sure the operating system supports this feature.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Hyper-Threading Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set hyper-threading-config hyper-threading enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set id

To set an ID for a VSAN, use the **set id** command.

set id *id*

Syntax Description

<i>ID</i>	The ID for the VSAN. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VSAN (fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A VSAN must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to add an ID for a VSAN.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # scope vsan Test
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan # set id 22
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan * # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vsan	
show vsan	

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.
derived	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.
derived	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.
derived	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.
derived	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 intel-turbo-boost-config

To specify whether Intel Turbo Boost Technology is enabled, use the **set intel-turbo-boost-config** command.

set intel-turbo-boost-config turbo-boost {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	The processor never increases its frequency automatically.
enabled	The processor utilizes Turbo Boost Technology if required.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Intel Turbo Boost Technology, which allows the processor to automatically increase its frequency if it is running below power, temperature, or voltage specifications.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Turbo Boost Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-turbo-boost-config turbo-boost enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set intel-vt-config

To specify whether Intel Virtualization Technology is enabled, use the **set intel-vt-config** command.

set intel-vt-config vt {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	The processor does not permit virtualization.
enabled	The processor allows multiple operating systems in independent partitions.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Intel Virtualization Technology, which allows a platform to run multiple operating systems and applications in independent partitions.



Note

If you change this option, you must power cycle the server before the setting takes effect.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Virtualization Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-vt-config vt enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set intel-vt-directed-io-config

To specify whether Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O is enabled, use the **set intel-vt-directed-io-config** command.

set intel-vt-directed-io-config {ats-support| coherency-support| interrupt-remapping| passthrough-dma| vtd} {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

ats-support	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Address Translation Services (ATS).
coherency-support	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Coherency.
interrupt-remapping	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Interrupt Remapping.
passthrough-dma	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Passthrough DMA.
vtd	Specifies processor support for Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O.
disabled	Processor support for the feature is disabled.
enabled	Processor support for the feature is enabled.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure processor support for Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O is enabled with Intel VT-d Interrupt Remapping:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-vt-directed-io-config vtd enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-vt-directed-io-config interrupt-remapping enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

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 μ sec. To turn off coalescing, enter 0 (zero).

Command Default

The interrupt coalescing time is 125 μ 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

idle	The system waits for a period of inactivity exceeding the coalescing time before sending another interrupt event.
min	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

intx	Line interrupt
msi	Message-Signaled Interrupt (MSI)
msi-x	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 isnative

To mark a member-port as a native VLAN, use the **set isnative** command.

set isnative {no|yes}

Syntax Description

<i>no</i>	Use this option to not set a member-port as the native VLAN.
<i>yes</i>	Use this option to set a member-port as the native VLAN.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Member port (eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set a member port as a native vlan.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope vlan test
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan # scope member-port a 1 2
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port # set isnative yes
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-port	
scope member-port	

set key (server)

To set the server key for connecting to an authentication server, use the **set key** command.

set key

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server under TACACS (/security/tacacs/server)

Server under LDAP (/security/ldap/server)

Server under RADIUS (/security/radius/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you enter this command, you are prompted to type a key value twice. When you type the key on the command line, it does not display.

The key can be up to 33 characters.

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 192.0.20.246
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 #
```

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

disaster	Disaster level (8)
fatal	Fatal level (7)
critical	Critical level (6)
major	Major level (5)
minor	Minor level (4)
warning	Warning level (3)
notification	Notification level (2)
normal	Normal level (1)
debug	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 lv-dimm-support-config

To specify whether the system prioritizes low voltage or high frequency memory operations, use the **set lv-dimm-support-config** command.

set lv-dimm-support-config lv-ddr-mode {performance-mode| power-saving-mode| platform-default}

Syntax Description

performance-mode	The system prioritizes high frequency operations over low voltage operations.
power-saving-mode	The system prioritizes low voltage memory operations over high frequency memory operations.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the system prioritizes low voltage or high frequency memory operations. Selecting the **power-saving-mode** option may lower memory frequency in order to keep the voltage low.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that prioritizes high frequency operations over low voltage operations:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set lv-dimm-support-config lv-ddr-mode performance-mode
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set macaddress

To set a MAC address for an Ethernet target endpoint, use the **set macaddress** command.

set macaddress *Target MAC address*

Syntax Description

<i>Target MAC address</i>	The MAC address of the Ethernet target endpoint. It must be in the AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet target endpoint (/eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An interface for a fabric, and an Ethernet target endpoint for the fabric interface must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the MAC address for an Ethernet target endpoint.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope eth-target Test
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/eth-target # set macaddress 00:0D:L1:56:89:DA
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/eth-target* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/eth-target #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-target	
scope eth-target	
enter eth-target	
show eth-target	
delete eth-target	

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

mode-default	The aging time default value for the configured Ethernet switching mode. For end-host mode, the default aging time is 7200 seconds; for switch mode, the default aging time is 300 seconds.
never	If the aging time is set to never the system will not remove MAC addresses from the table, regardless of how long they have been idle.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The MAC aging time must be set in the dd:hh:mm:ss format.

Examples

This example shows how to set up MAC aging:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # set mac-aging 11 11 59 59
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mode (eth-uplink)	
show eth-uplink	

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 maint-policy

To set a maintenance policy for a service profile, use the **set maint-policy** command.

set maint-policy *maintenance policy name*

Syntax Description	<i>maintenance policy name</i>	The name of the maintenance policy.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	A maintenance policy and a service profile must be created before using this command.

Examples	This example shows how to set the maintenance policy for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # set maint-policy default
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create maint-policy	
	scope maint-policy	
	enter maint-policy	
	show maint-policy	
	delete maint-policy	

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.
unspecified	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.
unspecified	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-duration

To set a maximum duration for a one-time or periodic maintenance window, use the **set max-duration** command.

set max-duration {*none*| *days hours minutes seconds*}

Syntax Description

none	Use this option to not set any day for the maintenance window.
<i>days</i>	Use this option to set a number of days for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 4294967294.
<i>hours</i>	Use this option to set the hour for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 23.
<i>minutes</i>	Use this option to set the minutes for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 59.
<i>seconds</i>	Use this option to set the seconds for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 59.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)
 Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum duration for a periodic maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set max-duration 23 4 45 6
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set hour	
set date	
set minute	
set min-interval	
set proc-cap	

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

This example shows how to configure the maximum data field size 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 max-field-size 512
switch-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	

set max-http-user-sessions

To set the maximum number of HTTP user sessions on the system, use the **set max-http-user-sessions** command.

set max-http-user-sessions *max http user sessions*

Syntax Description

<i>max http user sessions</i>	The maximum number of HTTP user sessions. The value must be a numeral.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The value for this command must be a number. You cannot enter an alphanumeric string or enter special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of HTTP user sessions to 20.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # set max-http-user-session 20
Switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set enforce-strong-password	
set password	
set remote-user	
set sshkey	

set maximum

To set the maximum, use the **set maximum** command.

set maximum {*maximum*| **unspecified**}

Syntax Description

<i>maximum</i>	Maximum
unspecified	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 max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory

To configure the maximum memory usage of a BIOS policy to be below 4GB, use the **set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory** command.

set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	To disable the maximum memory configuration.
enabled	To enable the maximum memory configuration.
platform-default	To set the memory configuration to the platform default option.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be configured in the organization command mode to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum memory configuration to the platform default option.

```
UCS-A # scope org Test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory platform-default
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show max-memory-below-4gb-config	

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.
	unspecified	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.
unspecified	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 member-of-attribute

To set the member of attribute for an LDAP group rule, use the **set member-of-attribute** command.

set member-of-attribute *group attribute*

Syntax Description

<i>Group Attribute</i>	The name of the group attribute that the LDAP group rule must be set with. The value can include a maximum of 63 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

LDAP Group Rule (/security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An LDAP server and an LDAP group rule must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the member of attribute for an LDAP group rule.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Testing
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # scope ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule # set member-of-attribute Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap-group-rule	

set memory-mirroring-mode

To enable and configure memory mirroring, use the **set memory-mirroring-mode** command.

set memory-mirroring-mode mirroring-mode {intersocket| intrasocket| platform-default}

Syntax Description

intersocket	Memory is mirrored between two Integrated Memory Controllers (IMCs) across CPU sockets.
intrasocket	One IMC is mirrored with another IMC in the same socket.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable and configure memory mirroring, which enhances system reliability by keeping two identical data images in memory.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable intersocket memory mirroring:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set memory-mirroring-mode mirroring-mode intersocket
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set memory-ras-config

To specify the memory reliability, availability and serviceability (RAS) configuration, use the **set memory-ras-config** command.

set memory-ras-config ras-config {lockstep| maximum performance| mirroring| platform-default}

Syntax Description

lockstep	Minimizes memory access latency for DIMM pairs.
maximum performance	System performance is optimized.
mirroring	System reliability is optimized by using half the system memory as backup.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the memory reliability, availability and serviceability (RAS) configuration. If the DIMM pairs in the server have an identical type, size, and organization and are populated across the SMI channels, you can enable lockstep mode to minimize memory access latency and provide better performance. Lockstep is enabled by default for B400 servers.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure lockstep mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set memory-ras-config ras-config lockstep
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode

To set the memory sparing mode for a BIOS policy, use the **set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode** command.

set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode {dimm-sparing| platform-default| rank-sparing}

Syntax Description

dimm-sparing	To set the mode to spare the DIMMs.
platform-default	To set the memory sparing mode to the platform default option.
rank-sparing	To set the mode to spare the rank.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be configured in the Organization command mode to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the memory sparing mode to the platform default option.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode platform-default
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory-sparing-mode	

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 mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline

To set a maximum time limit that the management interface must wait for an ARP responses, use the **set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline** command.

set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline *arp-deadline*

Syntax Description	<i>arp-deadline</i> The time limit or deadline that the management interface must wait for an ARP response. The value must be a number.																							
Command Default	None																							
Command Modes	Monitoring (/monitoring)																							
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.																		
Release	Modification																							
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.																							
Usage Guidelines	None																							
Examples	This example shows how to set the maximum time limit to wait for an ARP response to 12. <pre>Switch-A # scope monitoring Switch-A /monitoring # set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline 12 Switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer Switch-A /monitoring #</pre>																							
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-requests</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target1</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set mgmt-if-mon-policy max-fail-reports</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry-count</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry interval</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-requests		set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target1		set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target2		set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target3		set mgmt-if-mon-policy max-fail-reports		set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry-count		set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry interval		set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism		set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline		set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests	
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set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests																								

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval	

set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism

To set a monitoring mechanism for the management interface monitoring policy, use the **set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism** command.

set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism {ping-arp-targets| ping-gateway| mii-status}

Syntax Description

ping-arp-targets	Use this option to monitor all ARP targets that are pinged.
ping-gateway	Use this option to monitor all ping gateways.
mii-status	Use this option to monitor all mii-status.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the monitoring mechanism to monitor the ping gateway.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism ping-gateway
Switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-requests	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target1	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target2	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target3	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy max-fail-reports	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry-counts	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry-interval	

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval	

set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests

To set the maximum number of ping requests that can be handled by the management interface, use the **set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests** command.

set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests *ping-requests*

Syntax Description	<i>ping-requests</i>	

set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval

To set the polling interval for the management interface monitor settings, use the **set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval** command.

set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval *poll-interval*

Syntax Description

<i>poll-interval</i>	The polling interval in seconds. The value must be a number between 99 and 300.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the polling interval to 200 seconds.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval 200
Switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests	
show mgmt-if-mon-policy	

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.
unspecified	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.
unspecified	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 min-interval

To set a minimum interval for a one-time or periodic maintenance window, use the **set min-interval** command.

set min-interval {**none**| *hours minutes seconds*}

Syntax Description

none	Use this option to not set an hour for the maintenance window.
<i>hours</i>	Use this option to specify the number of hours for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 24.
<i>minutes</i>	Use this option to specify the number of minutes for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 59.
<i>seconds</i>	Use this option to specify the number of seconds for the maintenance window.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set a minimum interval for a one-time maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window one-time Test
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time # set min-interval 1 22 30
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set date	
set hour	
set max-duration	

Command	Description
set proc-cap	

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.
unspecified	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.
unspecified	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 minute

To set a minute for the periodic maintenance window, use the **set minute** command.

set minute {*minute*| **every-min**}

Syntax Description

<i>minute</i>	To set a specific minute for the maintenance window. The range of valid values is between 0 - 60.
every-min	To set the maintenance window to run every minute.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the minutes for the periodic maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set minute 45
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set day	
set hour	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	
set proc-cap	

set mode (eth-uplink)

To set the Ethernet switching mode, use the **set mode** command.

set mode {end-host| switch}

Syntax Description

end-host	Specifies end host Ethernet switching mode.
switch	Specifies switch Ethernet switching mode.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

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.

Examples

This example shows how to set the Ethernet switching mode to end host mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # set mode end-host
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

set mode (fc-uplink)

To set the Fibre Channel switching mode, use the **set mode** command.

set mode {end-host| switch}

Syntax Description

end-host	Specifies end host Fibre Channel switching mode.
switch	Specifies switch Fibre Channel switching mode.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The Fibre Channel 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 vHBAs and the network. Switch mode is the traditional Fibre Channel switching mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the Fibre Channel switching mode to end host mode:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # set mode end-host
switch-A /fc-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```


set mode (fw-pack)

To set the firmware pack mode, use the **set mode** command.

set mode {**one-shot**|**staged**}

Syntax Description

one-shot	Specifies one shot.
staged	Specifies staged.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Firmware management pack (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)
Firmware host pack (/org/fw-host-pack)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was removed.

Examples

This example shows how to set the firmware pack mode:

```
switch-A# scope org /  
switch-A /org # scope fw-host-pack Pack10  
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack # set one-shot  
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer  
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack #
```

set mode (local-disk)

To set the local disk policy mode, use the **set mode** command.

set mode {**any-configuration**| **no-local-storage**| **no-raid**| **raid-0-striped**| **raid-1-mirrored**| **raid-5-striped-parity**| **raid-6-striped-dual-parity**| **raid10-mirrored-and-striped**}

Syntax Description

any-configuration	Specifies any configuration for the local disk.
no-local-storage	Specifies no local storage.
no-raid	Specifies no RAID configuration on the local disk.
raid-0-striped	Specifies RAID 0 striping on the local disk.
raid-1-mirrored	Specifies RAID 1 mirroring on the local disk.
raid-5-striped-parity	Specifies RAID 5 striping with parity on the local disk.
raid-6-striped-dual-parity	Specifies RAID 6 striping with dual parity on the local disk.
raid-10-mirrored-and-striped	Specifies RAID 1 mirroring and striping on the local disk.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local disk configuration policy under organization (/org/local-disk-config-policy)
 Local disk configuration under service profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The basic raid-mirrored and raid-striped keywords were removed and more specific keywords were added.

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 general 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.

Examples

This example shows how to set the local disk configuration mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # enter local-disk-config-policy DiskPolicy12
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # set mode raid-5-striped-parity
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

set model-regex

To filter model information with a regular expression, use the **set model-regex** command.

set model-regex *regex*

Syntax Description

<i>regex</i>	A regular expression of up to 256 characters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter capacity qualification (org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual)

CPU qualification (/org/server-qual/cpu)

Processor qualification (/org/server-qual/processor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The processor qualification mode was replaced by the CPU qualification mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to implement a server pool qualification filter. You can filter adapter or CPU model information with a regular expression that is compatible with the Perl language.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a server pool qualification filter to select only Intel 2.27GHz processors:

```
switch-A# scope org org120
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # create cpu
switch-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # set model-regex Intel.*2.27GHz
switch-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cap-qual	
show cpu	

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
crit	Critical (highest) level
major	Major level
minor	Minor level
warn	Warning level
info	Informational level
debug4	Debug 4 level
debug3	Debug 3 level
debug2	Debug 2 level
debug1	Debug 1 level
debug0	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

mod1024	The key size is 1024 bits.
mod1536	The key size is 1536 bits.
mod2048	The key size is 2048 bits.
mod512	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.
fc	Specifies Fibre Channel MTU.
normal	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.

set mtu {*mtu*| **fc**| **normal**}

Syntax Description

<i>mtu</i>	Specifies an MTU in bytes. The range is 1538 to 9216.
fc	Specifies Fibre Channel MTU.
normal	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 or bytes
- **normal** —1528 octets or bytes

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-best-effort # set mtu fc
switch-A /eth-server/qos/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

no	The class is not optimized for sending multicast packets.
yes	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 multicastoptimize (eth-best-effort)

To set multicast optimize, use the **set multicastoptimize** command in eth-best-effort mode.

set multicastoptimize {no | yes}

Syntax Description

no	Sets multicast optimize to disabled.
yes	Sets multicast optimize to enabled.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable multicast optimize:

```
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 multicastoptimize yes
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 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)
Server (/chassis/server)
System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Server (/chassis/server) and System (/system) mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set a name:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel # set name pc10
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/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

no	Specifies that the current VLAN is not the native VLAN.
yes	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 notificationtype

To set a notification method for the SNMP traps, use the **set notificationtype** command.

set notificationtype {informs| traps}

Syntax Description

informs	Use this option to configure SNMP to inform all notifications.
traps	Use this option to configure SNMP to trap all notifications.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SNMP Traps (/monitoring/snmp-trap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An SNMP trap must be configured to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the notification to traps.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # scope snmp-trap 10.10.10.10
Switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap # set notificationtype traps
Switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create snmp-trap	
create snmp-user	

set numa-config

To specify whether the BIOS supports NUMA, use the **set numa-config** command.

set numa-config numa-optimization {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	The BIOS does not support NUMA.
enabled	The BIOS supports NUMA.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to specify whether the BIOS includes the ACPI tables that are required for operating systems that support Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA). If you enable this option, the system must disable Inter-Socket Memory interleaving on some platforms.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that NUMA is supported:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set numa-config numa-optimization enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

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.
unspecified	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

Command Modes	vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

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

disabled	The CPU processes all large packets.
enabled	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

disabled	The CPU validates all packet checksums.
enabled	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

disabled	The CPU segments large TCP packets.
enabled	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

disabled	The CPU calculates all packet checksums.
enabled	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

1	Specifies first in the boot order.
2	Specifies second in the boot order.
3	Specifies third in the boot order.
4	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.
unspecified	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.
unspecified	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

ip <i>oob-ip</i>	Specifies the IP address for out-of-band access.
netmask <i>oob-netmask</i>	Specifies the IP netmask for out-of-band access.
gw <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

IPMI user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user)
 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 peak

To set a peak for a power group, use the **set peak** command.

set peak {*peak*| **unbounded**}

Syntax Description

<i>peak</i>	Use this option to set a peak for the power group. The value must be a numeral.
unbounded	Use this option to not set a peak for the power group.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power group (/power-cap-mgmt/power-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power group must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set a peak for a power group.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope power-group testing
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group # set peak 5
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-group	
set realloc	

set per-user

To set a maximum number of HTTP and HTTPS sessions allowed for each user, use the **set per-user** command.

set per-user *max sessions per user*

Syntax Description

<i>max sessions per user</i>	The maximum number of HTTP and HTTPS sessions allowed for a user. The value must be a number between 1 and 256.

Command Default

By default, the value of maximum allowed sessions for each user is set to 32.

Command Modes

Web Session Limits (/system/services/web-session-limits)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The maximum number of allowed sessions must be a number between 1 and 256.

Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum allowed number of sessions per user to 250.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # scope web-session-limits
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits # set per-user 250
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope web-session-limits	
set total	

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.
	unspecified	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

disabled	Specifies binding disabled.
enabled	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

<i>phone-contact</i>	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)

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	This example shows how to set the pin group: 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 #

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-if	
	show vnic	

set pingroupname

To set a pin group name for the fabric interface, use the **set pingroupname** command.

set pingroupname *pin group name*

Syntax Description

<i>pin group name</i>	The name of the pin group name.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An interface for the fabric must be created to use this command.

The name of the pin group for the interface can be alphanumeric and can include special characters.

Examples

This example shows how to set the pin group name for the fabric interface

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric b
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 3
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # set pingroupname sample
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set adminspeed	
set portmode	
set prio	
set user-label	

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)
 SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)
 Server under LDAP (/security/ldap/server)
 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	<i>io-throttle-count</i> 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-logging retries

To configure the number of Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) retries, use the **set port-f-logging retries** command.

set port-f-logging retries {*retries*|**infinite**}

Syntax Description

<i>retries</i>	Number of FLOGI retries.
infinite	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-logging retries 10000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-f-logging timeout	
show port-f-logging	

set port-f-logs timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) timeout, use the **set port-f-logs timeout** command.

set port-f-logs 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-logs timeout 20000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-f-logs retries	
show port-f-logs	

set portmode

To set a port mode for the fabric interface, use the **set portmode** command.

set portmode {access|trunk}

Syntax Description

access	Use this option to set the port mode to access.
trunk	Use this option to set the port mode to trunk.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An interface for the fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the port mode to access for the fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric b
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 3
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # set portmode access
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface	
set adminspeed	
set pingroupname	
set prio	
set user-label	

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

This example shows how to configure 100 PLOGI retries:

```
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 #
```

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 post-error-pause-config port-error-pause

To specify the POST error pause configuration, use the **set post-error-pause-config port-error-pause** command.

set post-error-pause-config port-error-pause {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	To disable the POST error pause configuration.
enabled	To enable the POST error pause configuration.
platform-default	To set the POST error pause configuration to the platform default option.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy for an organization must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the POST error pause configuration for a BIOS policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org Test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set post-error-pause-config port-error-pause enable
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	

set power-budget committed

To manage the committed power usage level of a server, use the **set power-budget committed** command.

set power-budget committed {**disabled** | *watts*}

Syntax Description

disabled	No power usage limitations are imposed on the server.
<i>watts</i>	Specifies the maximum number of watts that the server can use. The range is between 100 and 1,100 watts.

Command Default

No power usage limitations are imposed on the server (disabled).

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to manage the committed power usage level of a server.

Examples

The following example limits the power usage level of a server to 1000 watts and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope server 2/4
UCS-A /chassis/server # set power-budget committed 1000
UCS-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mb-power-stats	
show power-budget	

set power-control-policy

To set the power control policy for a service profile, use the **set power-control-policy** command.

set power-control-policy *power-control-policy*

Syntax Description	<i>power-control-policy</i>	The name of the power control policy.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	A service profile and a power control policy must be created to use this command.

Examples	This example shows how to set the power control policy for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile Default
Switch-A /org/service-profile # set power-control-policy Test
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create power-control-policy	
	scope power-control-policy	
	enter power-control-policy	
	show power-control-policy	
	delete power-control-policy	

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

no	Pool-derived identities are not preserved.
yes	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

auto	Sets priority to automatic.
on	Enables priority.
best-effort	Sets priority to the best effort level.
bronze	Sets priority to the the bronze level.
fc	Sets priority to the Fibre Channel level.
gold	Sets priority to the gold level.
platinum	Sets priority to the platinum level.
silver	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 priority

To set a priority for a power control policy, use the **set priority** command.

set priority {*Admin priority*| **no-cap**}

Syntax Description

<i>Admin priority</i>	Use this option to set an administrator priority on the power control policy. The value must be a number between 1 - 10.
no-cap	Use this option to not set a capping on the power control policy.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power control policy (/org/power-control-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power control policy must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set an administrator priority on a power control policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy # set priority 2
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	
scope power-control-policy	

set privilege

To configure administrative or read-only privileges for an IPMI endpoint user, use the **set privilege** command.

set privilege {admin| readonly}

Syntax Description

admin	The user has administrative privileges.
readonly	The user has read-only privileges.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

IPMI user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user)

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 IPMI endpoint user:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ReadOnly
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # scope ipmi-user bob
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user # set privilege readonly
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-user	

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 proc-cap

To set a maximum number of jobs that can be executed by a maintenance window, use the **set proc-cap** command.

set proc-cap {*number of jobs*| **none**}

Syntax Description

<i>number of jobs</i>	The maximum number of jobs that can be executed by the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 4294967294.
none	To not set a maximum number of jobs for a maintenance window.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set a maximum number of jobs that can be executed by a periodic maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set proc-cap 3456
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set hour	
set date	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	
set minute	

set processor-c3-report-config

To specify whether the processor sends a C3 report to the operating system, use the **set processor-c3-report-config** command.

set processor-c3-report-config processor-c3-report {acpi-c2| acpi-c3| disabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

acpi-c2	The processor sends the C3 report using the ACPI C2 format.
acpi-c3	The processor sends the C3 report using the ACPI C3 format.
disabled	The processor does not send a C3 report.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor sends the C3 report to the operating system.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that sends a C3 report to the operating system using the ACPI C3 format:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set processor-c3-report-config processor-c3-report acpi-c3
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set processor-c6-report-config

To specify whether the processor sends a C6 report to the operating system, use the **set processor-c6-report-config** command.

set processor-c6-report-config processor-report {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	The processor does not send a C6 report.
enabled	The processor sends a C6 report.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor sends the C6 report to the operating system.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that sends a C6 report to the operating system:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set processor-c6-report-config processor-report enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

set protect

To specify whether the local disk is protected or not, use the **set protect** command.

set all {yes| no}

Syntax Description

yes	Local disk is protected.
no	Local disk is not protected.

Command Default

Yes

Command Modes

Local disk configuration policy within organization (/org/local-disk-config-policy)

Local disk configuration policy within a service-profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced for a local disk configuration policy within the Organization mode.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a local disk configuration policy for a service profile within the Organization mode.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the local disk is protected or not.

Examples

This example shows how to set the enable local disk protection in a local disk configuration policy called DiskPolicy7:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope local-disk-config-policy DiskPolicy7
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy # set protect yes
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show (local-disk-config-policy)	

set protocol

To specify a file transfer protocol, use the **set protocol** command.

set protocol {ftp| scp| sftp| tftp}

Syntax Description

ftp	Specifies the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for file transfer.
scp	Specifies the Secure Copy Protocol (SCP) for file transfer.
sftp	Specifies the Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) for file transfer.
tftp	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 pubnwnname

To set a primary VLAN for a fabric VLAN, use the **set pubnwnname** command.

set pubnwnname *pubnwnname*

Syntax Description	<i>pubnwnname</i>	The name of the primary VLAN.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	VLAN (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	A VLAN must be created within the fabric to use this command.

Examples This example shows how to set a primary VLAN for a fabric VLAN.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-uplink
Switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope vlan 200
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan # set pubnwnname sample
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create vlan	
	scope vlan	
	set native	
	set sharing	
	set vlan-id	

set qos-policy

To set the QoS policy, use the **set qos-policy** command.

set qos-policy *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	QoS policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the QoS policy to use for the vNIC.

Examples

This example shows how to set the QoS policy:

```
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 #
```

Related Commands

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 quiet-boot-config

To configure the BIOS display during Power On Self-Test (POST), use the **set quiet-boot-config** command.

set quiet-boot-config quiet-boot {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	The BIOS displays the logo screen.
enabled	The BIOS does not display any messages during boot.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the BIOS display during Power On Self-Test (POST).

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that enables quiet boot mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set quiet-boot-config quiet-boot enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-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

rate	Sets the rate.
<i>rate-number</i>	The rate number, in bits.
burst	Sets the burst.
<i>burst-number</i>	The burst number, in bits.
line-rate	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 realloc

To set a reallocation for a power group, use the **set realloc** command.

set realloc {chassis | none}

Syntax Description

chassis	Use this option to set the reallocation of a power group to a chassis.
none	Use this option to not set a reallocation for the power group.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Power group (/power-cap-mgmt/power-group)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A power group must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set a reallocation for a power group.

```
UCS-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope power-group testing
UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group # set reallocation chassis
UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-group	
set peak	

set realm

To set a realm for the default authentication mechanism, use the **set realm** command.

set realm {ldap| local| radius| tacacs}

Syntax Description

ldap	Use this option to set the realm as LDAP.
local	Use this option to set the realm as local.
radius	Use this option to set the realm as RADIUS.
tacacs	Use this option to set the realm as TACACS.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Default authentication (/security/auth-domain/default-auth)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the realm of the default authentication mechanism to LDAP.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Sample
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # scope default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth # set realm ldap
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set auth-server-group	
create auth-domain	

set realm

To set a realm for the security method, use the **set realm** command.

set realm {ldap| local| none| radius| tacacs}

Syntax Description

ldap	Use this option to set the realm as LDAP.
local	Use this option to set the realm as local.
none	Use this option to not set a realm.
radius	Use this option to set the realm as RADIUS.
tacacs	Use this option to set the realm as TACACS.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Default authentication (/security/default-auth)
Console authentication (/security/console-auth)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the realm as LDAP for console authentication.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope console-auth
Switch-A /security/console-auth # set realm LDAP
Switch-A /security/console-auth* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/console-auth #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope security	
scope console-auth	
scope default-auth	

set reboot-on-update

To set reboot on updates, use the **set reboot-on-update** command.

set reboot-on-update {no|yes}

Syntax Description

no	Specifies no reboot on updates.
yes	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 reboot-policy

To specify a reboot policy for all service profiles that include a specific maintenance policy that is associated with a server, use the **set reboot-policy** command.

set reboot-policy *immediate timer-automatic user-ack*

Syntax Description

<i>immediate</i>	(Optional) The server reboots as soon as the change is made to the service profile.
<i>timer-automatic</i>	(Optional) The server reboots at a scheduled time. The time must be set using the set scheduler command.
<i>user-ack</i>	(Optional) You must explicitly acknowledge the changes to the service profile by using the apply pending-changes command.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Maintenance Policy (/org/maint-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command has been renamed as set reboot-policy.

Usage Guidelines

If you set the reboot policy to timer-automatic, then you must schedule the reboot cycle by using the **set scheduler** command.

If you set the reboot policy to user-ack, then you must explicitly acknowledge changes made to the service profile by using the **apply pending-changes** command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the reboot policy to immediate.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope maint-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/maint-policy # set reboot-policy immediate
Switch-A /org/maint-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/maint-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create maint-policy	
create service-profile	

Command	Description
apply pending-changes	
set scheduler	

set receive

To set receive, use the **set receive** command.

set receive {off| on}

Syntax Description

off	Specifies receive off.
on	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

grid	Specifies grid redundancy.
n-plus-1	Specifies n+1 redundancy.
non-redund	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

no	Do not regenerate the keys.
yes	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*

Syntax Description	<i>remote-file</i> Specifies the file 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 name of a file to be transferred.	
Examples	This example specifies the name of a remote configuration file for importing: <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>	
Related Commands	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

15minutes	Statistics are reported at an interval of 15 minutes.
30minutes	Statistics are reported at an interval of 30 minutes.
60minutes	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 resume-ac-on-power-loss-config

To configure how the server behaves when power is restored after an unexpected power loss, use the **set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config** command.

set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config resume-action {stay-off| last-state| reset| platform-default}

Syntax Description

stay-off	The server remains off until manually powered on.
last-state	The server is powered on and the system attempts to restore its last state.
reset	The server is powered on and automatically reset.
platform-default	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Command Default

Platform default

Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server behaves when power is restored after an unexpected power loss.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that restores the server power to its previous state after a power loss:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config resume-action last-state
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-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

forever	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 *retries*

Syntax Description

<i>retries</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.
1.4(1)	The command option <i>number</i> was renamed as <i>retries</i> .

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

disabled	The system does not use RSS.
enabled	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 scheduler

To set a scheduler for a maintenance policy, use the **set scheduler** command.

set scheduler *scheduler*

Syntax Description	<i>scheduler</i>	The name of the scheduler.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Maintenance Policy (/org/maint-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	A maintenance policy and a scheduler must be created before using this command.

Examples	This example shows how to set a scheduler for a maintenance policy. <pre>Switch-A # scope org Switch-A /org # scope maint-policy Sample Switch-A /org/maint-policy # set scheduler default Switch-A /org/maint-policy* # commit-buffer Switch-A /org/maint-policy #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create scheduler	
	create maint-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

Rack Server discovery policy (/org/rackserver-disc-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Rack Server Discovery policy (/org/rackserver-disc-policy). The Server Discovery Policy mode (/org/server-disc-policy) has been obsoleted.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate a specified scrub policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the scrub policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-disc-policy sdp100
switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy # set scrub-policy scrub101
switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show scrub-policy	
show rackserver-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

off	Specifies send off.
on	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

off	Disables a periodic inventory message.
on	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 sharing

To set a sharing type for the fabric VLAN, use the **set sharing** command.

set sharing {isolated| none| primary}

Syntax Description

isolated	Use this option to set the sharing type as isolated.
none	Use this option to not set a sharing type for the fabric VLAN.
primary	Use this option to set the sharing type as primary.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

VLAN (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A VLAN for the fabric must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the sharing type to isolated for a fabric VLAN.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-uplink
Switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope vlan 200
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan # set sharing isolated
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan	
set native	
set pubnwnname	
set vlan-id	

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

<i>site-id</i>	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.
unspecified	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. This name can be between 1 and 32 alphanumeric characters long.

Command Default

None

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.

The community name can be any alphanumeric string. You can create only one community string.

Examples

This example shows how to set up an SNMP community:

```
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.
unspec	Specifies unspecified baud rate.
115200	Specifies 115200 baud rate.
19200	Specifies 19200 baud rate.
38400	Specifies 38400 baud rate.
57600	Specifies 57600 baud rate.
9600	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 speed (Uplink Ethernet Port)

To set the speed for an uplink Ethernet port, use the **set speed** command.

set speed {10gbps| 1gbps}

Syntax Description

10gbps	Sets the speed to 10 gbps
1gbps	Sets the speed to 1 gbps

Command Default

10gbps

Command Modes

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the speed on an uplink Ethernet port.

Examples

This example shows how to set the speed:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 2 2
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # set speed 10gbps
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # commit-buffer
```


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	This example shows how to set the source template name:

```
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 #
```

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	key SSH key.							
Command Default	None							
Command Modes	Security (/security) Local user (/security/local-user)							
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 specify the SSH key used for passwordless access.							
Examples	This example shows how to set an SSH key: <pre>switch-A# scope security switch-A /security # set sshkey "ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAo9VQ2CmWBI9/S1f30klCWjnV3lgdXMzO0W U15iPw851kdQqap+NFuNmHcb4K iaQB8X/PDdmtlxQQcawclj+k8f4VcOelBxls Gk5luq5ls1ob1VOIEwcKEL/h51rdbN1I8y3SS9I/gGiBZ9ARlop9LDpD m8HPh2 LOgyH7Ei1MI8=" switch-A /security* # commit-buffer switch-A /security #</pre>							
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show keyring</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>show trustpoint</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	show keyring		show trustpoint	
Command	Description							
show keyring								
show trustpoint								

set ssl

To enable or disable SSL when communicating with an LDAP server, use the **set ssl** command.

set ssl {no|yes}

Syntax Description

no	Encryption is disabled. Authentication information is sent as clear text.
yes	Encryption is required. If encryption cannot be negotiated, the connection fails.

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 SSL encryption 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 # create server 192.0.20.246
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # set ssl yes
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # set port 389
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # set binddn
"cn=Administrator,cn=Users,DC=cisco-ucsm-aaa3,DC=qalab,DC=com"
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video

To set the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration, use the **set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video** command.

set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration.
enabled	Use this option to enable the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration.
platform-default	Use this option to set the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration to the platform default option.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy for an organization must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set the Uefi OS legacy video configuration to the platform default option.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video platform default
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show uefi-os-legacy-video-config	

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.
unspecified	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	<i>street-address</i>	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: <pre>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 #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show callhome	

set subnet

To set a subnet for an external management static IP address, use the **set subnet** command.

set subnet *subnet*

Syntax Description

<i>subnet</i>	The subnet that you would like to set. It must be in the a.b.c.d format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

External management static IP within CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip)

External management static IP within service profile (/org/service-profile/ext-static-ip)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command in the service profile mode.

Examples

This example shows how to set the subnet for an external management static IP address of a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-static-ip
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip # set subnet 1.2.3.4
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
scope server	

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

switch-priority <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:

emergencies	Emergency level (0)
alerts	Alert level (1)
critical	Critical level (2)
errors	Error level (3)
warnings	Warning level (4)
notifications	Notification level (5)
information	Information level (6)
debugging	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
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

set syslog console

To configure which syslog messages are sent to the console, use the **set syslog console** command.

set syslog console level {alerts| critical| emergencies}+

Syntax Description

level	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog console.
emergencies	Specifies Emergency (0) level, the highest urgency messages.
alerts	Specifies Alert (1) level.
critical	Specifies Critical (2) level.

Command Default

The default level is Critical.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The state keyword was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the urgency threshold level for syslog console messages. After configuring the syslog console information, you must enable the sending of messages using the **enable syslog** command.



Note

The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog console** or **disable syslog console** commands to enable or disable the syslog console.

Examples

This example shows how to set the urgency threshold level of syslog console messages to alerts:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set syslog console level alerts
switch-A /monitoring* # enable syslog console
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A # /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enable syslog	
show syslog	

set syslog file

To configure a syslog file, use the **set syslog file** command.

```
set syslog file {level {emergencies| alerts| critical| errors| warnings| notifications| information| debugging}|  
name name| size size}+
```

Syntax Description

level	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog file. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.
name	Specifies the syslog file name.
<i>name</i>	Name of the file. The file name can be up to 16 characters.
size	Specifies file size.
<i>size</i>	File size in bytes. The range of valid values is 4096 to 4194304.

Command Default

The default level is Critical and the default file size is 4194304 bytes.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The state keyword was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the file name, the maximum file size, and the urgency threshold level of syslog messages for the syslog file. After configuring the syslog file information, you must enable the writing of messages to the file using the **enable syslog** command.

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

emergencies	Emergency level (0)
alerts	Alert level (1)
critical	Critical level (2)
errors	Error level (3)
warnings	Warning level (4)

notifications	Notification level (5)
information	Information level (6)
debugging	Debug level (7)

**Note**

The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog file** or **disable syslog file** commands to enable or disable the syslog file.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the syslog file and configure the name, size, and urgency level:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable syslog file
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog file name logsSanJose7
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog file size 4096
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog file level alerts
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enable syslog	
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

crit	Specifies minimum level as critical.
debug0	Specifies minimum level as debug 0.
debug1	Specifies minimum level as debug 1.
debug2	Specifies minimum level as debug 2.
debug3	Specifies minimum level as debug 3.
debug4	Specifies minimum level as debug 4.
info	Specifies minimum level as information.
major	Specifies minimum level as major.
minor	Specifies minimum level as minor.
warn	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.
1.3(1)	This command was deprecated.

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
```

set syslog min-level

```
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 by the operating system, use the **set syslog monitor** command.

set syslog monitor level {emergencies| alerts| critical| errors| warnings| notifications| information| debugging}+

Syntax Description

level	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog monitor. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.

Command Default

The default level is Critical.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The state keyword was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the urgency threshold level of syslog messages to monitor. After configuring the syslog monitor information, you must enable monitoring using the **enable syslog** command.

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

emergencies	Emergency level (0)
alerts	Alert level (1)
critical	Critical level (2)
errors	Error level (3)
warnings	Warning level (4)
notifications	Notification level (5)
information	Information level (6)
debugging	Debug level (7)

**Note**

Messages at levels below Critical are displayed on the terminal monitor only if you have entered the **terminal monitor** command.

**Note**

The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog monitor** or **disable syslog monitor** commands to enable or disable the syslog monitor.

Examples

This example shows how to enable the syslog monitor and configure the urgency threshold level of syslog messages to monitor:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable syslog monitor
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog monitor level warnings
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enable syslog	
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} {level {emergencies| alerts| critical| errors| warnings| notifications| information| debugging}| hostname *hostname*| facility {local0| local1| local2| local3| local4| local5| local6| local7}}+

Syntax Description

server-1	Specifies server 1.
server-2	Specifies server 2.
server-3	Specifies server 3.
level	Specifies the message urgency threshold for sending to the remote destination. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.
hostname	Specifies host name.
<i>hostname</i>	Host name. The name can be from 1 to 256 characters.
facility	Specifies the facility number for the messages sent to the remote destination.
local <i>n</i>	The local facility number. The range of valid values is local0 through local7.

Command Default

The default for Hostname is None. The default level is Critical.

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The state keyword was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the host name, message urgency level, and facility number for the sending of syslog messages to a remote syslog server. After configuring the remote server information, you must enable the sending of messages using the **enable syslog** command. You can independantly configure and enable up to three remote servers using the **server- *n*** keyword.

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

emergencies	Emergency level (0)
alerts	Alert level (1)
critical	Critical level (2)
errors	Error level (3)
warnings	Warning level (4)
notifications	Notification level (5)
information	Information level (6)
debugging	Debug level (7)

**Note**

The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog remote-destination** or **disable syslog remote-destination** commands to enable or disable the syslog remote-destination.

Examples

This example shows how to enable and configure a syslog remote destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable syslog remote-destination server-1
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog remote-destination server-1 hostname ITEast1 level alerts
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
enable syslog	
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

a	Specifies switch A.
b	Specifies switch B.
port	Specifies port.
slot-id/port-id	Specifies the slot and port identification number.
port-channel	Specifies port channel.
id	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 #
```

 set target**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show target	

set template

To specify a service profile template, use the **set template** command.

set template *template*

Syntax Description	<i>template</i>	Specifies the name of a service profile template. Enter up to 32 characters.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Server automatic configuration policy (/org/server-autoconfig-policy)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to specify a service profile template for creating a service profile instance for the server.	
Examples	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>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	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

off	Disables limiting of duplicate messages.
on	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

hour

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	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>1.0(2)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.						
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: <pre>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 #</pre>											
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>set interval-days</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set send-periodically</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>set timeofday-hour</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>show inventory</td><td></td></tr></table>		Command	Description	set interval-days		set send-periodically		set timeofday-hour		show inventory	
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 total

To set the maximum number of concurrent web sessions for all users, use the **set total** command.

set total *maximum number of sessions*

Syntax Description

<i>maximum number of sessions</i>	The total number of concurrent web sessions. The value must be a number between 1 and 256.

Command Default

By default, the number of concurrent web sessions for all users is set to the maximum of 256.

Command Modes

Web session limits (/system/services/web-session-limits)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The value for the maximum number of concurrent sessions for all users must be a number between 1 and 256.

Examples

This example shows how to set the total number of concurrent web sessions for all users to 30.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # scope web-session-limits
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits # set total 30
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set per-user	
scope web-session-limits	

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

ring-size

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

This example shows how to specify the trustpoint for a keyring:

```
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 #
```

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

all-configuration	Backup server, fabric, and system-related configuration.
logical-configuration	Backup fabric and server-related configuration.
system-configuration	Backup system-related configuration.
full-state	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

ext2	The partition uses the EXT2 file system.
ext3	The partition uses the EXT3 file system.
fat32	The partition uses the FAT32 file system.
none	The partition uses no file system.
ntfs	The partition uses the NTFS file system.
swap	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

initial-template	Instances created from this template will not automatically update if this template is updated.
updating-template	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.
unspec	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

link-down	Specifies that down virtual interfaces are marked link down.
warning	Specifies that a fault is generated for down virtual interfaces.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Network control policy (/org/nw-ctrl-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 nw-ctrl-policy nCP100
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # set uplink-fail-action warning
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-policy	
show service-policy	

set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable

To modify the boot option for a USB device, use the **set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable** command.

set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable {disabled| enabled| platform-default}

Syntax Description

disabled	Use this option to disable the USB device from being configured as non-bootable.
enabled	Use this option to enable the USB device to be booted.
platform-default	Use this option to set the USB device boot configuration to be the same as the default option of the platform.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be configured to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to set enable the boot configuration for USB drive.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy test
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable enabled
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-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 32 characters with no spaces.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)
IOM (/chassis/iom)
Interface within Ethernet Storage (eth-storage/fabric/interface)
Interface within Ethernet Server (eth-server/fabric/interface)
Interface within Ethernet Uplink (eth-uplink/fabric/interface)
Interface within Fibre Channel Uplink (fc-uplink/fabric/interface)
Fabric Extender Module (/fex)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced only in the server mode. The maximum number of characters in the user label was 16.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in other command modes. The maximum number of characters for the user label was increased from 16 to 32.

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> .
derived	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

auth	Specifies keyed-hash authentication with the trap destination.
noauth	Specifies user name authentication with the trap destination.
priv	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

1	Specifies adapter 1.
2	Specifies adapter 2.
selection	Specifies a placement selection.
all	Places all vNICs and vHBAs.
assigned-only	Places assigned vNICs and vHBAs.
exclude-dynamic	Excludes dynamic vNICs and vHBAs from being placed.
exclude-assigned	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

v1	Specifies SNMP version 1.
v2c	Specifies SNMP version 2c.
v3	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 vlan-id

To set an ID for the VLAN of the fabric, use the **set vlan-id** command.

set vlan-id *vlan-id*

Syntax Description	<i>vlan-id</i> The ID of the VLAN. The ID must be a number, and between 1-3967, and 4049-4093.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan) VLAN within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric/vlan)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	A VLAN for the fabric must be created to use this command.	
Examples	This example shows how to set the ID for the VLAN of the fabric. <pre> Switch-A # scope eth-storage Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope vlan 200 Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan # set vlan-id 250 Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan # </pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	create vlan	
	scope vlan	

set vmretention

To set virtual machine retention for a VM lifecycle policy , use the **set vmretention** command.

set vmretention {*vmretention*| **1-day**| **1-hour**| **5-days**}

Syntax Description

<i>vmretention</i>	Use this option to not set a retention policy.
1-day	Use this option to set the VM retention to 1 day.
1-hour	Use this option to set the VM retention to 1 hour.
5-days	Use this option to set the VM retention to 5 days.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VM Life cycle policy (/system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the VM retention for the lifecycle policy to 5 days.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vm-life-cycle-policy
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy # set vmretention 5-days
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set vnicretention	

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 vnicretention

To set a VNIC retention policy for the VM lifecycle policy, use the **set vnicretention** command.

set vnicretention

set vnicretention {*vnicretention*| **1-day**| **1-hour**| **5-days**}

Syntax Description

<i>vnicretention</i>	Use this option to not set a retention policy
1-day	Use this option to set the retention as 1 day.
1-hour	Use this option to set the retention as 1 hour.
5-days	Use this option to set the retention as 5 days.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VM Lifecycle policy (/system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to set the VNIC retention for the lifecycle policy to 5 days.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vm-life-cycle-policy
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy # set vnicretention 5-days
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set vmretention	

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.
best-effort	Specifies best effort.
none	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.
unspec	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 set trans-queue ring-size 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 set trans-queue ring-size 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 MyWwpnPoo113
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

detail	(Optional) Displays details about all adapters.
expand	(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 sq10
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
show chassis	
show server-qual	

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.
detail	(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
show event	

Command	Description
show remote-user	

show auth-domain

To display information on the authentication domains, use the **show auth-domain** command.

show auth-domain [*name*] [detail]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) The name of the authentication domain. Using this option will display information on only the specified authentication domain.
detail	(Optional) This option will display information on all authentication domains that have been created.

Command Default

By default, this command will list the authentication domains that have been created.

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Authentication domains must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view information on all the authentication domains:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # show auth-domain detail

Authentication Domain:
  Authentication Domain Name: Default
  Default Realm: Local
  Authentication Server group: Default

  Authentication Domain Name: Sample
  Default Realm: Local
  Authentication Server group: Sample
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope auth-domain	
create auth-domain	
delete auth-domain	
enter auth-domain	

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 auth-server-group

To display information on the authentication server groups, use the **show auth-server-group** command.

show auth-server-group [*authentication server group*] [detail]

Syntax Description

<i>authentication server group</i>	(Optional) Name of the authentication server group. This option will display information on the specified authentication server group.
detail	(Optional) This option will display information on all authentication server groups that have been created.

Command Default

By default, this command will list the authentication server groups that have been created.

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Authentication server groups must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view information on the authentication server groups.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # show auth-server-group detail
```

Authentication server group:

```
Authentication server group: Sample
Authentication server group: Example
Authentication server group: Test
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-server-group	
scope auth-server-group	
enter-auth-server-group	
delete auth-server-group	

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.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all backups.
fsm status	(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    All Configuration    jennall   Scp        Disabled
192.168.1.1    Full State
192.168.1.2    Full State          jennall   Scp        Disabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	

Command	Description
show system	

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

detail	Displays all backup information, in list format.
expand	Displays some backup information. The command does not display the following: • Clear on backup • Interval

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

detail	(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
show firmware	
show server	

show bladeserver-disc-policy

To display information on all blade server discovery policies, use the **show bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

show bladeserver-disc-policy [*name*] [detail]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) The name of the blade server discovery policy. This option will display information only on the specified policy.
detail	(Optional) This option will display information on all blade server discovery policies that are configured.

Command Default

By default, this command displays information on the configured blade server discovery policies in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view information on all blade server discovery policies.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # show bladeserver-disc-policy detail
```

Compute blade Discovery Policy:

```
Name: Default
Qualifier: all-chassis
Action: Immediate
Scrub Policy: Default
Description: Sample text
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bladeserver-disc-policy	
scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
enter bladeserver-disc-policy	
delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

show bmc

To display Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) information, use the **show bmc** command.

show bmc [**detail** | **expand** | **fsm status**]*

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the BMC.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the BMC, including the management interface IP address, and the management endpoint log.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

Note

This command is deprecated in later releases. Use the **show cimc** command instead.

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 #
```

 show bmc**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show chassis	
show server	

show boot-definition

To display boot definition information, use the **show boot-definition** command.

show boot-definition [**detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the boot definition.
expand	(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
show boot-policy	
show service-profile	

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-option-retry-config

To display information on the boot option retry configuration, use the **show boot-option-retry-config** command.

show boot-option-retry-config {expand| detail}*

Syntax Description

expand	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the boot option retry configuration.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the boot option retry configuration.

Command Default

By default, this command displays the expanded information of the retry configuration.

Command Modes

BIOS Settings (/chassis/server/bios/bios-settings)

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be created prior to using this command in the BIOS policy commnade mode.

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on the boot option retry configuration for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope bios
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios # scope bios-settings
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings # show boot-option-retry-config detail
```

```
Boot Option Retry Config
  Retry
  ----
  Platform Default
```

```
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	
create org	

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.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about boot policies.
expand	(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
show boot-definition	
show org	

show boot-target

To display information about a boot-target, use the **show boot-target** command.

show boot-target [**primary** | **secondary**] [**detail**] [**expand**]

Syntax Description

primary	(Optional) Specifies the primary boot target.
secondary	(Optional) Specifies the secondary boot target.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the specified boot target.
expanded	(Optional) Displays information about the boot target in an expanded format..

Command Default

None

Command Modes

WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

By default, the **show boot-target** command displays the output in expanded format.

Examples

The following example shows how to display information about all boot targets in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # show boot-target secondary
```

```
Boot Target:
  Type      LUN      WWN
  -----
  Primary           0 00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
  Secondary       1200 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

The following example shows how to display the detailed information about the secondary boot target:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # show boot-target secondary detail
```

```
Boot Target:
  Type: Secondary
  LUN: 1200
  WWN: 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
```

```
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

The following example shows how to display information about the secondary boot target, in expanded format:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # show boot-target secondary expand
```

```
Boot Target:
  Type      LUN      WWN
  -----
  Secondary      1200  20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create boot-target	
delete boot-target	
enter boot-target	
scope boot-target	
show initiator	

show callhome

To display callhome information, use the **show callhome** command.

show callhome [**detail** | **expand** | **fsm status**]*

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays limited details about callhome.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about callhome.
fsm status	(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
show event	
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

fcoe	(Optional) Displays Fibre Channel over Ethernet information.
non-virtualized-eth-if	(Optional) Displays non-virtualized Ethernet interface information.
non-virtualized-fc-if	(Optional) Displays non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface information.
path-encap-consolidated	(Optional) Displays an consolidated encapsulated path information.
path-encap-virtual	(Optional) Displays an virtual encapsulated path information.
protected-eth-if	(Optional) Displays a protected Ethernet interface information.
protected-fc-if	(Optional) Displays a protected Fibre Channel interface information.
protected-fcoe	(Optional) Displays a protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface information.
virtualized-eth-if	(Optional) Displays a virtualized Ethernet interface information.
virtualized-fc-if	(Optional) Displays a virtualized Fibre Channel interface information.
virtualized-scsi-if	(Optional) Displays a virtualized SCSI interface information.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded capacity qualification information.
detail	(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 sql0
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 cat-updater

To display information about previous capability catalog file updates, use the **show cat-updater** command.

show cat-updater [*filename*]

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i> (Optional) To display information about a specific update, enter the name of the capability catalog update file.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Capability (/system/capability)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to display information about previous capability catalog file update operations. If you do not specify an update file name, all previous update operations are displayed.

Examples	The following example shows how to display the details of previous capability catalog update operations:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # show cat-updater
Catalog Updater:
File Name Protocol Server      Userid      Status
-----
ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin
      Scp      192.0.2.111      user1      Failed
UCS-A /system/capability #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope cat-updater	

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+XlvjZOKvLpOQ4Z1wGdA3JFIm7lqcgf84140n9vMsFCmqcmoWzX8H0bqnUfw/
YN7lNSKJomjSgufhsGBfxH4oAcVP4pg6Ss0dDZpBXch4As1emU7VAD/yuwIDAQAB
oC4wLAYJKoZiHvcNAQkOMR8wHTAbBgNVHREBAf8EETAPggcxLjEuMS4xhwQBAQEB
MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAUAA4GBAB7AqcyPlqWqkZs2T92mLXZ8ApSyjNddhj54zSLY
6L+U4255miPOvCNHo8r3KlZG8jvnL76aYbWDJfyJEZUIcHs4g1MvztSr0bw8Jcj
pfNVFVhidMgxvMWK1RYM7POcQn6sy3YWZfFajrtXhQisu/KTV8Q6DFzd0b0fSHPu
hX6D
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

```
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	

Command	Description
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.
decommissioned	(Optional) Displays information about a decommissioned chassis.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the chassis.
fabric	(Optional) Displays information about the fabric.
firmware	(Optional) Displays information about the firmware.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays information about the finite state machine.
inventory	(Optional) Displays information about the chassis.
iom	(Optional) Displays information about the input/output module.
version	(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 cimc

To display Cisco Integrated Management Controller (CIMC) information, use the **show cimc** command.

show cimc [**detail** | **expand** | **fsm status**]*

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the CIMC.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the CIMC, including the management interface IP address, and the management endpoint log.
fsm status	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modifications
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

Examples

This example shows how to display CIMC information:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show cimc detail

CIMC:
  Product Name: Cisco B200-M1
  PID: N20-B6620-1
  VID: V01
  Vendor: Cisco Systems Inc
  Serial (SN): QCI125200H9
  Revision: 0
  GUID:
  Current Task:

switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
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

detail	(Optional) Displays information about the CPU statistics class.
expand	(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
show class dimm-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

show class dimm-env-stats

To display information about the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics, use the **show class dimm-env-stats** command.

show class dimm-env-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the DIMM environment statistics.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the DIMM environment statistics in expanded format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the DIMM environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class dimm-env-stats detail

Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Dimm Env Stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class dimm-env-stats	
delete class dimm-env-stats	
enter class dimm-env-stats	
scope class dimm-env-stats	

show class env-stats

To display information about the environment statistics class configuration, use the **show class env-stats** command.

show class env-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the environment statistics class configuration.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the environment statistics class configuration in expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet server statistics threshold policy(eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about all configured environment statistics classes:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class env-stats
```

```
Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Env Stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class env-stats	
delete class env-stats	
enter class env-stats	
scope class env-stats	

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

expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
detail	(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

expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
detail	(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

expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
detail	(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

expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
detail	(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

expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
detail	(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

expand	(Optional) Displays limited details.
detail	(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 class ether-pause-stats

To display information about the Ethernet pause statistics class configuration, use the **show class ether-pause-stats** command.

show class ether-pause-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the Ethernet pause statistics class configuration.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the Ethernet pause statistics class configuration, in expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the configuration information of the Ethernet pause statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class ether-pause-stats
```

```
Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Ether Pause Stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-pause-stats	
delete class ether-pause-stats	
enter class ether-pause-stats	
scope class ether-pause-stats	

show class io-card-stats

To display information about the Ethernet IO card statistics, use the **show class io-card-stats** command.

show class io-card-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the Ethernet IO card statistics.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the Ethernet IO card statistics, in expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display all the IO card statistics classes configured in the system:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class io-card-stats
```

```
Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Io Card Stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class io-card-stats	
delete class io-card-stats	
enter class io-card-stats	
scope class io-card-stats	

show class memory-array-env-stats

To display the configuration information about the memory array environment statistics class, use the **show class memory-array-env-stats** command.

show class memory-array-env-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the memory array environment statistics.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the memory array environment statistics, in expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter the memory array environment statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class memory-array-env-stats
```

```
Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Memory Array Env Stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-array-env-stats	
delete class memory-array-env-stats	
enter class memory-array-env-stats	
scope class memory-array-env-stats	

show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to display configuration information of all PCIe fatal completion error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
```

```
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

show class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

show class pcie-fatal-error-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal error statistics class.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the configuration information of all PCIe fatal error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-error-stats

server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

This example shows how to display configuration information of all PCIe fatal protocol error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
```

```
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats [**detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class.
expand	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

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

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the configuration information of all PCIe fatal receive error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

show cli

To display CLI information, use the **show cli** command.

show cli {**command-status** | **history** | **mode-info** | **session-config** | **shell-type**} *

Syntax Description

command-status	(Optional) Displays the command status.
history	(Optional) Displays the history of command usage.
mode-info	(Optional) Displays information about the mode you are in.
session-config	(Optional) Displays information about your session configuration.
shell-type	(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
show configuration	
show system	

show cli history

To display the history of commands that were run, use the **show cli history** command.

show cli history

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default By default, the command displays the list of commands that were run.

Command Modes Any command mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines None

Examples This example shows how to view the CLI history.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # show cli history
```

```
1 00:00:00 scope org Test
2 00:00:00 scope service-profile sample
3 00:00:00 show cli history
```

```
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cli	

show clock (system)

To display the system clock, use the **show clock** command.

show clock [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

Command Default

None

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
Tue Apr 20 13:24:33 PDT 2010
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set clock (system)	
set timezone	

show cluster

To display cluster information, use the **show cluster** command.

show cluster {**extended-state** | **state**}

Syntax Description

extended-state	Displays extended information about the state of the cluster.
state	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
show org	
show vif	

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)

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
```

Command	Description
show hv-conn	
show inventory	

show console-auth

To display the console authentication information, use the **show console-auth** command.

show console-auth [detail]

Syntax Description	detail (Optional) Displays additional information of the authentication mechanism.

Command Default	This command displays information on the console authentication mechanism in a tabular format.

Command Modes	Security (/security)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	None

Examples This example shows how to view information on console authentication:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # show console-auth detail
```

```
Console authentication:
  Realm: Local
  Authentication Server Group: Default
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope console-auth	
	scope auth-server-group	

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

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the core export target.
fsm status	(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.
a	Displays the core dump file for switch A.
b	Displays the core dump file for switch B.
detail	(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
```

 show cores

```
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

show cpu

To display CPU information, use the **show cpu** command.

show cpu [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(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 default-auth

To display information on the default authentication mechanism, use the **show default-auth** command.

show default-auth [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) To view the realm group and the authentication server group for the default authentication mechanism.

Command Default

By default, this command lists the realm and the authentication server details in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Security (/security)

Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created to use this command within the authentication domain mode.

Examples

This example shows how to view the default authentication mechanism for an authentication domain.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Sample
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # show default-auth detail
```

```
Default authentication:
  Realm: Local
  Authentication server group: Testing
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create default-auth	
scope default-auth	
enter default-auth	
delete default-auth	

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.
detail	(Optional) Displays a list of email addresses.
expand	(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.
detail	(Optional) Displays some details about each disk.
expand	(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

You can also use the **show disk** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of disks.



Note

If the server contains one or more SATA devices, such as a hard disk drive or solid state drive, this command displays ATA in the Vendor field. Use the **expand** keyword to display additional vendor information.

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
  -----
  ATA                 SSDSA2SH064G1GC INTEL  0
  FUJITSU             MBB2147RC          0
  FUJITSU             MBC2073RC          0
  SEAGATE             ST9146802SS        0
  SEAGATE             ST973402SS         0
```

```
SEAGATE          ST973451SS          0
switch-A /system/capability #
```

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.
detail	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.
detail	(Optional) Displays complete details about each download.
fsm	(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.
detail	(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/dvcp10        60                Best Effort Protected
  org10/dvcp11        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

detail	Displays all egress policy information, in list format.
expand	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

adapter	(Optional) Displays information about the adapter.
board	(Optional) Displays information about the motherboard.
cpu	(Optional) Displays information about the CPU.
detail	(Optional)
expand	(Optional)
memory	(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
```

show environment

```
Thermal Status: OK
Voltage Status: OK
CMOS Battery Voltage Status: OK
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show server	

show error-recovery

To display error recovery information, use the **show error-recovery** command.

show error-recovery [**detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about error recovery.
expand	(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

bronze	(Optional) Displays the bronze class.
detail	(Optional) Displays all the classes.
gold	(Optional) Displays the gold class.
platinum	(Optional) Displays the platinum class.
silver	(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	
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.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed Ethernet interface information.
expand	(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-mon-session

To display the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **show eth-mon-session** command.

show eth-mon-session [*name*] {**expand**|**detail**}*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session.
expand	Displays additional information on all Ethernet traffic monitoring sessions, in list format.
detail	Displays information on all Ethernet traffic monitoring session, in list format.

Command Default

Displays information on all Ethernet Traffic monitoring sessions.

Command Modes

Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the show command without any options to view all the Ethernet traffic monitoring sessions.

Examples

This example shows how to view information on a specific Ethernet traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # show eth-mon-session Default detail
```

```
Ether Traffic Monitoring Session:
Name: Default
Admin State: Disabled
Oper State: Error
Oper State Reason: Session Admin Shut
```

```
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-mon-session	
delete eth-mon-session	

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.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all Ethernet profiles.
expand	(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-target

To display information on the Ethernet target endpoint, use the **show eth-target** command.

show eth-target{name| detail| expand}

Syntax Description

name	(Optional) To view information on a specific Ethernet target endpoint.
detail	(Optional) To view detailed information on all configured Ethernet target endpoints.
expand	(Optional) To view expanded information on all Ethernet target endpoints.

Command Default

By default, this command displays expanded information on the Ethernet target endpoints.

Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command, Ethernet target endpoints must be configured for a fabric interface.

Examples

This example shows how to display information on a specific Ethernet target endpoint.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 1 2
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # show eth-target Test
```

Ethernet Target Endpoint:

```
Name      Target MAC Address
----      -
Test      11:22:33:44:55:66
```

```
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-target	
create interface	

show eth-uplink

To display Ethernet uplink information, use the **show eth-uplink** command.

show eth-profile [**detail** | **expand** | **fsm status**]*

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays some detail about the Ethernet uplink.
expand	(Optional) Displays all details about the Ethernet uplink.
fsm status	(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.
detail	(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#
```

 show event**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fault	
show sel	

show execute-disable

To view execute-disable information, use the **show execute-disable** command.

show execute-disable {expand| detail}*

Syntax Description

expand	(Optional) Displays information on execute-disable options in an expanded form.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information.

Command Default

Displays expanded form of information.

Command Modes

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)
BIOS Settings for a server (/chassis/server/bios/bios-settings)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view expanded execute-disable information for a BIOS Policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # show execute-disable expand

Execute Disable
Bit
---
Enabled

Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set execute-disable bit	

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

detail	Specifies detailed extension key information, in list format.
fsm status	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.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all interfaces.
expand	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 #
```

 show ext-eth-if**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

detail	(Optional) Displays details about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.
expand	(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

a	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
b	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.
expand	(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
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

a	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
b	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.
fsm status	(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

a	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
b	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect hardware.
expand	(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
FC 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

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed failover timeout information.
expand	(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.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed fan information.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded fan information.

Command Default

Displays information about the fan.

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)
 Fan module (/chassis/fan-module)
 Fabric interconnect (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 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
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 [*traymodule*][**detail**][**expand**]

Syntax Description

<i>tray module</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific module in a specific tray.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about all fans.
expand	(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

detail	(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

detail	(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

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed Fibre Channel interface information.
expand	(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.
detail	(Optional) Displays limited details about all Fibre Channel profiles.
expand	(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 fc-storage

To display information on the Fibre Channel storage device, use the **show fc-storage** command.

show fc-storage {expand| detail}*

Syntax Description

expand	(Optional) To view additional information about the Fibre Channel storage device.
detail	(Optional) To view detailed information about the Fibre Channel storage device.

Command Default

By default, this command displays the Fibre Channel over Ethernet native VLAN ID.

Command Modes

Any command mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view expanded information on the Fibre Channel storage device.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # show fc-storage expand

FC Storage:

  FCoE Storage Native VLAN: 44

  VSAN:
  Name: VSAN100_storage
  ID: 100
  FCoE VLAN ID: 100
  Default zoning: disabled
  Overall status: ok
  Member Port:
  Fabric ID   Slot ID   Port ID   Oper State   State Reason           Oper Speed
  -----
  A           2         3         Down         Administratively down   Indeterminate

  Name: test
  ID: 200
  FCoE VLAN ID: 200
  Default zoning: disabled
  Overall status: ok
  Member Port:
  Fabric ID   Slot ID   Port ID   Oper State   State Reason           Oper Speed
  -----
  A           3         4         Down         Administratively down   Indeterminate

Switch-A /org #
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fc-storage	
create vsan	
create vlan	

show feature

To display information on a feature, use the **show feature** command.

show feature [*name vendor version*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the feature. The name can include a maximum of 64 characters.
<i>vendor</i>	Name of the vendor. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<i>version</i>	Version of the feature. The version can include a maximum of 510 characters.
detail	(Optional) To display detailed information.

Command Default

By default, this command displays the license feature information in a tabular format.

Command Modes

License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information on a license feature.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show feature detail
```

```
License feature:
  Name: ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
  Vendor: cisco
  Version: 1.0
  Type: Counted
  Grace Period: 120
```

```
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
install file	
clear file	

show file

To view licenses installed on a fabric interconnect, use the **show file** command.

show file *license file name detail*

Syntax Description

license file name	(Optional) The name of a license file. Use this option to view the details of a specific license file.
<i>detail</i>	(Optional) Displays the licenses installed on the fabric interconnect with the level of detail specified in the command.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view the licenses details installed on a fabric interconnect.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show file detail

License file: UCSFEAT20100928112305377.lic
  ID   : 1212121212121212
  Version: 1.0
  Scope: A
  State: Installed
  Features
  Feature names:ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
  Vendor: cisco
  Version: 1.0
  Quantity: 24
  Lines:
  Line ID: 1
  Type: Increment
  Expiry Date: Never
  Pak:
  Quantity: 24
  Signature: B10101010101

License file: UCSFEAT20100928112332175.lic
  ID   : 1313131313131313
  Version: 1.0
  Scope: B
  State: Installed
  Features
```

```
Feature names:ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
Vendor: cisco
Version: 1.0
Quantity: 24
Lines:
Line ID: 1
Type: Increment
Expiry Date: Never
Pak:
Quantity: 24
Signature: F302020202020
```

```
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
install file	
show usage	

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.
pool-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
profile-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
detail	(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 #
```

 show identity mac-addr**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-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
pool-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
profile-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
detail	(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
-----
0000-000000000001 No           Pool

switch-A /org # show identity uuid pool-info
UUID                Assigned Owner      Pool DN
-----
0000-000000000001 No           Pool      org-root/uuid-pool-p100/0000-000000000001

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.
pool-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
profile-info	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
detail	(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--
```

```
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	

show interface

To display information about one or more interfaces on a fabric interconnect, use the **show interface** command.

show interface

show interface [*slot-id port-id*]**fsm** [**expand**|**detail**]

Syntax Description

<i>slot-id</i>	(Optional) Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
<i>port-id</i>	(Optional) Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.
fsm	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.
expand	(Optional) Displays details about the interface.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about the interface, including the admin state, operating state, and port mode.

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 storage (/eth-storage/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 display information about one or more interfaces on a fabric interconnect.

Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information about interfaces on a fabric interconnect:

```
switch-A# scope eth-storage
switch-A# /eth-storage # scope fabric b
switch-A# /eth-storage/fabric # show interface expand
```

```
Storage Ethernet Interface:
  Slot ID: 2
  Port Id: 7
  Admin State: Enabled
  Oper State: Sfp Not Present
  State Reason: Unknown

  Slot ID: 3
```

```
Port Id: 15
Admin State: Enabled
Oper State: Sfp Not Present
State Reason: Unknown
switch-A /eth-storage/fabric #
```

Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information about a specific interface:

```
switch-A# scope eth-storage
switch-A# /eth-storage # scope fabric b
switch-A# /eth-storage/fabric # show interface 2 7 detail
```

```
Storage Ethernet Interface:
Slot ID: 2
Port Id: 7
User Label:
Admin State: Enabled
Oper State: Sfp Not Present
Port mode: Trunk
Pin group name:
State Reason: Unknown
Current Task:
switch-A /eth-storage/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface	

show inventory

To display the configuration of the Call Home periodic system inventory message, use the **show inventory** command.

show inventory [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Display additional configuration details.

Command Default None

Command Modes /exec/monitoring/callhome

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display the configuration of the Call Home periodic system inventory message.

Examples This example shows how to display the configuration of the Call Home periodic system inventory message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # show inventory detail
```

```
Callhome periodic system inventory:
  Send periodically: Off
  Interval days: 14
  Hour of day to send: 17
  Minute of hour: 30
  Time last sent: Never
  Next scheduled: Never
  Send Now: No
```

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set interval-days	
	set send-periodically	
	set timeofday-hour	
	set timeofday-minute	

show ipmi-user

To display IPMI user information, use the **show ipmi-user** command.

show ipmi-user [*ipmi-user-name* | **detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description

<i>ipmi-user-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific IPMI user.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all end-point users.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about all end-point users.

Command Default

Displays IPMI user information.

Command Modes

IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced as show epuser.
1.4(1)	This command was renamed as show ipmi-user.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show ipmi-user** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of IPMI users.

Examples

This example shows how to display a list of IPMI users:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # show ipmi-user
```

```
IPMI user:
  User Name  End point user privilege Password
  -----
  epul0      Readonly
  epul1      Readonly
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ipmi-user	
scope ipmi-user	
enter ipmi-user	
show ipmi-access-profile	

show ldap-group

To display information on LDAP groups, use the **show ldap-group** command.

show ldap-group [*Group DN*] [detail]

Syntax Description

<i>Group DN</i>	(Optional) Name of the LDAP group.
detail	(Optional) To view detailed information of all the LDAP groups.

Command Default

By default, this command will list the LDAP groups on the system.

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An LDAP group must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to display information on all LDAP groups on the system:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # show ldap-group detail

LDAP group Default
  Roles:
    Name: server-profile
    Name: server-security
    Name: storage
  Locales:
    Name: Sample

LDAP group Example
  Roles:
    Name: sample

  Locales:
    Name: Sample
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope ldap-group	
create ldap-group	
enter ldap-group	

Command	Description
delete ldap-group	

show ldap-group-rule

To display information on the LDAP group rules, use the **show ldap-group-rule** command.

show ldap-group-rule [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays additional information on the LDAP group rules.

Command Default

By default, this command lists the LDAP group rule that is enabled.

Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)
Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To use this command in the LDAP server mode, an LDAP server must be created.

Examples

This example shows how to view the LDAP group rules information for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # show ldap-group-rule detail

Ldap group rules:

  Group traversal: Non Recursive
  Check user's ldap group: Enable
  attribute holding parent DNS: up

Switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
scope ldap-group-rule	
enter ldap-group-rule	
delete ldap-group-rule	

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.
	1.4(1)	This command has been deprecated.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.
This command was deprecated. Use the **showfile** command in the License mode (/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.
	1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.
This command has been deprecated. Use the **show usage** command in the License mode (/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

license-file-name

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.

1.4(1)

This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **show file** command in the License mode (/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

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.
	1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines This command does not require a license.
This command has been deprecated. Use the **show server-host-id** command in the License mode (/license).

Examples This example shows how to display the ID of this host for licensing:

```
switch-A# show license host-id
License hostid: VDH=FOX064317SQ
switch-A#
```

Related Commands	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

enterprise-pkg	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Enterprise package license files.
eth-module-activation-pkg	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Ethernet module activation package license files.
eth-port-activation-pkg	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Ethernet port activation package license files.
fc-features-pkg	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Fibre Channel features package license files.
fm-server-pkg	(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.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **show usage** command in the License mode (/license).

Examples

This example shows how to display the usage of the license packages:

```
switch-A# show license usage
```

Feature	Ins	Lic Count	Status	Expiry Date	Comments
FM_SERVER_PKG	No	-	Unused		-
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 local-disk-config-policy

To display local disk configuration policy information, use the **show local-disk-config-policy** command.

show local-disk-config-policy [*name* | **detail** | **expand**]*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific local disk configuration policy.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about boot policies.
expand	(Optional) Displays limited details about boot policies.

Command Default

Displays local disk configuration 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 local-disk-config-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 local-disk-config-policy
```

```
Local Disk Config Policy:
  Name                Mode                Protect Configuration
  -----
  org10/bp10          Any Configuration    No
  org10/bp11          Any Configuration    Yes
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	

show maint-policy

To display information on the maintenance policies, use the **show maint-policy** command.

show maint-policy [*name*] [detail]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the maintenance policy. This option will display information only on the specified policy.
detail	(Optional) This option displays information on all the maintenance policies that are created.

Command Default

By default, this command will list the maintenance policies that are created, and the respective scheduler information.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on the maintenance policies.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # show maint-policy detail
```

```
Maintenance Policy:
  Name: Default
  Scheduler: Timed
  Uptime Disruptions: Immediate

  Name: Sample
  Scheduler: Test
  Uptime Disruptions: Immediate
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope maint-policy	
enter maint-policy	
create maint-policy	
delete maint-policy	

show mgmt-if-mon-policy

To display information on the management interface monitor settings, use the **show mgmt-if-mon-policy** command.

show mgmt-if-mon-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to display information on the management interface monitor settings.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # show mgmt-if-mon-policy
```

```
Admin status: Disabled
Polling interval: 90
Max Failure Reports: 3
Monitoring mechanism: Mii Status
```

```
MII Status Settings:
-----
```

```
Mii Status Retry Interval: 5
Mii Status Retry Count: 3
```

```
Ping Gateway Settings:
-----
```

```
Number of ping requests: 3
Deadline time to wait for ping responses: 15
```

```
Arp Target Settings:
-----
```

```
Number of arp requests: 3
Deadline time to wait for arp responses: 10
Arp IP Target1: 0.0.0.0
Arp IP Target2: 0.0.0.0
Arp IP Target3: 0.0.0.0
```

```
Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy	

show mon-src

To display information on a monitor source session, use the **show mon-src** command.

show mon-src [*name*] {**expand**|**detail**}*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Use this option to view information on a specific monitor source session.
expand	Use this option to view detailed information on all monitor source sessions.
detail	Use this option to view information on the monitor source sessions

Command Default

By default, this command lists the monitor source session, and the direction of the session in a tabular format.

Command Modes

External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapters/ext-eth-if)
Fibre Channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)
Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)
Interface within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)
Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)
Port channel within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
Port channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
VHBA within service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)
VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)
VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)
VSAN within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)
VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)
VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)
VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A monitor source session must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to display the monitor source session information for a VNIC in a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # show mon-src Testing
```

```
Monitor Source:
  Name           Direction
  ----           -
  Testing        Both
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set direction	
create mon-src	
enter mon-src	
scope mon-src	
delete mon-src	

show nw-ctrl-policy

To display network control policy information, use the **show nw-ctrl-policy** command.

show nw-ctrl-policy [*name*] {**expand**|**detail**}*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) The name of the network control policy. This option displays information on the specified network control policy.
expand	(Optional) Lists all the network control policies that are configured, along with additional information.
detail	(Optional) Lists all the network control policies along with information on CPD and the uplink fail action.

Command Default

By default, this command displays all the configured network control policies along with CDP and uplink fail action specifications.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A network control policy must be configured to use this command.

To use the detail or expand option, the uplink fail action must be configured to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to display network control policy information:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # show nw-ctrl-policy nCP100
```

```
Network Control Policy:
Name      CDP      Uplink fail action
-----
nCP100    Enabled  Warning
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create nw-ctrl-policy	

Command	Description
scope nw-ctrl-policy	
enter nw-ctrl-policy	
delete nw-ctrl-policy	
set uplink-fail-action	

show occurrence one-time

To display information on the one-time occurrence schedules that are configured, use the **show occurrence one-time** command.

show occurrence one-time [*name*] [detail]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) The name of the one time schedule occurrence. This option will display information on the specified one-time schedule.
detail	(Optional) This option displays information on all one time occurrence schedules that have been configured. It also displays additional information on each schedule.

Command Default

By default, this command displays the name, the start date, and the executed tasks of the schedule.

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule and one-time occurrence schedule must be created prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on the one-time occurrence schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # show occurrence one-time detail
```

```
One-Time Occurrence:
  Name: Sample
  Start Date: 2010-11-02 T12:23:00:00
  Max Duration (dd:hh:mm:ss):None
  Max Concur Tasks: Unlimited
  Max Tasks: Unlimited
  Min Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
  Executed Jobs: 0
```

```
Switch-A /system/schedule #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence one-time	
scope occurrence one-time	
enter occurrence one-time	

Command	Description
delete occurrence one-time	

show occurrence recurring

To display information on the recurring occurrence of a schedule, use the **show occurrence recurring** command.

show occurrence recurring [*name*] [detail]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) The name of the recurring occurrence of a schedule. This option displays information on the specified recurring occurrence of the schedule.
detail	(Optional) This option displays information on all recurring occurrences that have been created.

Command Default

By default, this command displays information on all recurring occurrences of the schedule in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A schedule policy and a recurring occurrence for the schedule must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view information on the recurring occurrence of a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # show occurrence recurring detail
```

Recurring Occurrence:

```
Name: Trial
Day: Every day
Hour: Every hour
Minute: Every Minute
Max Duration (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
Max Concur Tasks: 0
Max Tasks: 4
Min Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
Executed Tasks: 0
```

```
Name: Sample
Day: Monday
Hour: Every hour
Minute: Every Minute
Max Duration (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
Max Concur Tasks: 2
Max Tasks: 4
Min Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
Executed Tasks: 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence recurring	
scope occurrence recurring	
enter occurrence recurring	
delete occurrence recurring	

show pending-changes

To view the changes that are pending for a service profile, use the **show pending-changes** command.

show pending-changes {expand| detail}*

Syntax Description

expand	(Optional) To view expanded information on the changes that are pending.
detail	(Optional) To view detailed information on the changes that are pending.

Command Default

By default, the command displays expanded information on a service profile.

Command Modes

Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # show pending-changes detail

Pending Changes:
-----
Scheduler: Test
Changed by: admin
Acked by: user
Modified date: 2011-10-03 T09:47:32.618
State: Untriggered
Admin State: Untriggered
Pending Changes: 1
Pending Disruptions: 0

Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
show service-profile	

show port-channel

To view information on a port channel, use the **show port-channel** command.

show port-channel [*port-channel-id*] {**expand**|**detail**} *

Syntax Description

<i>port-channel-id</i>	(Optional) Specify a port channel ID to view information on a specific port channel.
detail	Use this option to view information on all port channels that are created.
expand	Use this option to view detailed information on all port channels that are created and the associated member port channels.

Command Default

By default, the command displays information on all configured port channels in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Fabric interconnect within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)

Fabric interconnect within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric Interconnect mode within the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric Interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric).

Usage Guidelines

Port channels must be created to use this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on all port channels:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-uplink
Switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # show port-channel detail
```

```
Port Channel:
  Channel ID: 1
  Name: Sample
  Admin State: Enabled
  Oper State: Up
  Admin Speed: Auto
  Oper Speed (Gbps): 8
```

```
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create port-channel	
scope port-channel	
enter port-channel	
delete port-channel	

show power-budget

To display the committed power usage level of a server, use the **show power-budget** command.

show power-budget [**detail**| **expand**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.
expand	(Optional) Displays expanded information.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the committed power usage level of a server.

Examples

The following example displays the power usage level setting for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
UCS-A# scope server 2/4
UCS-A /chassis/server # show power-budget

Power Budget:
  Committed (W): 1000
  Oper Committed (W): Disabled

UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set power-budget committed	

show power-control-policy

To display information on the configured power policies, use the **show power-control-policy** command.

show power-control-policy [*name*] {**expand**|**detail**}*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) The name of the power control policy. This option displays information on the specified power control policy.
expand	This option lists all the power control policies and the organization for which they have been created.
detail	This option lists all the power control policies and lists additional information on the priorities configured for each power control policy.

Command Default

By default, this command lists all the power control policies that have been configured.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view information on the power control policies.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # show power-control-policy detail
```

```
Power Policy:
  Name: Sample
  Admin Priority: 5
  Oper Priority: 5
```

```
  Name: Test
  Admin Priority: 2
  Oper Priority: 2
```

```
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	
scope power-control-policy	

Command	Description
enter power-control-policy	
set power-control-policy	
delete power-control-policy	

show power-group

To view information on power groups, use the **show power-group** command.

show power-group [*name*] {**expand**|**detail**}*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) The name of the power group. This option displays information on the specified power group.
expand	This option lists all the power groups that are configured along with additional information such as configured chassis.
detail	This option lists all the configured power groups and provides detailed information on each power group.

Command Default

By default, this command lists the configured power groups in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Power groups must be created and a chassis must be associated with each power group to view complete information on the power groups.

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information of the power groups.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # show power-group expand
```

```
Group:
  Name: Default
  Peak (W): Unbound
  Operstate: Cap ok

Chassis:
  ID      Status
  --      -
  1       Cap OK
```

```
Name: Sample
Peak (W): Unbound
Operstate: Cap ok
```

```
Chassis:
  ID      Status
  --      -
```

show power-group

```
1          Cap OK
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-group	
scope power-group	
enter power-group	
delete power-group	

show psu-policy

To display PSU policy information, use the **show psu-policy** command in org mode.

show psu-policy [**detail**]

Syntax Description	detail 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 rackserver-disc-policy

To display information on the rack server discovery policy, use the **show rackserver-disc-policy** command.

show rackserver-disc-policy [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) To view detailed information on a rack server discovery policy.

Command Default

Displays information on the rackserver disc policy in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Organization (/org)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on the rack server disc policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org Sample
Switch-A /org # show rackserver-disc-policy detail
```

```
Rack Server Discovery Policy:
Action: Immediate
Scrub Policy: Default
Description: Sample policy
```

```
Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope rackserver-disc-policy	

show scheduler

To display information on a scheduler policy, use the **show scheduler** command.

show scheduler [*name*] {**expand**|**detail**}*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) The name of the scheduler. This option displays information on the specified scheduler.
expand	(Optional) Lists all the schedulers and the maintenance policies that have been configured for each policy.
detail	(Optional) Lists all the schedulers that have been configured.

Command Default

By default, this command only lists the schedulers that have been configured.

Command Modes

System (/system)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy must be created to use this command.

The one-time and periodic maintenance window policies must be configured to use the expand option with this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view information of a scheduler.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # show scheduler expand
```

Name: Default

One-time Maintenance Window:

Name	Start Date	Executed Jobs
----	-----	-----
Test	2010-09-04 T03:00:00:000	2

Periodic Maintenance Window:

Name	Day	Hour	Minute	Executed Jobs
----	---	---	-----	-----
Trial	Monday	2	30	3

Related Commands

Command	Description
create scheduler	
scope scheduler	
enter scheduler	
set scheduler	
delete scheduler	

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

uuid <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 boot-order	

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

uuid <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 NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<i>server-id</i>	(Optional) Displays information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
detail	(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	
show server adapter inventory	
show server adapter layer2	
show server adapter status	

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

uuid <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	
show server adapter inventory	
show server adapter layer2	
show server adapter status	

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

uuid <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.
detail	(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	
show server adapter identity	
show server adapter layer2	
show server adapter status	

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	detail (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	
	show server adapter identity	
	show server adapter inventory	
	show server adapter status	

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

uuid <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.
detail	(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 adapter	
show server adapter identity	
show server adapter inventory	
show server adapter layer2	

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

uuid <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 actual-boot-order	

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

uuid <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.
detail	(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 actual-boot-order	
show adapter	
show server boot-order	
show server identity	

Command	Description
show server inventory	

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

uuid <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 server cpu	
show server adapter	

show server-host-id

To view the host ID of a Fabric Interconnect, use the **show server-host-id** command.

show server-host-id *a b detail*

Syntax Description

<i>a</i>	(Optional). The identifier for server A.
<i>b</i>	(Optional). The identifier for server B.
<i>detail</i>	This option will display the host ID for all fabric interconnects that are available.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view the host ID of all fabric interconnects.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show server-host-id
```

```
Server host id:
Scope      Host ID
-----
A          VDH=SSI13420MRJ
B          VDH=FLCI2360018
```

```
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show file	
show usage	

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 sol-policy

To display SoL policy information, use the **show sol-policy** command.

show sol-policy [*sol-policy-name* | **detail**]

Syntax Description

<i>sol-policy-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific SoL policy.
detail	(Optional) Displays details about all SoL policies.

Command Default

Displays information about SoL policies.

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 sol-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of policies.

Examples

This example shows how to display details about all SoL policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # show sol-policy detail
```

```
SOL Policy:
  Name: org10/sol-p10
  Admin State: Disable
  Speed: 9600
  Description:
```

```

  Name: org10/sol-p11
  Admin State: Disable
  Speed: 9600
  Description:
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show org	

Command	Description
show qos-policy	

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/gpl.html and
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 stats mb-power-stats

To display the power usage of a server, use the **show stats mb-power-stats** command.

show stats mb-power-stats [detail]

Syntax Description	detail (Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

Command Default	None

Command Modes	Server (/chassis/server)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to display the power usage of a server.

Examples The following example displays the power usage for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
UCS-A# scope server 2/4
UCS-A /chassis/server # show stats mb-power-stats

Mb Power Stats:
  Time Collected: 2010-04-20T08:45:31.209
  Monitored Object: sys/chassis-2/blade-4/board
  Suspect: No
  Consumed Power (W): 116.653679
  Input Voltage (V): 12.051000
  Input Current (A): 9.680000
  Thresholded: Input Voltage Min

UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set power-budget committed	

show tech-support

To view technical information on the chassis, fabric extender module (fex), server and the UCS Manager, use the **showtech-support** command.

show tech-support *chassis fex server ucsm*

Syntax Description

chassis	The ID of the chassis. The ID must be a numeric value between 1 and 255.
<i>fex</i>	The ID of the Fabric extender module. The ID must be a numeric value between 1 and 255.
<i>server</i>	The rack ID of the server. The value must be a numeric value.
<i>ucsm</i>	To view information on the Unified Computing System Manager software.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Local Management (/local-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A fabric must be specified to enter the Local Management command mode.

The chassis and Fabric extender module ID must be values between 1 and 255.

Examples

This example shows how to view information on the Unified Computing System Manager software on a switch.

```
Switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Switch-A (local-mgmt) # show tech-support ucsm
```

```
Brief Technical Support Information for Fabric A
*****
System Version and Platform Information
*****
```

```
'show system uptime'
System Start time:           Wed Nov 10 23:39:22 2010
System uptime:               84 days, 9 hours, 10 minutes, 7 seconds
Kernel uptime:               84 days, 9 hours, 10 minutes, 7 seconds
Active supervisor uptime:    84 days, 9 hours, 10 minutes, 7 seconds
```

```
'show system resources'
Load average: 1 minute:1.49   5 minutes: 0.68   15 minutes: 0.48
Processes:    456 total, 3 running
CPU states:   0.0% user, 2.0% kernel, 98.0% idle
Memory usage: 3634760K total, 1971160K used, 1663600K free, OK buffers, 1493404K cache
```

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cli	
show clock	
show cluster	
show file	
show license	
show mgmt-ip-debug	
show open-network-ports	
show pmon	
show processes	
show sel	
show sshkey	
show version	

show usage

To view license usage for a fabric interconnect, use the **show usage** command.

show usage *a b detail Feature*

Syntax Description

<i>a</i>	(Optional) Use this option to view the license usage for scope A.
<i>b</i>	(Optional) Use this option to view the license usage for scope B.
<i>detail</i>	(Optional) Use this option to view the complete details of the license usage for scope A and B.
<i>Feature</i>	(Optional) Use this option to view the license usage based on a feature name.

Command Default

By default, the command displays license usage information according to a feature name in a tabular format.

Command Modes

License (/license)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to view detailed license usage information for a fabric interconnect:

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show usage detail

License instace: ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
  Scope : A
  Default: 8
  Total Quant: 8
  Used Quant: 5
  State: License OK
  Peer Status: Matching
  Grace Used: 0

License instace: ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
  Scope : B
  Default: 8
  Total Quant: 8
  Used Quant: 5
  State: License OK
  Peer Status: Matching
  Grace Used: 0

Switch-A /license #
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
show file	
show server-host-id	

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.
detail	Displays all VCenter information, in list format.
fsm status	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

1	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 1.
2	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 2.
detail	Displays all vCons.
expand	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.
detail	Displays the vCon policy that is associated with the service profile that you entered.
expand	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 #
```

Related Commands

- create vcon-policy
- scope 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.
detail	Specifies detailed virtual machine information, in list format.
expand	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	

show vlan-port-count

To view the Virtual LAN port count for a Fabric interconnect module, use the **show vlan-port-count** command.

show vlan-port-count

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Displays the Virtual LAN port count for a Fabric interconnect module.

Command Modes

Fabric Interconnect module (/fabric-interconnect)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The number of VLAN port instances that you can configure for a fabric is reduced from 8000 to 6000.

Usage Guidelines

You must select a fabric to use this command.

You can configure a maximum of 6000 VLAN port instances for a given fabric-interconnect.

Examples

This example shows how to view the Virtual LAN port counts for Fabric A.

```
Switch-A # scope fabric-interconnect a
Switch-A /fabric-interconnect # show vlan-port-count
```

VLAN-Port Count:

```
VLAN-Port Limit Access VLAN-Port Count Border VLAN-Port Count Alloc Status
-----
6000          5          10          Available
```

```
Switch-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope fabric-interconnect	
show activate	
show environment	
show event	
show fan	

Command	Description
show fault	
show file	
show firmware	
show fsm	
show image	
show inventory	
show psu	
show stats	
show storage	
show version	

show vm-life-cycle-policy

To display information on the virtual machine life cycle policy, use the **show vm-life-cycle-policy** command.

show vm-life-cycle-policy {expand|detail} *

Syntax Description

expand	Displays additional information on the VM life cycle policy.
detail	Displays detailed information on the VM life cycle policy.

Command Default

By default, the command displays additional information on the VM life cycle policy.

Command Modes

Virtual Machine Management (/system/vm-mgmt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information on the VM lifecycle policy.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # show vm-life-cycle-policy detail
```

```
VM Life Cycle Policy:
  VM Retention Time (Minutes): 15
  vNIC Retention Time (Minutes): 15
```

```
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope vm-life-cycle-policy	

show web-session-limits

To view information on the configured Web session limits, use the **show web-session-limits** command.

show web-session-limits *detail*

Syntax Description

<i>detail</i>	(Optional) Use this option to view detailed information on all Web session limits that have been configured.

Command Default

By default, the command displays information on the configured Web session limits in a tabular format.

Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Web session limits should have been configured prior to using this command.

Examples

This example shows how to view information on the configured Web session limits.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # show web-session-limits detail
```

```
Web Sessions:
  Maximum logins for single user: 32
  Maximum sessions: 256
```

```
Switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope web-session-limits	
set peruser	
set total	

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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```

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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)# 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*

Syntax Description

<i>filebase</i>	Base name of a management log file. See Usage Guidelines for valid base names.

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 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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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)# 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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switch-A(local-mgmt)# telnet 10.193.66.111
Trying 10.20.30.111...
Connected to 10.20.30.111.
Escape character is '^J'.

SanJose login:
```

telnet

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	no 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

<i>minutes</i>	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.
source <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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```

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```

```
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 catalog

To update and apply the capability catalog, use the **update catalog** command.

update catalog *url*

Syntax Description

<i>url</i>	Specifies the URL of a capability catalog update file.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to perform a capability catalog update. Specify a URL containing the protocol, user, password, remote hostname, and remote path for the capability catalog update file. 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 remote host requires a username and password, use the URL format for the specific protocol, such as **ftp://** *user:password@hostname/path* for FTP.

When a username is specified without a password, you are prompted for a password.

Examples

This example shows how to update and apply the capability catalog using SCP:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # update catalog
scp://user1@192.0.2.111/catalogs/ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin
Password:
UCS-A /system/capability #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope cat-updater	

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.
activate	(Optional) Specifies activation of firmware.
force	(Optional) Specifies force of firmware update.
set-startup	(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