



# Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Fundamentals Commands

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This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS fundamentals commands.

## banner motd

To configure the message-of-the-day (MOTD) banner that displays when the user logs in to the device, use the **banner motd** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**banner motd** *delimiting-character message delimiting-character*

**no banner motd**

Syntax Description		
	<i>delimiting-character</i>	Delimiting character that you choose. This character indicates the start and end of the message and is not a character that you use in the message. Do not use " and % as a delimiting character.
	<i>message</i>	Message text. The text is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and can contain special characters. Does not contain the delimiting character you have chosen. The text has a maximum length of 80 characters and can have a maximum of 40 lines.

**Defaults** User Access Verification

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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**Command History**

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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**Usage Guidelines**

To create a multiple-line MOTD banner, press **Enter** before typing the delimiting character to start a new line. You can enter up to 40 lines of text.

This command does not require a license.

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**Examples**

This example shows how to configure a single-line MOTD banner:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# banner motd #Unauthorized access to this device is prohibited!#
```

This example shows how to configure a multiple-line MOTD banner:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# banner motd #Welcome to authorized users!
> Unauthorized access prohibited.#
```

This example shows how to revert to the default MOTD banner:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no banner motd
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show banner motd</b>	Displays the MOTD banner.

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## boot auto-copy

To enable automatic copying of boot image files to the standby supervisor module, use the **boot auto-copy** command. To disable automatic copying, use the **no** form of this command.

**boot auto-copy**

**no boot auto-copy**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Enabled

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** When automatic copying of image files is enabled, the Cisco NX-OS software copies the image files referred to by the boot variable to the standby supervisor module. These image files must be present in local memory on the active supervisor module. For kickstart and system boot variables, only those image files that are configured for the standby supervisor module are copied. For modules images, all modules present in the standby's corresponding locations (bootflash: or slot0:) will be copied.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable automatic copying of boot image files to the standby supervisor module:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# boot auto-copy
Auto-copy administratively enabled
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>boot kickstart</b>	Configures the kickstart boot variable.
	<b>boot system</b>	Configures the system boot variable.
	<b>copy</b>	Copies files.
	<b>show boot</b>	Displays boot variable configuration information.

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## boot kickstart

To configure the boot variable for the Cisco NX-OS software kickstart image, use the **boot kickstart** command. To clear the kickstart image boot variable, use the **no** form of this command.

```
boot kickstart [filesystem:[//directory] | directory]filename [sup-1] [sup-2]
```

```
no boot kickstart
```

### Syntax Description

<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of a file system. Valid values are <b>bootflash</b> or <b>slot0</b> .
<i>//directory</i>	(Optional) Name of a directory. The directory name is case sensitive.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the kickstart image file. The filename is case sensitive.
<b>sup-1</b>	(Optional) Configures the kickstart boot for the sup-1 supervisor module only.
<b>sup-2</b>	(Optional) Configures the kickstart boot for the sup-2 supervisor module only.

### Defaults

Configures for both supervisor modules.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The Cisco NX-OS software uses the boot variable for loading images when booting up using the **reload** or **install all** command. You must copy the kickstart image to the device before you set the kickstart boot variable. You must also set the system boot variable using the **boot system** command.



#### Note

We recommend that you use the **install all** command to update the system image on your device.

For information on upgrading and downgrading images on your Cisco NX-OS device, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Software Upgrade and Downgrade Guide, Release 4.1*.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the kickstart boot variable for both supervisor modules:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# boot kickstart bootflash:kickstart-image
```

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This example shows how to configure the kickstart boot variable for the sup-1 supervisor module:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# boot kickstart bootflash:kickstart-image sup-1
```

This example shows how to clear the kickstart boot variable:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# no boot kickstart
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>boot system</b>	Configures the system boot variable.
<b>copy</b>	Copies files.
<b>install all</b>	Installs the software on the physical device.
<b>reload</b>	Reloads the device with new Cisco NX-OS software.
<b>show boot</b>	Displays boot variable configuration information.

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## boot system

To configure the boot variable for the Cisco NX-OS software system image, use the **boot system** command. To clear the system image boot variable, use the **no** form of this command.

```
boot system [filesystem:[//directory] | directory]filename [sup-1] [sup-2]
```

```
no boot system
```

### Syntax Description

<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of a file system. Valid values are <b>bootflash</b> or <b>slot0</b> .
<i>//directory</i>	(Optional) Name of a directory. The directory name is case sensitive.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the system image file. The filename is case sensitive.
<b>sup-1</b>	(Optional) Configures the system boot for the sup-1 supervisor module only.
<b>sup-2</b>	(Optional) Configures the system boot for the sup-2 supervisor module only.

### Defaults

Configures for both supervisor modules.

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The Cisco NX-OS software uses the boot variable for loading images when booting up using the **reload** or **install all** command. You must copy the system image to the device before you set the system boot variable. You must also set the kickstart boot variable using the **boot kickstart** command.



#### Note

We recommend that you use the **install all** command to update the system image on your device.

For information on upgrading and downgrading images on your Cisco NX-OS device, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Software Upgrade and Downgrade Guide, Release 4.1*.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the system boot variable for both supervisor modules:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# boot system bootflash:system-image
```

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This example shows how to configure the system boot variable for the sup-1 supervisor module:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# boot system bootflash:system-image sup-1
```

This example shows how to clear the system boot variable:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# no boot system
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>boot kickstart</b>	Configures the kickstart boot variable.
<b>copy</b>	Copies files.
<b>install all</b>	Installs the software on the physical device.
<b>reload</b>	Reloads the device with new Cisco NX-OS software.
<b>show boot</b>	Displays boot variable configuration information.

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## cd

To change the current working directory in the device file system, use the **cd** command.

```
cd [filesystem:[//directory] | directory]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid values are <b>bootflash</b> , <b>slot0</b> , <b>volatile</b> , <b>usb1</b> , or <b>usb2</b> .
<i>//directory</i>	(Optional) Name of the directory. The directory name is case sensitive.

Defaults	<b>bootflash</b>
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Command Modes	Any command mode
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Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use the <b>pwd</b> command to verify the current working directory. You can change only the directories that are on the active supervisor module. This command does not require a license.
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Examples	This example shows how to change the current working directory on the current file system:
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```
switch# cd my-scripts
```

This example shows how to change the current working directory to another file system:

```
switch# cd slot0:
```

This example shows how to revert back to the default working directory (bootflash):

```
switch# cd
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>pwd</b>	Displays the current working directory name.

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## clear cli history

To clear the command history, use the **clear cli history** command.

```
clear cli history
```

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** None

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**Command Modes** Any command mode

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**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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**Usage Guidelines** Use the **show cli history** command to display the history of the commands that you entered at the command-line interface (CLI).

This command does not require a license.

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**Examples** This example shows how to clear the command history:

```
switch# clear cli history
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cli history	Displays the command history.

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# clear debug-logfile

To clear the contents of the debug logfile, use the **clear debug-logfile** command.

**clear debug-logfile** *filename*

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i>	Name of the debug logfile to clear.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any command mode
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
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Examples	This example shows how to clear the debug logfile: <pre>switch# clear debug-logfile syslogd_debugs</pre>
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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>debug logfile</b>	Configures a debug logging file.
	<b>debug logging</b>	Enable debug logging.
	<b>show debug logfile</b>	Displays the contents of the debug logfile.

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## clear install failure-reason

To clear the reason for software installation failures, use the **clear install failure-reason** command.

**clear install failure-reason**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear the reason for software installation failures:

```
switch# clear install failure-reason
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show install all	Displays status information for the software installation.

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## clear license

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

**clear license** *filename*

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i>	Name of the license file to be uninstalled.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any command mode
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
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Examples	<p>This example shows how to clear a specific license:</p> <pre>switch# clear license Enterprise.lic Clearing license Enterprise.lic: SERVER this_host ANY VENDOR cisco  Do you want to continue? (y/n) y Clearing license ..done switch#</pre>
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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show license</b>	Displays license information.

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## cli alias name

To configure a command alias, use the **cli alias name** command. To delete a command alias, use the **no** form of this command.

**cli alias name** *alias-name alias-text*

**no cli alias name**

Syntax Description	<i>alias-name</i>	Name of the command alias. The alias name is an alphanumeric string that is not case sensitive and must begin with an alphabetic character. The maximum length is 30 characters.
	<i>alias-text</i>	Alias text string. The command is alphanumeric, not case sensitive, can contain spaces and special characters, and has a maximum of 100 characters.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

You can use the command to create aliases for commands that you use frequently.

The Cisco NX-OS software has one predefined command alias called alias. You can use it to display the currently configured command aliases.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure a command alias:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# cli alias name crun copy running-config startup-config
```

This example shows how to delete a command alias:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no cli alias name crun
```

■ cli alias name

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cli alias	Displays information about command alias configuration.

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## cli var name

To define a command-line interface (CLI) variable for a terminal session, use the **cli var name** command. To remove the CLI variable, use the **no** form of this command.

**cli var name** *variable-name variable-text*

**cli no var name** *variable-name*

Syntax Description	variable-name	Name of the variable. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 31 characters.
	variable-text	Variable text. The text is alphanumeric, can contain spaces, and has a maximum of 200 characters.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can reference a CLI variable using the following syntax:

`$(variable-name)`

Instances where you can use variables in include the following:

- Command scripts
- Filenames

You cannot reference a variable in the definition of another variable.

The Cisco NX-OS software provides a predefined variable, `TIMESTAMP`, that you can use to insert the time of day. You cannot change or remove the `TIMESTAMP` CLI variable.

You must remove a CLI variable before you can change its definition.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to define a CLI variable:

```
switch# cli var name testinterface interface 2/3
```

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This example shows how to reference a CLI variable:

```
switch# cd slot0:
```

This example shows how to reference the TIMESTAMP variable:

```
switch# copy running-config > bootflash:run-config-$(TIMESTAMP).cnfg
```

This example shows how to remove a CLI variable:

```
switch# cli no var name testinterface interface 2/3
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<code>show cli variables</code>	Displays the CLI variables.

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## clock set

To manually set the clock on an Cisco NX-OS device, use the **clock set** command.

**clock set** *time day month year*

Syntax	Description
<i>time</i>	Time of day. The format is <i>HH:MM:SS</i> .
<i>day</i>	Day of the month. The range is from 1 to 31.
<i>month</i>	Month of the year. The values are <b>January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December</b> .
<i>year</i>	Year. The range is from 2000 to 2030.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command when you cannot synchronize your device with an outside clock source, such as NTP. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to manually configure the clock:

```
switch# clock set 9:00:00 1 June 2008
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show clock</b>	Displays the clock time.

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## clock summer-time

To configure the summer-time (daylight saving time) offset, use the **clock summer-time** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**clock summer-time** *zone-name start-week start-day start-month start-time end-week end-day end-month end-time offset-minutes*

**no clock summer-time**

Syntax Description	
<i>zone-name</i>	Time zone string. The time zone string is a three-character string.
<i>start-week</i>	Week of the month to start the summer-time offset. The range is from 1 to 5.
<i>start-day</i>	Day of the month to start the summer-time offset. Valid values are <b>Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, or Sunday</b> .
<i>start-month</i>	Month to start the summer-time offset. Valid values are <b>January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December</b> .
<i>start-time</i>	Time to start the summer-time offset. The format is <i>hh:mm</i> .
<i>end-week</i>	Week of the month to end the summer-time offset. The range is from 1 to 5.
<i>end-day</i>	Day of the month to end the summer-time offset. Valid values are <b>Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, or Sunday</b> .
<i>end-month</i>	Month to end the summer-time offset. Valid values are <b>January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December</b> .
<i>end-time</i>	Time to end the summer-time offset. The format is <i>hh:mm</i> .
<i>offset-minutes</i>	Number of minutes to offset the clock. The range is from 1 to 1440.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

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This example shows how to configure the offset for summer-time or daylight saving time:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# clock summer-time PDT 1 Sunday March 02:00 1 Sunday November 02:00 60
```

This example shows how to remove the summer-time offset:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# no clock summer-time
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show clock</b>	Displays clock summer-time offset configuration.

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## clock timezone

To configure the time zone offset from Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), use the **clock timezone** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**clock timezone** *zone-name* *offset-hours* *offset-minutes*

**no clock timezone**

Syntax Description	zone-name	Zone name. The name is a 3-character string for the time zone acronym (for example, PST or EST).
	offset-hours	Number of hours offset from UTC. The range is from -23 to 23.
	offset-minutes	Number of minutes offset from UTC. The range is from 0 to 59.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to offset the device clock from UTC.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the time zone offset from UTC:

```
switch# clock timezone EST 5 0
```

This example shows how to remove the time zone offset:

```
switch# no clock timezone
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show clock	Displays the clock time.

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# configure terminal

To enter global configuration mode, use the **configure terminal** command.

**configure terminal**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to enter global configuration mode. The commands that you enter in this mode are written to the running configuration file after you press the Enter key.

This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enter global configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)#
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>where</b>	Displays the current configuration mode context.

---

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## copy

To copy any file from a source to a destination, use the **copy** command.

**copy** *source-url destination-url*

### Syntax Description

<i>source-url</i>	Location URL (or variable) of the source file or directory to be copied. The source can be either local or remote, depending upon whether the file is being downloaded or uploaded.
<i>destination-url</i>	Destination URL (or variable) of the copied file or directory. The destination can be either local or remote, depending upon whether the file is being downloaded or uploaded.

The format of the source and destination URLs varies according to the file or directory location. You may enter either a command-line interface (CLI) variable for a directory or a filename that follows the Cisco NX-OS file system syntax (*filesystem:[/directory][/filename]*).

The following tables list URL prefix keywords by the file system type. If you do not specify a URL prefix keyword, the router looks for a file in the current directory.

[Table 1](#) lists URL prefix keywords for local writable storage file systems. [Table 2](#) lists the URL prefix keywords for remote file systems. [Table 3](#) lists the URL prefix keywords for nonwritable file systems.

**Table 1 URL Prefix Keywords for Local Writable Storage File Systems**

Keyword	Source or Destination
<b>bootflash:</b> <i>[/module]</i>	Source or destination URL for boot flash memory. The <i>module</i> argument value is <b>sup-active</b> , <b>sup-local</b> , <b>sup-remote</b> , or <b>sup-standby</b> .
<b>slot0:</b> <i>[/module]</i>	Source or destination URL of the external PCMCIA Flash memory device. The <i>module</i> argument value is <b>sup-active</b> , <b>sup-local</b> , <b>sup-remote</b> , or <b>sup-standby</b> .
<b>usb0:</b> <i>[/module]</i> <b>usb1:</b> <i>[/module]</i>	Source or destination URL for the external Universal Serial Bus (USB) Flash memory devices. The <i>module</i> argument value is <b>sup-active</b> , <b>sup-local</b> , <b>sup-remote</b> , or <b>sup-standby</b> .

**Table 2 URL Prefix Keywords for Remote File Systems**

Keyword	Source or Destination
<b>ftp:</b>	Source or destination URL for a FTP network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: <b>ftp:</b> <i>[/server][/path]/filename</i>
<b>scp:</b>	Source or destination URL for a network server that supports Secure Shell (SSH) and accepts copies of files using the secure copy protocol (scp). The syntax for this alias is as follows: <b>scp:</b> <i>[/[username@]server][/path]/filename</i>

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Keyword	Source or Destination
<b>sftp:</b>	Source or destination URL for an SSH FTP (SFTP) network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: <b>sftp:</b> <code>[[username@]server][path]filename</code>
<b>tftp:</b>	Source or destination URL for a TFTP network server. The syntax for this alias is as follows: <b>tftp:</b> <code>[server[:port]][path]filename</code>

**Table 3 URL Prefix Keywords for Special File Systems**

Keyword	Source or Destination
<b>core:</b>	Local memory for core files. You can copy core files from the core: file system.
<b>debug:</b>	Local memory for debug files. You can copy core files from the debug: file system.
<b>log:</b>	Local memory for log files. You can copy log files from the log: file system.
<b>logflash:</b>	External memory for log files. You can copy log files from logflash: file system.
<b>nvr:</b>	Local NVRAM. You can copy the startup configuration to or from the nvr: file system. The nvr: file system is optional when referencing the startup-config file in a command.
<b>system:</b>	Local system memory. You can copy the running configuration to or from the system: file system. The system: file system is optional when referencing the running-config file in a command.
<b>volatile:</b>	Local volatile memory. You can copy files to or from the volatile: file system. All files in the volatile: memory are lost when the physical device reloads.

**Defaults**

The default name for the destination file is the source filename.

**Command Modes**

Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles**

network-admin  
vdc-admin

**Command History**

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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### Usage Guidelines

The **copy** command allows you to copy a file (such as a system image or configuration file) from one location to another location. The source and destination for the file is specified using a Cisco NX-OS file system URL, which allows you to specify a local or remote file location. The file system being used (such as a local memory source or a remote server) determines the syntax used in the command.

You can enter on the command line all necessary source- and destination-URL information and the username to use, or you can enter the **copy** command and have the CLI prompt you for any missing information.

The entire copying process may take several minutes, depending on the network conditions and the size of the file, and differs from protocol to protocol and from network to network.

The colon character (:) is required after the file system URL prefix keywords (such as **bootflash**).

In the URL syntax for **ftp:**, **scp:**, **sftp:**, and **tftp:**, the server is either an IPv4 address or a hostname.

This command does not require a license.

This section contains usage guidelines for the following topics:

- [Copying Files from a Server to Bootflash Memory, page 24](#)
- [Copying a Configuration File from a Server to the Running Configuration, page 24](#)
- [Copying a Configuration File from a Server to the Startup Configuration, page 24](#)
- [Copying the Running or Startup Configuration on a Server, page 24](#)

#### Copying Files from a Server to Bootflash Memory

Use the **copy source-url bootflash:** command (for example, **copy tftp:source-url bootflash:**) to copy an image from a server to the local bootflash memory.

#### Copying a Configuration File from a Server to the Running Configuration

Use the **copy {ftp: | scp: | sftp: | tftp:}source-url running-config** command to download a configuration file from a network server to the running configuration of the device. The configuration is added to the running configuration as if the commands were typed in the CLI. The resulting configuration file is a combination of the previous running configuration and the downloaded configuration file. The downloaded configuration file has precedence over the previous running configuration.

You can copy either a host configuration file or a network configuration file. Accept the default value of *host* to copy and load a host configuration file containing commands that apply to one network server in particular. Enter *network* to copy and load a network configuration file that contains commands that apply to all network servers on a network.

#### Copying a Configuration File from a Server to the Startup Configuration

Use the **copy {ftp: | scp: | sftp: | tftp:}source-url startup-config** command to copy a configuration file from a network server to the router startup configuration. These commands replace the startup configuration file with the copied configuration file.

#### Copying the Running or Startup Configuration on a Server

Use the **copy running-config {ftp: | scp: | sftp: | tftp:}destination-url** command to copy the current configuration file to a network server that uses FTP, scp, SFTP, or TFTP. Use the **copy startup-config {ftp: | scp: | sftp: | tftp:}destination-url** command to copy the startup configuration file to a network server.

You can use the copied configuration file copy as a backup.

***Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)*****Examples**

This example shows how to copy a file within the same directory:

```
switch# copy file1 file2
```

This example shows how to copy a file to another directory:

```
switch# copy file1 my_files:file2
```

This example shows how to copy a file to another file system:

```
switch# copy file1 slot0:
```

This example shows how to copy a file to another supervisor module:

```
switch# copy file1 bootflash://sup-remote/file1.bak
```

This example shows how to copy a file from a remote server:

```
switch# copy scp://10.10.1.1/image-file.bin bootflash:image-file.bin
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
<b>cli var name</b>	Configures CLI variables for the session.
<b>dir</b>	Displays the directory contents.
<b>move</b>	Moves a file.
<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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## copy running-config startup-config

To copy the running configuration to the startup configuration, use the **copy running-config startup-config** command.

### copy running-config startup-config

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to save your configuration changes in the running configuration to the startup configuration in persistent memory. When a device reload or switchover occurs, the saved configuration is applied.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to save the running configuration to the startup configuration:

```
switch# copy running-config startup-config
[#####] 100%
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration.
	<b>show running-config diff</b>	Displays the differences between the running configuration and the startup configuration.
	<b>show startup-config</b>	Displays the startup configuration.
	<b>write erase</b>	Erases the startup configuration in the persistent memory.

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# databits

To configure the number of data bits in a character for the COM1 port or console port, use the **databits** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**databits** *bits*

**no databits** *bits*

Syntax Description	<i>bits</i>	Number of data bits in a character. The range is from 5 to 8.
--------------------	-------------	---

Defaults	8 bits
----------	--------

Command Modes	COM1 port configuration console port configuration
---------------	---

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).</p> <p>You can configure the console and COM1 ports only from a session on the console port.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure the number of data bits for the COM1 port:</p>
----------	---

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# databits 7
```

This example shows how to configure the number of data bits for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# databits 7
```

This example shows how to revert to the default number of data bits for the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# no databits 7
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default number of data bits for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# line console  
switch(config-console)# no databits 7
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the COM1 port and console port configuration.

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## debug logfile

To direct the output of the **debug** commands to a specified file, use the **debug logfile** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**debug logfile** *filename* [**size bytes**]

**no debug logfile** *filename* [**size bytes**]

Syntax Description	
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file for <b>debug</b> command output. The filename is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.
<b>size bytes</b>	(Optional) Specifies the size of the logfile in bytes. The range is from 4096 to 10485760.

**Defaults**  
 Default filename: syslogd\_debugs  
 Default file size: 10485760 bytes

**Command Modes**  
 Any command mode

**Supported User Roles**  
 network-admin  
 vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**  
 The Cisco NX-OS software creates the logfile in the log: file system root directory. Use the **dir log:** command to display the log files.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples**  
 This example shows how to specify a debug logfile:

```
switch# debug logfile debug_log
```

This example shows how to revert to the default debug logfile:

```
switch# no debug logfile debug_log
```

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**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>dir</b>	Displays the contents of a directory.
<b>show debug</b>	Displays the debug configuration.
<b>show debug logfile</b>	Displays the debug logfile contents.

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## debug logging

To enable **debug** command output logging, use the **debug logging** command. To disable debug logging, use the **no** form of this command.

**debug logging**

**no debug logging**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the output logging for the **debug** command:

```
switch# debug logging
```

This example shows how to disable the output logging for the **debug** command:

```
switch# no debug logging
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>debug logfile</b>	Configures the logfile for the <b>debug</b> command output.

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# delete

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

```
delete [filesystem://directory/ | directory/]filename
```

Syntax Description		
<i>filesystem</i> :	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid values are <b>bootflash</b> , <b>slot0</b> , <b>usb1</b> , <b>usb2</b> , or <b>volatile</b> .	
<i>//directory/</i>	(Optional) Name of the directory. The directory name is case sensitive.	
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file. The name is case sensitive.	

Defaults	
None	

Command Modes	
Any command mode	

Supported User Roles	
network-admin vdc-admin	

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
Use the <b>dir</b> command to locate the file you that want to delete. This command does not require a license.	

Examples	
This example shows how to delete a file: <pre>switch# <b>delete bootflash:old_config.cfg</b></pre>	

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>dir</b>	Displays the contents of a directory.

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# dir

To display the contents of a directory, use the **dir** command.

```
dir [filesystem:[//directory/] | directory/]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of the file system. Valid values are <b>bootflash</b> , <b>debug</b> , <b>log</b> , <b>logflash</b> , <b>slot0</b> , <b>usb1</b> , <b>usb2</b> , or <b>volatile</b> .
<i>//directory/</i>	(Optional) Name of the directory. The directory name is case sensitive.

**Defaults** Displays the contents of the current working directory.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **pwd** command to verify the current working directory.  
Use the **cd** command to change the current working directory.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the contents of the root directory in bootflash:

```
switch# dir bootflash:
```

This example shows how to display the contents of the current working directory:

```
switch# dir
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
	<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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# echo

To display a text string on the terminal session, use the **echo** command.

## Cisco NX-OS Release 4.0(2) and Earlier Releases

```
echo [-e] [text]
```

## Cisco NX-OS Release 4.0(3) and Later Releases

```
echo [backslash-interpret] [text]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>-e</b>	(Optional)	Interprets any character following a backslash character (\) as a formatting option.
<b>backslash-interpret</b>	(Optional)	Interprets any character following a backslash character (\) as a formatting option.
<i>text</i>	(Optional)	Text string to display. The text string is alphanumeric, case sensitive, can contain spaces, and has a maximum length of 200 characters. The text string can also contain references to CLI variables.

**Defaults** Displays a blank line

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	4.0(3)	Replaced the <b>-e</b> keyword with the <b>backslash-interpret</b> keyword.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command in a command script to display information while the script is running. [Table 4](#) lists the formatting keywords that you can insert in the text when you include the **-e** or **backslash-interpret** keyword.

**Table 4** Formatting Options for the echo Command

Formatting Option	Description
<b>\b</b>	Back spaces.
<b>\c</b>	Removes the new line character at the end of the text string.

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**Table 4**      **Formatting Options for the echo Command (continued)**

Formatting Option	Description
\f	Inserts a form feed character.
\n	Inserts a new line character.
\r	Returns to the beginning of the text line.
\t	Inserts a horizontal tab character.
\v	Inserts a vertical tab character.
\\	Displays a backslash character.
\nnn	Displays the corresponding ASCII octal character.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to display a blank line at the command prompt:

```
switch# echo
```

This example shows how to display a line of text at the command prompt:

```
switch# echo Script run at $(TIMESTAMP).
Script run at 2008-08-12-23.29.24.
```

This example shows how to use a formatting option in the text string:

```
switch# echo backslash-interpret This is line #1. \nThis is line #2.
This is line #1.
This is line #2.
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>run-script</b>	Runs command scripts.

**end*****Send document comments to [nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com](mailto:nexus7k-docfeedback@cisco.com)***

# end

To exit a configuration mode and return to EXEC mode, use the **end** command.

```
end
```

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to return to EXEC mode from global configuration mode:

```
switch(config)# end
switch#
```

This example shows how to return to EXEC mode from interface configuration mode:

```
switch(config-if)# end
switch#
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>exit</b>	Returns to the previous command mode.

---

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## exec-timeout

To configure the inactive session timeout on the console port or the virtual terminal, use the **exec-timeout** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**exec-timeout** *minutes*

**no exec-timeout**

Syntax Description	<i>minutes</i>	Number of minutes. The range is from 0 to 525600. A setting of 0 minutes disables the timeout.
--------------------	----------------	--

Defaults	0 minutes
----------	-----------

Command Modes	console port configuration Line configuration
---------------	--

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC). You can configure the console ports only from a session on the console port. This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to configure the inactive session timeout for the console port:
----------	--

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-com1)# exec-timeout 30
```

This example shows how to configure the inactive session timeout for the virtual terminal:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# exec-timeout 30
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default inactive session timeout for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# line console  
switch(config-com1)# no exec-timeout
```

This example shows how to revert to the default inactive session timeout for the virtual terminal:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# line vty  
switch(config-line)# no exec-timeout
```

---

**Related Commands**

---

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration.

---

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# exit

To exit a configuration mode and return to the previous configuration mode, use the **exit** command.

**exit**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to return to EXEC mode from global configuration mode:

```
switch(config)# exit
switch#
```

This example shows how to return to global configuration mode from interface configuration mode:

```
switch(config-if)# exit
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	end	Returns to the EXEC command mode.

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## find

To find filenames beginning with a character string, use the **find** command.

**find** *filename-prefix*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filename-prefix</i>	First part or all of a filename. The filename prefix is case sensitive.
<b>Defaults</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>The <b>find</b> command searches all subdirectories under the current working directory. You can use the <b>cd</b> and <b>pwd</b> commands to navigate to the starting directory.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display filenames beginning with ospf:</p> <pre>switch# <b>find ospf</b> /usr/bin/find: ./lost+found: Permission denied ./ospf-gr.cfg ./ospfgrconfig ./ospf-gr.conf</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
	<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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# flowcontrol hardware

To enable flow control on the COM1 port, use the **flowcontrol hardware** command. To disable flow control, use the **no** form of this command.

**flowcontrol hardware**

**no flowcontrol hardware**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Enabled

**Command Modes** COM1 port configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
You can configure the COM1 ports only from a session on the console port or COM1 port.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable flow control for the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# flowcontrol hardware
```

This example shows how to disable flow control for the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# no flowcontrol hardware
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the COM1 port and console port configuration.

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# format

To format an external Flash device to erase the contents and restore it to its factory-shipped state, use the **format** command.

**format** *filesystem:*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filesystem:</i>	Name of the file system. The valid values are <b>slot0</b> , <b>usb1</b> , or <b>usb2</b> .
---------------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).
-------------------------	--



**Note**

For information about formatting and recovering corrupted bootflash, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Troubleshooting Guide, Release 4.x*.

This command does not require a license.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to format an external Flash device:  switch# <b>format slot0:</b>
-----------------	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
	<b>dir</b>	Displays the directory contents.
	<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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# gunzip

To uncompress a compressed file, use the **gunzip** command.

**gunzip** *filename*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filename</i>	Name of a file. The filename is case sensitive.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>The compressed filename must have the .gz extension. You do not have to enter the .gz extension as part of the filename.</p> <p>The Cisco NX-OS software uses Lempel-Ziv 1977 (LZ77) coding for compression.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to uncompress a compressed file:</p> <pre>switch# <b>gunzip</b> run_cfg.gz</pre>
-----------------	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>dir</b>	Displays the directory contents.
	<b>gzip</b>	Compresses a file.

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## gzip

To compress a file, use the **gzip** command.

**gzip** *filename*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filename</i>	Name of a file. The filename is case sensitive.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	None	
-----------------	------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
----------------------	------------------	--

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
---------------------------	----------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>After you use this command, the file is replaced with the compressed filename that has the .gz extension. The Cisco NX-OS software uses Lempel-Ziv 1977 (LZ77) coding for compression.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to compress a file:</p> <pre>switch# <b>gzip</b> run_cfg.cfg</pre>
-----------------	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>dir</b>	Displays the directory contents.
	<b>gunzip</b>	Uncompresses a compressed file.

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# hostname

To configure the hostname for the device, use the **hostname** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**hostname** *name*

**no hostname**

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name for the device. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, can contain special characters, and can have a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	-------------	---

Defaults	switch
----------	--------

Command Modes	Global configuration
---------------	----------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The Cisco NX-OS software uses the hostname in command-line interface (CLI) prompts and in default configuration filenames.

The **hostname** command performs the same function as the **switchname** command.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the device hostname:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# hostname Engineering2
Engineering2(config)#
```

This example shows how to revert to the default device hostname:

```
Engineering2# configure terminal
Engineering2(config)# no hostname
switch(config)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	switchname	Configures the device hostname.
	show hostname	Displays the device hostname.

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## install all

To install the kickstart and system images on your Cisco NX-OS device, use the **install all** command.

### install all

```
[kickstart { bootflash: | ftp://server[/path] | scp://[username@]server[/path] |
sftp://[username@]server[/path] | slot0: | tftp://server[:port][[/path] |
volatile: }kickstart-filename]
[system { bootflash: | ftp://server[/path] | scp://[username@]server[/path] |
sftp://[username@]server[/path] | slot0: | tftp://server[:port][[/path] |
volatile: }system-filename]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>kickstart</b>	(Optional) Specifies the kickstart image file.	
<b>bootflash:</b>	Specifies the internal Flash memory.	
<b>ftp:</b>	Uses FTP to download the file.	
<i>//server</i>	(Optional) Server IPv4 address or name. The name is case sensitive.	
<i>/path</i>	(Optional) Path to the file. The name is case sensitive.	
<b>scp:</b>	Uses Secure Copy (SCP) to download the file.	
<i>username@</i>	(Optional) Username on the server. The name is case sensitive.	
<b>sftp:</b>	Uses Secure Shell FTP (SFTP) to download the file.	
<b>slot0:</b>	Specifies external Flash memory.	
<b>tftp:</b>	Uses Trivial FTP (TFTP) to download the file.	
<i>port</i>	(Optional) Port number.	
<b>volatile:</b>	Specifies the volatile memory on the device.	
<i>kickstart-filename</i>	Name of the kickstart image file. The name is case sensitive.	
<b>system</b>	(Optional) Specifies the system image file.	
<i>system-filename</i>	Name of the system image file. The name is case sensitive.	

### Defaults

If you do not enter any parameters, the boot variable values are used.

The path is the default for the user on the remote server.

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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### Usage Guidelines

If you do not enter the information about the server or username when downloading and installing the image files from a remote server, you are prompted for the information.

This command sets the kickstart and system boot variables and copies the image files to the redundant supervisor module.

You can use **install all** command to downgrade the Cisco NX-OS software on the device. To determine the incompatibility of the downgrade Cisco NX-OS software with the current Cisco NX-OS configuration on the device, use the **show incompatibility system** command and resolve any configuration incompatibilities.

This command only installs Cisco NX-OS software on devices with dual supervisor modules. To install new Cisco NX-OS software on a device with a single supervisor, you must use the **reload** command to boot the system after you use the **install all** command. For information on upgrading and downgrading images on your Cisco NX-OS device, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Software Upgrade and Downgrade Guide, Release 4.1*.

The **install all** command does not install EPLD images.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to install the Cisco NX-OS software from the bootflash: directory:

```
switch# install all kickstart bootflash:nx-os_kick.bin system bootflash:nx-os_sys.bin
```

This example shows how to install the Cisco NX-OS software using the values configured in the kickstart and system boot variables:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# boot kickstart bootflash:nx-os_kick.bin
switch(config)# boot system bootflash:nx-os_sys.bin
switch(config)# exit
switch# copy running-config startup-config
switch# install all
```

This example shows how to install the Cisco NX-OS software from an SCP server:

```
switch# install all kickstart scp://adminuser@10.10.1.1/nx-os_kick.bin system
bootflash:scp://adminuser@10.10.1.1/nx-os_sys.bin
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>boot kickstart</b>	Configures the boot variable for the kickstart image.
<b>boot system</b>	Configures the boot variable for the system image.
<b>reload</b>	Reloads the device with the new Cisco NX-OS software.
<b>show incompatibility system</b>	Displays configuration incompatibilities between Cisco NX-OS system software images.
<b>show version</b>	Displays information about the software version.

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## install fan-module epld

To install an electronically programmable logical device (EPLD) image on a fan module, use the **install fan-module epld** command.

```
install fan-module slot epld {bootflash: | slot0: | volatile:}filename
```

### Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Slot number in chassis.
<b>bootflash:</b>	Specifies the internal Flash memory.
<b>slot0:</b>	Specifies the external Flash memory.
<b>volatile:</b>	Specifies the volatile memory.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the EPLD image file.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must copy the EPLD image file to local storage before you can install it.

Enter this command from the active supervisor module to update any other module.

Use the **show version fan slot epld** command to display the EPLD version for a fan module.



### Caution

Do not insert or remove any modules while an EPLD upgrade or downgrade is in progress.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to install an EPLD image on a module:

```
switch# install fan-module 1 epld bootflash:n7000-s1-epld.4.0.2.bin
```

■ install fan-module epld

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>copy</b>	Copies files.
	<b>show version</b>	Displays information about the software version.

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## install license

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

```
install license { bootflash: | slot0: | usb0: | usb1: }src-filename [target-filename]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>bootflash:</b>	Specifies the internal Flash memory source location for the license file.	
<b>slot0:</b>	Specifies the external Flash memory source location for the license file.	
<b>usb0:</b>	Specifies the external USB memory source location for the license file.	
<b>usb1:</b>	Specifies the external USB memory source location for the license file.	
<i>src-filename</i>	Name of the source license file.	
<i>target-filename</i>	(Optional) Name of the target license file.	

**Defaults** No license is installed.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** If a target filename is provided after the source location, the license file is installed with that name. Otherwise, the filename in the source URL is used. This command also verifies the license file before installing it.

For information on installing licenses on your Cisco NX-OS device, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Licensing Guide, Release 4.1*.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to install a file named license-file that resides in the bootflash: directory:

```
switch# install license bootflash:license-file
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show license</b>	Displays license information.

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## install module epld

To install an electronically programmable logical device (EPLD) image on a fabric module, use the **install module epld** command.

```
install module slot epld { bootflash: | slot0: | volatile: }filename
```

### Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Slot number in chassis.
<b>bootflash:</b>	Specifies the internal Flash memory.
<b>slot0:</b>	Specifies the external Flash memory.
<b>volatile:</b>	Specifies the volatile memory.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the EPLD image file.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must copy the EPLD image file to local storage before you can install it.

Enter this command from the active supervisor module to update any other module.

Use the **show version module slot epld** command to display the EPLD version for a fabric module.



### Caution

Do not insert or remove any modules while an EPLD upgrade or downgrade is in progress.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to install an EPLD image on a fabric module:

```
switch# install module 2 epld bootflash:n7000-s1-epld.4.0.2.bin
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>copy</b>	Copies files.
	<b>show version</b>	Displays information about the software version.

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## install xbar-module epld

To install an electronically programmable logical device (EPLD) image on an I/O module, use the **install xbar-module epld** command.

```
install xbar-module slot epld { bootflash: | slot0: | volatile: }filename
```

### Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Slot number in chassis.
<b>bootflash:</b>	Specifies the internal Flash memory.
<b>slot0:</b>	Specifies the external Flash memory.
<b>volatile:</b>	Specifies the volatile memory.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the EPLD image file.

### Defaults

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must copy the EPLD image file to local storage before you can install it.

Enter this command from the active supervisor module to update any other module.

Use the **show version xbar slot epld** command to display the EPLD version for an I/O module.



### Caution

Do not insert or remove any modules while an EPLD upgrade or downgrade is in progress.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to install an EPLD image on an I/O module:

```
switch# install xbar-module 2 epld bootflash:n7000-s1-epld.4.0.2.bin
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	copy	Copies files.
	show version	Displays information about the software version.

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## line com1

To specify the COM1 port and enter COM1 port configuration mode, use the **line com1** command.

**line com1**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can configure the COM1 line from a console port session or a COM1 port session. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter COM1 port configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the COM1 port and console port configuration.

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# line console

To specify the console port and enter console port configuration mode, use the **line console** command.

**line console**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Global configuration

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
You can configure the console line only from a console port session.  
This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enter console port configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# line console  
switch(config-console)#
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the COM1 port and console port configuration.

---

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## line vty

To specify the virtual terminal and enter line configuration mode, use the **line vty** command.

**line vty**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Global configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter console port configuration mode:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the COM1 port and console port configuration.

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## modem connect line

To notify the Cisco NX-OS that you connected a modem, use the **modem connect line** command.

**modem connect line {com1 | console}**

Syntax Description	com1	Specifies that you have connected the modem to the COM1 port.
	console	Specifies that you have connected the modem to the console port.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to notify the device that you have connected a modem to the COM1 port:

```
switch# modem connect line com1
```

This example shows how to notify the device that you have connected a modem to the console port:

```
switch# modem connect line console
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	modem in	Enables the modem connection on the COM1 port or console port.
	show line	Displays information about the COM1 and console port configuration.

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## modem in

To enable the modem connection on the COM1 or console port, use the **modem in** command. To disable the modem connection, use the **no** form of this command.

**modem in**

**no modem in**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** Disabled

**Command Modes** COM1 port configuration  
console port configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

- You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).
- You can configure the console and COM1 ports only from a session on the console port.
- This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable a modem connection on the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# modem in
```

This example shows how to enable a modem connection on the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# modem in
```

This example shows how to disable a modem connection on the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# no modem in
```

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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>line console</b>	Enters console port configuration mode.
	<b>line com1</b>	Enters COM1 port configuration mode.
	<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the COM1 and console port configuration.

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## modem init-string

To download the initialization string to a modem connected to the COM1 or console port, use the **modem init-string** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**modem init-string { default | user-input }**

**no modem init-string**

### Syntax Description

<b>default</b>	Downloads the default initialization string.
<b>user-input</b>	Downloads the user-input initialization string.

### Defaults

The default initialization string is ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=1\015.

### Command Modes

COM1 port configuration  
console port configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).

You can configure the console and COM1 ports only from a session on the console port.

The default initialization string ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=1\015 is defined as follows:

- AT—Attention
- E0 (required)—No echo
- Q1—Result code on
- &D2—Normal data terminal ready (DTR) option
- &C1—Enable tracking the state of the data carrier
- S0=1—Pick up after one ring
- \015 (required)—Carriage return in octal

Use the **modem set-string** command to configure the user-input initialization string.

This command does not require a license.

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This example shows how to download the default initialization string to the modem connected to the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# modem init-string default
```

This example shows how to download the default initialization string to the modem connected to the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# modem init-string default
```

This example shows how to download the user-input initialization string to the modem connected to the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# modem init-string user-input
```

This example shows how to download the user-input initialization string to the modem connected to the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# modem init-string user-input
```

This example shows how to revert to the default initialization string for the modem connected to the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# no modem init-string
```

This example shows how to revert to the default initialization string for the modem connected to the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# no modem init-string
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>line console</b>	Enters console port configuration mode.
<b>line com1</b>	Enters COM1 port configuration mode.
<b>modem set-string user-input</b>	Configures the user-input initialization string for a modem.
<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the COM1 and console port configuration.

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## modem restart line

To restart a modem connection on the COM1 port or console port, use the **modem restart line** command.

**modem restart line** { **com1** | **console** }

Syntax Description	com1	Restarts the modem on the COM1 port.
	console	Restarts the modem on the console port.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to restart a modem connected to the COM1 port:

```
switch# modem restart line com1
```

This example shows how to restart a modem connected to the console port:

```
switch# modem restart line console
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	modem in	Enables the modem connection on the COM1 port or console port.
	show line	Displays information about the COM1 and console port configuration.

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## modem set-string user-input

To configure the user-input initialization string to download to a modem connected to the COM1 or console port, use the **modem set-string user-input** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**modem set-string user-input** *string*

**no modem set-string**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>string</i>	User-input string. This string is alphanumeric and case sensitive, can contain special characters, and has a maximum of 100 characters.
---------------------------	---------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	COM1 port configuration console port configuration
----------------------	---

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).</p> <p>You can configure the console and COM1 ports only from a session on the console port.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to configure the user-input initialization string for the modem connected to the COM1 port:</p>
-----------------	---

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# modem set-string user-input ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=3\015
```

This example shows how to configure the user-input initialization string for the modem connected to the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# modem init-string user-input ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=3\015
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default user-input initialization string for the modem connected to the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# no modem set-string
```

This example shows how to revert to the default user-input initialization string for the modem connected to the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# no modem set-string
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>line console</b>	Enters console port configuration mode.
<b>line com1</b>	Enters COM1 port configuration mode.
<b>modem init-string</b>	Downloads the user-input initialization string to a modem.
<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the COM1 and console port configuration.

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## move

To move a file from one directory to another, use the **move** command.

```
move [filesystem://module/][directory/ | directory/]source-filename
      { {filesystem://module/][directory/ | directory/][destination-filename] | target-filename }
```

### Syntax Description

<i>filesystem</i> :	(Optional) Name of a file system. The name is case sensitive.
<i>//module/</i>	(Optional) Identifier for a supervisor module. Valid values are <b>sup-active</b> , <b>sup-local</b> , <b>sup-remote</b> , or <b>sup-standby</b> . The identifiers are case sensitive.
<i>directory/</i>	(Optional) Name of a directory. The name is case sensitive.
<i>source-filename</i>	Name of the file to move. The name is case sensitive.
<i>destination-filename</i>	(Optional) Name of the destination file. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, and has a maximum of 64 characters.

### Defaults

The default name for the destination file is the same as the source filename.

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can make a copy of a file by using the **copy** command.



#### Tip

You can rename a file by moving it within the same directory.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to move a file to another directory:

```
switch# move file1 my_files:file2
```

This example shows how to move a file to another file system:

```
switch# move file1 slot0:
```

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This example shows how to move a file to another supervisor module:

```
switch# move file1 bootflash://sup-remote/file1.bak
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
<b>copy</b>	Makes a copy of a file.
<b>dir</b>	Displays the directory contents.
<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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## parity

To configure the parity for the COM1 port or console port, use the **parity** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
parity {even | none | odd}
```

```
no parity {even | none | odd}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>even</b>	Specifies even parity.
<b>none</b>	Specifies no parity.
<b>odd</b>	Specifies odd parity.

### Defaults

The **none** keyword is the default.

### Command Modes

COM1 port configuration  
console port configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).

You can configure the console and COM1 ports only from a session on the console port.

This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the parity for the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# parity even
```

This example shows how to configure the parity for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# parity even
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default parity for the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# no parity even
```

This example shows how to revert to the default parity for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# no parity even
```

---

**Related Commands**

---

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the COM1 port and console port configuration.

---

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## ping

To determine the network connectivity to another device using IPv4 addressing, use the **ping** command.

```
ping {dest-ipv4-address | hostname} [count {number | unlimited}] [df-bit] [interval seconds]
[packet-size bytes] [source src-ipv4-address] [timeout seconds] [vrf vrf-name]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>dest-ipv4-address</i>	IPv4 address of destination device. The format is <i>A.B.C.D</i> .
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of destination device. The hostname is case sensitive.
<b>count</b>	(Optional) Specifies the number of transmissions to send.
<i>number</i>	Number of pings. The range is from 1 to 655350. The default is 5.
<b>unlimited</b>	Allows an unlimited number of pings.
<b>df-bit</b>	(Optional) Enables the do-not-fragment bit in the IPv4 header. The default is disabled.
<b>interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interval in seconds between transmissions. The range is from 0 to 60. The default is 1 second.
<b>packet-size</b> <i>bytes</i>	(Optional) Specifies the packet size in bytes to transmit. The range is from 1 to 65468. The default is 56 bytes.
<b>source</b> <i>scr-ipv4-address</i>	(Optional) Specifies the source IPv4 address to use. The format is <i>A.B.C.D</i> . The default is the IPv4 address for the management interface of the device.
<b>timeout</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the nonresponse timeout interval in seconds. The range is from 1 to 60. The default is 2 seconds.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name. The default is the default VRF.

### Defaults

For the default values, see the “Syntax Description” section for this command.

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### SupportedUserRoles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To determine the network connectivity to another device using IPv6 addressing, use the **ping6** command. This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to determine connectivity to another device using IPv4 addressing:

```
switch# ping 172.28.231.246 vrf management
PING 172.28.231.246 (172.28.231.246): 56 data bytes
Request 0 timed out
64 bytes from 172.28.231.246: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=0.799 ms
64 bytes from 172.28.231.246: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.597 ms
64 bytes from 172.28.231.246: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.711 ms
64 bytes from 172.28.231.246: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.67 ms

--- 172.28.231.246 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 20.00% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.597/0.694/0.799 ms
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
ping6	Determines connectivity to another device using IPv6 addressing.

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## ping6

To determine the network connectivity to another device using IPv6 addressing, use the **ping6** command.

```
ping6 {dest-ipv6-address | hostname} [count {number | unlimited}] [interface intf-id] [interval
seconds] [packet-size bytes] [source ipv6-address] [timeout seconds] [vrf vrf-name]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>dest-ipv6-address</i>	IPv4 address of destination device. The format is <i>A.B.C.D</i> .
<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of destination device. The hostname is case sensitive.
<b>count</b>	(Optional) Specifies the number of transmissions to send.
<i>number</i>	Number of pings. The range is from 1 to 655350. The default is 5.
<b>unlimited</b>	Allows an unlimited number of pings.
<b>interface</b> <i>intf-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interface to send the IPv6 packet. The valid interface types are Ethernet, loopback, port channel, and VLAN.
<b>interval</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interval in seconds between transmissions. The range is from 0 to 60. The default is 1 second.
<b>packet-size</b> <i>bytes</i>	(Optional) Specifies the packet size in bytes to transmit. The range is from 1 to 65468.
<b>source</b> <i>ipv6-address</i>	(Optional) Specifies the source IPv6 address to use. The format is <i>A:B::C:D</i> . The default is the IPv6 address for the management interface of the device.
<b>timeout</b> <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the nonresponse timeout interval in seconds. The range is from 1 to 60. The default is 2 seconds.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name. The default is the default VRF.

### Defaults

For the default values, see the “Syntax Description” section for this command.

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To determine the network connectivity to another device using IPv4 addressing, use the **ping** command. This command does not require a license.

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---

**Examples**

This example shows how to determine connectivity to another device using IPv6 addressing:

```
switch# ping6 2001:0DB8::200C:417A vrf management
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ping</b>	Determines connectivity to another device using IPv4 addressing.

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## pop

To restore a saved command mode context, use the **pop** command.

**pop** [*name*]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name for the command mode context.
--------------------	-------------	---

Defaults	The mode recent save context
----------	------------------------------

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

Supported User Roles	network-admin vdc-admin
----------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You can save a command mode context using the <b>push</b> command. This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to restore an unnamed command mode context:
----------	--

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role name test
switch(config-role)# push
switch(config-role)# end
switch# pop
switch(config-role)#
```

This example shows how to restore a named command mode context:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# push com1
switch(config-com1)# end
switch# pop com1
switch(config-com1)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>push</b>	Saves a command mode context.

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## power redundancy-mode

To configure the power supply redundancy mode, use the **power redundancy-mode** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

```
power redundancy-mode { combined | insrc-redundant | ps-redundant | redundant }
```

```
no power redundancy-mode { combined | insrc-redundant | ps-redundant | redundant }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>combined</b>	Specifies the combined power supply mode.
<b>insrc-redundant</b>	Specifies the input source redundancy mode.
<b>ps-redundant</b>	Specifies the power support redundancy mode.
<b>redundant</b>	Specifies the full redundancy mode.

### Defaults

**ps-redundant**

### Command Modes

Global configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).

You can configure the power supplies with the following modes:

- **Combined mode**—This is the simplest power mode, but it does not provide power redundancy. The available power for this mode is the total power capacity of all power supplies.
- **Power supply redundancy mode**—This mode provides an extra power supply in case an active power supply goes down. With this mode, the power supply that can supply the most power operates in standby mode. The other one or two power supplies are active. The available power is the amount of power provided by the active power supply units.
- **Input source redundancy mode**—This mode utilizes two electrical grids, each one powering a half module within each power supply. If one power grid goes down, each power supply continues to draw power through its other half module. The available power is the amount of power by the lesser of the two grids through the power supplies.
- **Full redundancy mode**—This mode combines power supply redundancy and input source redundancy, which means that the chassis has an extra power supply and each half of each power supply is connected to one electrical grid while the other half of each power supply is connected to the other electrical grid. The available power is the lesser of the available power for power supply mode and input source mode.

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This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the power supply redundancy mode:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# power redundancy-mode redundant
```

This example shows how to revert to the default power supply redundancy mode:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# no power redundancy-mode redundant
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show environment</b>	Displays information about the device hardware environment.

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## purge module running-config

To remove the configuration for a missing module from the running configuration, use the **purge module running-config** command.

**purge module** *slot* **running-config**

Syntax Description	<i>slot</i>	Slot in the chassis.
--------------------	-------------	----------------------

Defaults	None
----------	------

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

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
--------------------	---------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).</p> <p>Use the <b>show hardware</b> command to verify which modules are missing.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to remove the configuration for a missing module from the running configuration:</p> <pre>switch# purge module 1 running-config</pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration.

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# push

To save a command mode context, use the **push** command.

```
push [name]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> (Optional) Name for the command mode context.
---------------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.1(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can save only one command mode context. You can use the **pop** command to restore a saved command mode context.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to save an unnamed command mode context:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# role name test
switch(config-role)# push
```

This example shows how to save a named command mode context:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# push com1
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>pop</b>	Restores a command mode context.

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# reload

To reload the entire Cisco NX-OS device, use the **reload** command.

**reload** [**soft**]

Syntax Description	soft	(Optional) Specifies to not reload the Connectivity Management Processor (CMP) on the active supervisor module.
--------------------	------	---

**Defaults** Reloads the entire device.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).

The **reload** command uses the kickstart and system images referenced in the boot variables to reboot on the device. Use the **show boot** command to verify the contents of the kickstart and system boot variables. To set the boot variables to reference the correct images, use the **boot kickstart** and **boot system** commands.

If the boot variables do not reference images on the device, after you enter the **reload** command the device comes up at the loader> prompt. For information about recovering from the loader> prompt, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Troubleshooting Guide, Release 4.x*.



### Caution

The **reload** command disrupts traffic on the device.



### Note

The reload command does not save the running configuration. Use the **copy running-config startup-config** command to save the current configuration on the device.

For information on upgrading and downgrading images on your Cisco NX-OS device, see the *Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Software Upgrade and Downgrade Guide, Release 4.1*.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to reload the Cisco NX-OS device:

```
switch# copy running-config startup-config
[#####] 100%
switch# reload
This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] y
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>boot kickstart</b>	Configures the kickstart boot variable.
<b>boot system</b>	Configures the system boot variable.
<b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	Copies the current running configuration to the startup configuration.
<b>install all</b>	Installs the software on the physical device.
<b>show boot</b>	Displays boot variable configuration information.
<b>show version</b>	Displays information about the software version.

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## reload cmp module

To reload the Connectivity Management Processor (CMP), use the **reload cmp module** command.

**reload cmp module** *slot*

Syntax Description	<i>slot</i>	Chassis slot number.
--------------------	-------------	----------------------

Defaults	None
----------	------

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

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
--------------------	---------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).</p> <p>Use the <b>show hardware</b> command to determine the location of the CMPs on your device.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	---

Examples	<p>This example shows how to reload the CMP on the supervisor module in slot 5:</p> <pre>switch# reload cmp module 5</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show version</b>	Displays information about the software version.

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## reload module

To reload a module in the device, use the **reload module** command.

```
reload module slot [force-dnld]
```

Syntax Description	slot	Chassis slot number.
	<b>force-dnld</b>	(Optional) Forces the download of software to the module.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
Use the **show hardware** command to display information about the hardware on your device.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to reload a module:

```
switch# reload module 2
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show version</b>	Displays information about the software version.

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# rmdir

To remove a directory, use the **rmdir** command.

```
rmdir [filesystem:[//module/]]directory
```

Syntax Description		
<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of a file system. The name is case sensitive.	
<i>//module/</i>	(Optional) Identifier for a supervisor module. Valid values are <b>sup-active</b> , <b>sup-local</b> , <b>sup-remote</b> , or <b>sup-standby</b> . The identifiers are case sensitive.	
<i>directory</i>	Name of a directory. The name is case sensitive.	

**Defaults** Removes the directory from the current working directory.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to remove a directory:

```
switch# rmdir my_files
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
	<b>dir</b>	Displays the directory contents.
	<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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## run-script

To run a command script file at the command-line interface (CLI), use the **run-script** command.

```
run-script [filesystem:[//module/]][directory/]filename
```

Syntax Description	
<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of a file system. The name is case sensitive.
<i>//module/</i>	(Optional) Identifier for a supervisor module. Valid values are <b>sup-active</b> , <b>sup-local</b> , <b>sup-remote</b> , or <b>sup-standby</b> . The identifiers are case sensitive.
<i>directory/</i>	(Optional) Name of a directory. The name is case sensitive.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the command file. The name is case sensitive.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must create the command file on a remote device and download it to the Cisco NX-OS device using the **copy** command.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to run a command script file:

```
switch# run-script script-file
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
	<b>copy</b>	Copies files.
	<b>dir</b>	Displays the directory contents.
	<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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## send

To send a message to the active user sessions, use the **send** command.

```
send [session line] text
```

Syntax Description	session line	(Optional) Specifies a user session.
	text	Text string. The text string can be up to 80 alphanumeric characters and is case sensitive.

**Defaults** Sends a message to all active user sessions.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use the **show users** command to display information about the active user sessions. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to send a message to all active user sessions on the device:

```
switch# send The system will reload in 15 minutes!
The system will reload in 15 minutes!
```

This example shows how to send a message to a specific user session:

```
switch# send session pts/39 You must log off the device.
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show users	Displays the active user session on the device.

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# setup

To enter the basic device setup dialog, use the **setup** command.

```
setup
```

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** Factory settings

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** When you use the **setup** command to change your device configuration, the setup utility uses the factory-default values, not the values that you have configured, when you accept the defaults values in the dialog.

You can exit the setup utility dialog at any point by pressing Ctrl-C.

This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the basic device setup script:

```
switch# setup
```

```
---- Basic System Configuration Dialog VDC: 1 ----
```

```
This setup utility will guide you through the basic configuration of
the system. Setup configures only enough connectivity for management
of the system.
```

```
*Note: setup is mainly used for configuring the system initially,
when no configuration is present. So setup always assumes system
defaults and not the current system configuration values.
```

```
Press Enter at anytime to skip a dialog. Use ctrl-c at anytime
to skip the remaining dialogs.
```

```
Would you like to enter the basic configuration dialog (yes/no):
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show running-config	Displays the running configuration.

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## session-limit

To configure the maximum number of the concurrent virtual terminal sessions on a device, use the **session-limit** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**session-limit** *sessions*

**no session-limit** *sessions*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>sessions</i>	Maximum number of sessions. The range is from 1 to 64.
<b>Defaults</b>	32 sessions	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Line configuration	
<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to configure the maximum number of concurrent virtual terminal sessions:</p> <pre>switch# <b>configure terminal</b> switch(config)# <b>line vty</b> switch(config-line)# <b>session-limit 48</b></pre> <p>This example shows how to revert to the default maximum number of concurrent virtual terminal sessions:</p> <pre>switch# <b>configure terminal</b> switch(config)# <b>line vty</b> switch(config-line)# <b>no session-limit 48</b></pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration.

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## show banner motd

To display the message-of-the-day (MOTD) banner, use the **show banner motd** command.

**show banner motd**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the MOTD banner:

```
switch# show banner motd
Unauthorize access prohibited!
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>banner motd</b>	Configures the MOTD banner.

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## show boot

To display the boot variable configuration, use the **show boot** command.

```
show boot [auto-copy | module slot | sup-1 | sup-2 | variables]
```

Syntax	Description
<b>auto-copy</b>	(Optional) Displays the boot auto-copy status.
<b>module</b>	(Optional) Displays the boot variable configured for an I/O module.
<i>slot</i>	(Optional) Slot number in the chassis.
<b>sup-1</b>	(Optional) Displays the boot variables configured for supervisor module 1 (sup-1).
<b>sup-2</b>	(Optional) Displays the boot variables configured for supervisor module 2 (sup-2).
<b>variables</b>	(Optional) Displays a list of boot variables.

**Defaults** Displays all configured boot variables.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Sup-1 refers to the top supervisor module in a chassis with two supervisor modules and sup-2 refers to the bottom supervisor module. For example, in the Cisco NX-OS 7010 device, sup-1 is in slot 5 and sup-2 is in slot 6.

This command does not require a license.

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## Examples

This example shows how to display all configured boot variables:

```
switch# show boot
sup-1
kickstart variable = bootflash:/n7000-s1-kickstart.4.0.2.bin
system variable = bootflash:/n7000-s1-dk9.4.0.2.bin
sup-2
kickstart variable = bootflash:/n7000-s1-kickstart.4.0.2.bin
system variable = bootflash:/n7000-s1-dk9.4.0.2.bin
No module boot variable set
```

This example shows how to display the boot variables for supervisor module 1:

```
switch# show boot sup-1
sup-1
kickstart variable = bootflash:/n7000-s1-kickstart.4.0.2.bin
system variable = bootflash:/n7000-s1-dk9.4.0.2.bin
```

This example shows how to display the list of boot variable names (see [Table 5](#) for field descriptions):

```
switch# show boot variables
ssi
system
asm-sfn
kickstart
```

**Table 5** *show boot variables Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
ssi	Not supported.
system	Name of variable for the system image filename.
asm-sfn	Not supported.
kickstart	Name of the variable for the kickstart image filename

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>boot auto-copy</b>	Enables automatic copy of boot images to the standby supervisor module.
<b>boot kickstart</b>	Configures the boot variable for the kickstart image.
<b>boot system</b>	Configures the boot variable for the system image.

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## show cli alias

To display the command alias configuration, use the **show cli alias** command.

```
show cli alias [name alias-name]
```

Syntax Description	name <i>alias-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the name of a command alias. The alias name is not case sensitive.
--------------------	------------------------	---

**Defaults** Displays all configured command aliases variables.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display all configured command aliases:

```
switch# show cli alias
CLI alias commands
=====
ethint      :interface ethernet
shintbr     :show interface br
shintupbr   :shintbr | include up | include ethernet
alias      :show cli alias
crun       :copy running-config startup-config
```

This example shows how to display a specific command alias:

```
switch# show cli alias name ethint
ethint :interface ethernet
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cli alias name	Configures command aliases.

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## show cli history

To display the command history, use the **show cli history** command.

```
show cli history [lines] [unformatted]
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>lines</i>	(Optional) Number of line at the end of the command history lines to display.
	<b>unformatted</b>	(Optional) Displays the commands without line numbers or time stamps.

**Defaults** Displays the entire formatted history.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles**

- network-admin
- vdc-admin
- network-operator
- vdc-operator

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
		4.0(1)

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display all of the command history:

```
switch# show cli history
0 22:59:13 show boot
1 23:00:05 show boot sup-1
2 23:01:23 show boot variables
3 23:20:28 config t
4 23:22:16 end
5 23:22:25 show cli alias
6 00:00:10 show cli alias name ethint
...
```

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This example shows how to display the last 10 lines of the command history:

```
switch# show cli history 10
42 00:42:54 ip route 0.0.0.0/0 172.28.230.1
43 00:42:54 interface mgmt0
44 00:42:54 ip address 172.28.231.193/23
45 00:42:54 no shutdown
46 00:42:54 aaa group server radius aaa-private-sg
47 00:42:54 use-vrf management
48 00:42:54 telnet server enable
49 00:42:54 logging server 172.28.254.254
50 00:42:54 power redundancy-mode combined
51 00:43:28 show cli history 10
```

This example shows how to display unformatted command history:

```
switch# show cli history unformatted
config t
vrf context management
ip route 0.0.0.0/0 172.28.230.1
interface mgmt0
ip address 172.28.231.193/23
no shutdown
aaa group server radius aaa-private-sg
use-vrf management
telnet server enable
logging server 172.28.254.254
power redundancy-mode combined
show cli history unformatted
```

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## show cli variables

To display the configuration of the CLI variables, use the **show cli variables** command.

**show cli variables**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the CLI variables:

```
switch# show cli variables
VSH Variable List
-----
TIMESTAMP="2008-06-13-01.14.09"
testinterface="ethernet 2/3"
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cli var name	Configures CLI variables.

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# show clock

To display the clock configuration, use the **show clock** command.

**show clock [detail]**

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays the summer-time (daylight saving time) offset configuration.
--------------------	--------	--

Defaults	Displays all configured command aliases variables.
----------	--

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

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin network-operator vdc-operator
--------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to display the clock setting:
----------	--

```
switch# show clock
Fri Jun 13 02:19:20 PDT 2008
```

This example shows how to display the clock setting and the summer-time (daylight saving time) configuration:

```
switch# show clock detail
Fri Jun 13 02:19:02 PDT 2008
summer-time configuration:
-----
timezone name: PDT
starts       : 1 Sunday March at 02:00 hours
Ends        : 1 Sunday November at 02:00 hours
Minute offset: 60
```

■ show clock

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	clock set	Sets the clock time.
	clock summer-time	Configures the summer-time (daylight saving time) offset.

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## show copyright

To display the Cisco NX-OS software copyright information, use the **show copyright** command.

**show copyright**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the Cisco NX-OS copyright information:

```
switch# show copyright
Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2008, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php
```

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## show debug logfile

To display the contents of the debug logfile, use the **show debug logfile** command.

```
show debug logfile filename
```

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i>	Name of the debug log file.
--------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------

Defaults	None
----------	------

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

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin network-operator vdc-operator
--------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The log files are located in the log: file system. This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to display the contents of the debug log file:
----------	---

```
switch# show debug logfile syslogd_debugs
Dropping the mts message
Dropping MTS notif(not a reject) reference, from: 0x00000601/22000, To: 0x000006
01/32, Opcode: 8888, MsgID: 38388549, rr_token: 0
Jun  9 23:49:58 2008
select_and_process_log_messages :: Successful select, count = 1, Activity on: 9
Jun  9 23:49:58 2008 Message from UNIX socket: #9
Jun  9 23:49:58 2008 printchopped :: Message - <15>Jun  9 23:49:58 aaad: Semapho
re lock success
, Length - 52, FD - 9
Jun  9 23:49:58 2008 printchopped :: Calling copy_message(do loop), message - <1
5>Jun  9 23:49:58 aaad: Semaphore lock success
...
```

Related Commands.	Command	Description
	debug logfile	Configures the debug log file.

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## show file

To display the contents of a file on the local memory, use the **show file** command.

```
show file [filesystem:][//directory/]filename
```

Syntax Description	
<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of a file system. Valid values are <b>bootflash</b> , <b>debug</b> , <b>logflash</b> , <b>slot0</b> , <b>usb1</b> , <b>usb2</b> , or <b>volatile</b> .
<i>//directory/</i>	(Optional) Name of a directory. The directory name is case sensitive.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file. The filename is case sensitive.

Defaults	
	None

Command Modes	
	Any command mode network-admin vdc-admin network-operator vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	This command does not require a license.

Examples	
	This example shows how to display the contents of a file:

```
switch# show file scriptfile
configure terminal
interface $(testinterface)
no shutdown
end
show interface $(testinterface)
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
	<b>dir</b>	Displays the directory contents.
	<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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## show hostname

To display the hostname for the device, use the **show hostname** command.

**show hostname**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **show switchname** command also displays the device hostname. This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the hostname for the device:

```
switch# show hostname
switch
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>hostname</b>	Configures the hostname for the device.
	<b>show switchname</b>	Displays the hostname.

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## show incompatibility system

To display the configuration incompatibilities between the running system image and an earlier system image prior to downgrading the Cisco NX-OS software, use the **show incompatibility system** command.

```
show incompatibility system { bootflash: | slot0: | volatile: }filename
```

Syntax Description		
<b>bootflash:</b>		Specifies the internal Flash memory.
<b>slot0:</b>		Specifies the external Flash memory.
<b>volatile:</b>		Specifies the volatile memory on the device.
<i>filename</i>		System image filename to compare with the loaded software image.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the configuration incompatibilities:

```
switch# show incompatibility system bootflash:old_image.bin
```

The following configurations on active are incompatible with the system image

- 1) Service : eth\_port\_channel , Capability : CAP\_FEATURE\_AUTO\_CREATED\_PORT\_CHANNEL  
Description : active mode port channels, auto create enabled ports or auto created port-channels are present  
Capability requirement : STRICT  
Disable command : 1.Convert Active mode port channels to On mode port channels (no channel mode active).
- 2.Disable autocreate on interfaces (no channel-group auto).
- 3.Convert autocreated port channels to be persistent (port-channel 1 persistent).

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## show install all

To display information related to the operation of the **install all** command, use the **show install all** command.

```
show install all { failure-reason | impact [kickstart | system] | status }
```

Syntax Description	failure-reason	Displays the software installation failure reason.
	impact	Displays the impact of installing the images referred to in the boot variables.
	kickstart	(Optional) Displays the impact of installing the kickstart image referred to in the kickstart boot variable.
	system	(Optional) Displays the impact of installing the system image referred to in the kickstart boot variable.
	status	Displays the status of the software installation process.

Defaults	None
----------	------

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

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
--------------------	---------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC). This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to display the installation failure reason:
----------	--

```
switch# show install all failure-reason
No install all failure-reason
```

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This example shows how to display the impact of installing new images:

```
switch# show install all impact

Verifying image bootflash:/n7000-s1-kickstart.4.0.2.bin for boot variable "
kickstart".
[#####] 100% -- SUCCESS

Verifying image bootflash:/n7000-s1-dk9.4.0.2.bin for boot variable "system
".
[#####] 100% -- SUCCESS

Verifying image type.
[#####] 100% -- SUCCESS

Extracting "lcln7k" version from image bootflash:/n7000-s1-dk9.4.0.2.bin.
[#####] 100% -- SUCCESS

Extracting "bios" version from image bootflash:/n7000-s1-dk9.4.0.2.bin.
[#####] 100% -- SUCCESS

Extracting "system" version from image bootflash:/n7000-s1-dk9.4.0.2.bin.
[#####] 100% -- SUCCESS

Extracting "kickstart" version from image bootflash:/n7000-s1-kickstart.4.0.2.gb
in.S22.
[#####] 100% -- SUCCESS
```

Compatibility check is done:

Module	bootable	Impact	Install-type	Reason
2	yes	non-disruptive	none	
6	yes	non-disruptive	none	

Images will be upgraded according to following table:

Module	Image	Running-Version(pri:alt)	New-Versi
2	lcln7k	4.0(2)	4.0(
2)	no		
2	bios	v1.10.5(02/27/08) :	v1.10.5(02/27/0
8)	no		
6	system	4.0(2)	4.0(
2)	no		
6	kickstart	4.0(2)	4.0(
2)	no		
6	bios	v3.17.0(03/23/08) :	v3.17.0(03/23/0
8)	no		

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This example shows how to display the status of a software installation:

```
switch# show install all impact
```

```
There is an on-going installation...
```

```
Enter Ctrl-C to go back to the prompt.
```

```
Verifying image bootflash:/n7000-s1-kickstart.4.0.2.bin
```

```
-- SUCCESS
```

```
Verifying image bootflash:/n7000-s1-dk9.4.0.2.bin
```

```
-- SUCCESS
```

```
Extracting "system" version from image bootflash:/n7000-s1-dk9.4.0.2.bin.
```

```
-- SUCCESS
```

```
Extracting "kickstart" version from image bootflash:/n7000-s1-kickstart.4.0.2.bin.
```

```
-- SUCCESS
```

```
Extracting "loader" version from image bootflash:/n7000-s1-kickstart.4.0.2.bin.
```

```
-- SUCCESS
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>install all</b>	Installs the software on the physical device.
<b>show boot</b>	Displays the boot variable configuration.

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## show license

To display license information, use the **show license** command.

**show license** [**brief** | **file** *filename*]

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays a list of license files installed on a device.
	<b>file</b> <i>filename</i>	(Optional) Displays information for a specific license file.

**Defaults** Displays information about the installed licenses.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display a specific license installed on a device:

```
switch# show license file Enterprise.lic
Enterprise.lic:
SERVER this_host ANY
VENDOR cisco
INCREMENT LAN_ENTERPRISE_SERVICES_PKG cisco 1.0 permanent uncounted \
  VENDOR_STRING=<LIC_SOURCE>MDS_SWIFT</LIC_SOURCE><SKU>N7K-LAN1K9=</SKU> \
  HOSTID=VDH=TBC10412106 \
  NOTICE="<LicFileID>20071025133322456</LicFileID><LicLineID>1</LicLineID>
 \
  <PAK></PAK>" SIGN=0CC6E2245FBE
```

This example shows how to display a list of license files installed on a device:

```
switch# show license brief
Enterprise.lic:
```

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This example shows how to display all licenses installed on a device:

```
switch# show license
Enterprise.lic:
SERVER this_host ANY
VENDOR cisco
INCREMENT LAN_ENTERPRISE_SERVICES_PKG cisco 1.0 permanent uncounted \
  VENDOR_STRING=<LIC_SOURCE>MDS_SWIFT</LIC_SOURCE><SKU>N7K-LAN1K9=</SKU> \
  HOSTID=VDH=TBC10412106 \
  NOTICE="<LicFileID>20071025133322456</LicFileID><LicLineID>1</LicLineID>
\
  <PAK></PAK>" SIGN=0CC6E2245FBE
```

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## show license host-id

To display the serial number for the chassis to use for licensing, use the **show license host-id** command.

**show license host-id**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** None.

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---

---

**Usage Guidelines** The serial number is the entire string that appears after the colon (:).  
This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the host ID, required to request node-locked licenses:

```
switch# show license host-id
License hostid:VDH=4C0AF664
```

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## show license usage

To display license usage information, use the **show license usage** command.

```
show license usage [vdc-all] [LAN_ADVANCED_SERVICES_PKG |
LAN_ENTERPRISE_SERVICES_PKG]
```

Syntax Description		
<b>vdc-all</b>	(Optional)	Displays license information for all VDCs.
<b>LAN_ADVANCED_SERVICES_PKG</b>	(Optional)	Displays a list of licensed features in use for the Advanced Services license package.
<b>LAN_ENTERPRISE_SERVICES_PKG</b>	(Optional)	Displays a list of licensed features in use for the Enterprise Services license package.

**Defaults** Displays license usage for the local VDC.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information about the current license usage for the local VDC:

```
switch# show license usage
Feature                               Ins  Lic  Status Expiry Date Comments
                                Count
-----
LAN_ADVANCED_SERVICES_PKG            No   -   In use                Grace 116D 20H
LAN_ENTERPRISE_SERVICES_PKG          No   -   In use                Grace 116D 20H
-----
```

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Table 6 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 6** *show license usage Field Description*

Field	Description
Feature	Name of the license package.
Ins	License installation status. “No” indicates that the license is not installed and “Yes” indicates that the license is installed.
Lic Count	License count. “-” indicates that the count is not used for this license package. A number in this field indicates that number of current usages of the license by features. This field is not supported.
Status	License status. “Unused” indicates that no features that require the license are enabled. “In use” indicates that one or more features are using the license.
Expiry Date	License expiry date. The field is blank if the license is not installed. If the license is installed, the field displays “Never” to indicate that the license has no time limit or displays the date of expiry for the license.
Comments	Additional information. “Grace” with a time period remaining in days (“D”) and hours (“H”) indicates that the grace license is in use and “license missing” indicates that an error has occurred.

This example shows how to display a list of features in use for a specific license:

```
switch# show license usage LAN_ENTERPRISE_SERVICES_PKG
Application
-----
bgp
ospf
-----
```

This example shows how to display a list of features in use for a specific license for all VDCs:

```
switch# show license usage vdc-all LAN_ENTERPRISE_SERVICES_PKG
Application
-----
bgp
ospf
bgp@2
ospf@2
-----
```

**Note**

The “@2” after the feature name in the command output indicates that the feature is enabled in VDC 2. Use the **show vdc** command to display the VDC name and identifier information.

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## show line

To display COM1 and console port configuration information, use the **show line** command.

```
show line [com1 | console]
```

Syntax Description	com1	(Optional) Displays only information about the COM1 port configuration.
	console	(Optional) Displays only information about the console port configuration.

**Defaults** Displays information about the COM1 port and the console port configuration.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**Supported User Roles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to display information about the COM1 port and the console port configuration information:

```
switch# show line
line Console:
  Speed:          115200 baud
  Databits:       8 bits per byte
  Stopbits:       1 bit(s)
  Parity:         none
  Modem In:       Disable
  Modem Init-String -
                  default : ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=1\015
Statistics: tx:26197 rx:805   Register Bits:RTS|CTS|DTR|DSR|CD|RI
line Aux:
  Speed:          9600 baud
  Databits:       8 bits per byte
  Stopbits:       1 bit(s)
  Parity:         none
  Modem In:       Enable
  Modem Init-String -
                  default : ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=1\015
  Hardware Flowcontrol: ON
Statistics: +ò Çêe+   Register Bits:RTS|CTS|DTR|DSR|CD|RI
```

This example shows how to display only the information about the console port configuration:

```
switch# show line console
line Console:
  Speed:          115200 baud
  Databits:       8 bits per byte
  Stopbits:       1 bit(s)
  Parity:         none
  Modem In:       Disable
  Modem Init-String -
                  default : ATE0Q1&D2&C1S0=1\015
Statistics: tx:26197 rx:805   Register Bits:RTS|CTS|DTR|DSR|CD|RI
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>line com1</b>	Enters the COM1 port configuration mode.
<b>line console</b>	Enters the console port configuration mode.

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## show running-config

To display the running configuration, use the **show running-config** command.

**show running-config [all]**

Syntax Description	all	(Optional) Displays all the default and configured information.
--------------------	-----	---

Defaults	Displays only the configured information.
----------	---

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

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin network-operator vdc-operator
--------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	<p>This example shows how to display the changes that you have made to the running configuration:</p> <pre>switch# show running-config</pre> <p>This example shows how to display the entire running configuration, including the default values:</p> <pre>switch# show running-config all</pre>
----------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.
	<b>show running-config diff</b>	Displays the differences between the running configuration and the startup configuration.
	<b>show startup-config</b>	Displays the startup-configuration.

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## show running-config diff

To display the differences between the running configuration and the startup configuration, use the **show running-config diff** command.

**show running-config diff**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** [Table 7](#) describes the notations used in the command output.

**Table 7** *show running-config diff* Notations

Notation	Description
***** — <i>line1</i> , <i>line2</i> — *** <i>line1</i> , <i>line2</i> ***	Indicates ranges of lines where differences occur. The range of lines indicated with asterisks (*) is for the running configuration and the range indicated with dashes (–) is for the startup configuration.
+ <i>text</i>	Indicates that the line is in the running configuration but is not in the startup configuration.
– <i>text</i>	Indicates that the line is not in the running configuration but it is in the startup configuration.
! <i>text</i>	Indicates that the line exists in both configurations but in different orders.

This command does not require a license.

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### Examples

This example shows how to display the difference between the running configuration and the startup configuration:

```
switch# show running-config diff
*** Startup-config
--- Running-config
*****
*** 48,76 ****
--- 48,83 ----
    username foo role network-admin
    username x password 5 ! role network-operator
    username user-op password 5 $1$ykZCz5Y2$npXjKVQhpa4U7EtwMauQG1 role network-o
perator
    telnet server enable
    ssh key rsa 768 force
+ ssh key dsa force
    ip domain-lookup
    ip host 172.28.231.193 172.28.231.193
    kernel core target 0.0.0.0
...

```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the differences between the running configuration and the startup configuration.
<b>show startup-config</b>	Displays the startup configuration.

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## show startup-config

To display the startup configuration, use the **show startup-config** command.

**show startup-config**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the startup configuration:  
switch# **show startup-config**

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration.
	<b>show running-config diff</b>	Displays the differences between the running configuration and the startup configuration.

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# show switchname

To display the hostname for the device, use the **show switchname** command.

**show switchname**

---

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** None

---

**Command Modes** Any command mode

---

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---



---

**Usage Guidelines** The **show hostname** command also displays the device hostname.  
This command does not require a license.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to display the hostname for the device:

```
switch# show switchname
switch
```

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>switchname</b>	Configures the hostname for the device.
	<b>show hostname</b>	Displays the hostname.

---

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## show tech-support

To display information for Cisco technical support, use the **show tech-support** command.

**show tech-support** [**brief** | **commands** | *feature*]

Syntax Description		
	<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays information only about the status of the device.
	<b>commands</b>	(Optional) Displays the complete list of commands that are executed by the <b>show tech-support</b> command.
	<i>feature</i>	(Optional) Specific feature name. Use the command-line interface (CLI) context-sensitive help (for example, <b>show tech-support ?</b> ) for the list of features.

**Defaults** Displays information for all features.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The output from the **show tech-support** command is very long. To better manage this output, you can redirect the output to a file (for example **show tech-support > bootflash:filename**).

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display technical support information and redirect it to a file:

```
switch# show tech-support > bootflash:tsupport_file
```

This example shows how to display the brief technical support information for the device:

```
switch# show tech-support brief
```

This example shows how to display the technical support information for a feature:

```
switch# show tech-support aaa
```

■ show tech-support

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This example shows how to display the commands to generate the technical support information:

```
switch# show tech-support commands
```

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# show terminal

To display information about the terminal configuration for a session, use the **show terminal** command.

**show terminal**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information about the terminal configuration for a session:

```
switch# show terminal
TTY: /dev/pts/41 Type: "ansi"
Length: 31 lines, Width: 80 columns
Session Timeout: None
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>terminal length</b>	Configures the terminal display length for the session.
	<b>terminal session-timeout</b>	Configures the terminal inactive session timeout for a session.
	<b>terminal type</b>	Configures the terminal type for a session.
	<b>terminal width</b>	Configures the terminal display width for a session.

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## show version

To display information about the software version, use the **show version** command.

```
show version [build-info [all] | epld filename | fan fan-number epld | image filename | module slot
[epld] | xbar xbar-number epld]
```

Syntax	Description
<b>build-info</b>	(Optional) Displays the build information for the currently running system image.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays the build information for the currently running system image and the corresponding kickstart image.
<b>epld filename</b>	(Optional) Displays the version information for an electrically programmable logic device (EPLD) image file.
<b>fan fan-number epld</b>	(Optional) Displays the EPLD version information for a fan.
<b>image filename</b>	(Optional) Displays the version information for a system or kickstart image file.
<b>module slot</b>	(Optional) Displays the version information for an I/O module image and BIOS.
<b>epld</b>	(Optional) Displays the version information for EPLD images on an I/O module.
<b>xbar xbar-number epld</b>	(Optional) Displays the EPLD version information for a fabric module.

### Defaults

Displays software version information for the running kickstart and system images.

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin  
network-operator  
vdc-operator

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
4.1(2)'	Added the <b>build-info</b> keyword.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

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This example shows how to display the version information for the kickstart and system image running on the device:

```
switch# show version
Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2008, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php

Software
  BIOS:          version 3.17.0
  loader:        version N/A
  kickstart:     version 4.0(1a) [gdb]
  system:        version 4.0(1a) [gdb]
  BIOS compile time:      03/23/08
  kickstart image file is: bootflash:/n7000-s1-kickstart.4.0.1a.bin
  kickstart compile time: 5/8/2008 13:00:00 [05/20/2008 07:52:26]
  system image file is:   bootflash:/n7000-s1-dk9.4.0.1a.bin
  system compile time:    5/8/2008 13:00:00 [05/20/2008 08:35:00]

Hardware
  cisco Nexus7000 C7010 (10 Slot) Chassis ("Supervisor module-1X")
  Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU          with 2063436 kB of memory.
  Processor Board ID JAB10380101

  Device name: switch
  bootflash:   1023120 kB
  slot0:       0 kB (expansion flash)

Kernel uptime is 1 day(s), 3 hour(s), 48 minute(s), 20 second(s)

Last reset at 761445 usecs after Wed May 21 11:46:23 2008

Reason: Reset Requested by CLI command reload
System version: 4.0(1.51)
Service:

plugin
  Core Plugin, Ethernet Plugin

CMP (Module 6) no response

CMP (Module 5) no response
```

This example shows how to display the version information for an image file:

```
switch# show version image bootflash:old_image
image name: old_image
bios:      v3.15.0(03/04/08)
system:    version 4.0(1a)
compiled:  4/3/2008 8:00:00 [04/18/2008 08:26:29]
```

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This example shows how to display the version information for an I/O module:

```
switch# show version module 2
ModNo  Image Type  SW Version  SW Interim Version  BIOS Version
2      SLC          4.0(1a)    4.0(1a)             1.10.5
```

This example shows how to display the version information for the EPLD images on an I/O module:

```
switch# show version module 2 epld

EPLD Device                      Version
-----
Power Manager                     2.9
IO                                 1.17
Forwarding Engine                 1.4
```

This example shows how to display the version information for the EPLD images on a fabric module:

```
switch# show version xbar 1 epld

EPLD Device                      Version
-----
Power Manager                     2.4
```

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# sleep

To cause the command-line interface (CLI) to pause before displaying the prompt, use the **sleep** command.

**sleep** *seconds*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds. The range is from 0 to 2147483647.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	None
-----------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
---------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can use this command in command scripts to delay the execution of the script. This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to cause the CLI to pause before displaying the prompt: switch# <b>sleep 5</b>
-----------------	--

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## speed (COM1 and console)

To configure the transmit and receive speed for the COM1 port or console port, use the **speed** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**speed** *speed*

**no speed** *speed*

### Syntax Description

<i>speed</i>	Speed in bits per second. Valid speeds are 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, or 115200.
--------------	---

### Defaults

The default COM1 port speed is 9600.  
The default console port speed is 115200.

### Command Modes

COM1 port configuration  
console port configuration

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
You can configure the console and COM1 ports only from a session on the console port.  
This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the speed for the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# speed 57600
```

This example shows how to configure the speed for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# speed 57600
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default speed for the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# no speed 57600
```

This example shows how to revert to the default speed for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# no speed 57600
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the COM1 port and console port configuration.

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## stopbits

To configure the stop bits for the COM1 port or console port, use the **stopbits** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**stopbits** {1 | 2}

**no stopbits** {1 | 2}

Syntax Description	1	Specifies one stop bit.
	2	Specifies two stop bits.

**Defaults** 1 stop bit

**Command Modes** COM1 port configuration  
console port configuration

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
You can configure the console and COM1 ports only from a session on the console port.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the number of stop bits for the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# stopbits 2
```

This example shows how to configure the number of stop bits for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# stopbits 2
```

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This example shows how to revert to the default number of stop bits for the COM1 port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line com1
switch(config-com1)# no stopbits 2
```

This example shows how to revert to the default number of stop bits for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# no stopbits 2
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show line</b>	Displays information about the COM1 port and console port configuration.

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# switchname

To configure the hostname for the device, use the **switchname** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchname** *name*

**no switchname**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name for the device. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, can contain special characters, and can have a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	switch
-----------------	--------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin
-----------------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The Cisco NX-OS software uses the hostname in command-line interface (CLI) prompts and in default configuration filenames.

The **switchname** command performs the same function as the **hostname** command.

This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the device hostname:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# switchname Engineering2
Engineering2(config)#
```

This example shows how to revert to the default device hostname:

```
Engineering2# configure terminal
Engineering2(config)# no switchname
switch(config)#
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	hostname	Configures the device hostname.
	show switchname	Displays the device hostname.

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## tail

To display the last lines of a file, use the **tail** command.

```
tail [filesystem:[//module/]][directory/]filename lines
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>filesystem:</i>	(Optional) Name of a file system. The name is case sensitive.
	<i>//module/</i>	(Optional) Identifier for a supervisor module. Valid values are <b>sup-active</b> , <b>sup-local</b> , <b>sup-remote</b> , or <b>sup-standby</b> . The identifiers are case sensitive.
	<i>directory/</i>	(Optional) Name of a directory. The name is case sensitive.
	<i>filename</i>	Name of the command file. The name is case sensitive.
	<i>lines</i>	(Optional) Number of lines to display. The range is from 0 to 80.

Defaults	
	10 lines

Command Modes	
	Any command mode

Supported User Roles	
	network-admin vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	This command does not require a license.

Examples	
	This example shows how to display the last 10 lines of a file:

```
switch# tail bootflash:startup.cfg
ip arp inspection filter marp vlan 9
ip dhcp snooping vlan 13
ip arp inspection vlan 13
ip dhcp snooping
ip arp inspection validate src-mac dst-mac ip
ip source binding 10.3.2.2 0f00.60b3.2333 vlan 13 interface Ethernet2/46
ip source binding 10.2.2.2 0060.3454.4555 vlan 100 interface Ethernet2/10
logging level dhcp_snoop 6
logging level eth_port_channel 6
```

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This example shows how to display the last 20 lines of a file:

```
switch# tail bootflash:startup.cfg 20
area 99 virtual-link 1.2.3.4
router rip Enterprise
router rip foo
    address-family ipv4 unicast
router bgp 33.33
event manager applet sctest
monitor session 1
monitor session 2
ip dhcp snooping vlan 1
ip arp inspection vlan 1
ip arp inspection filter marp vlan 9
ip dhcp snooping vlan 13
ip arp inspection vlan 13
ip dhcp snooping
ip arp inspection validate src-mac dst-mac ip
ip source binding 10.3.2.2 0f00.60b3.2333 vlan 13 interface Ethernet2/46
ip source binding 10.2.2.2 0060.3454.4555 vlan 100 interface Ethernet2/10
logging level dhcp_snoop 6
logging level eth_port_channel 6
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>cd</b>	Changes the current working directory.
<b>copy</b>	Copies files.
<b>dir</b>	Displays the directory contents.
<b>pwd</b>	Displays the name of the current working directory.

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## terminal length

To set the number of lines of output to display on the terminal screen for the current session before pausing, use the **terminal length** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**terminal length** *lines*

**terminal no length**

Syntax Description	<i>lines</i>	Number of lines to display. The range is from 0 to 511. Use 0 to not pause while displaying output.
--------------------	--------------	---

Defaults	The initial default for the console is 0. The initial default for virtual terminal sessions is 31. The default for the <b>no</b> form is 24 lines.
----------	--

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

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The session pauses after displaying the number of lines set in the terminal length. Press the space bar to display another screen of lines or press the Enter key to display another line. To return to the command prompt, press Ctrl-C.
------------------	---

The terminal length setting applies only to the current session.

This command does not require a license.

Examples	This example shows how to set the number of lines of command output to display on the terminal before pausing:
----------	--

```
switch# terminal length 28
```

This example shows how to revert to the default number of lines:

```
switch# terminal no length
```

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---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show terminal</b>	Displays the terminal session configuration.

---

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## terminal session-timeout

To set the terminal inactivity timeout for the current session, use the **terminal session-timeout** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**terminal session-timeout** *minutes*

**terminal no session-timeout**

Syntax Description	<i>minutes</i>	Number of minutes. The range is from 0 to 525600 minutes (8760 hours).
--------------------	----------------	--

Defaults	0 minutes
----------	-----------

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

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
--------------------	----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	<p>A value of 0 minutes disables the session timeout.</p> <p>The terminal session inactivity timeout setting applies only to the current session.</p> <p>This command does not require a license.</p>
------------------	---

Examples	<p>This example shows how to set the terminal inactivity timeout for the session:</p> <pre>switch# terminal session-timeout 10</pre> <p>This example shows how to revert to the default terminal inactivity timeout for the session:</p> <pre>switch# terminal no session-timeout</pre>
----------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show terminal</b>	Displays the terminal session configuration.

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## terminal type

To set the terminal type for the current session, use the **terminal type** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**terminal type** *type*

**terminal no type**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>type</i>	Type of terminal. The type string is case sensitive, must be a valid type (for example, <b>vt100</b> or <b>xterm</b> ), and has a maximum of 80 characters.
<b>Defaults</b>	<b>ansi</b>	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>SupportedUserRoles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The terminal type setting applies only to the current session. This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set the terminal type:</p> <pre>switch# <b>terminal type xterm</b></pre> <p>This example shows how to revert to the default terminal type:</p> <pre>switch# <b>terminal no type</b></pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show terminal</b>	Displays the terminal session configuration.

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## terminal width

To set the number of character columns on the terminal screen for the current line for a session, use the **terminal width** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**terminal width** *columns*

**terminal no width**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>columns</i>	Number of columns. The range is from 24 to 511.
<b>Defaults</b>	80 columns	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode	
<b>Supported User Roles</b>	network-admin vdc-admin	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The terminal width setting applies only to the current session. This command does not require a license.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the number of columns to display on the terminal: switch# <b>terminal width 70</b>	
	This example shows how to revert to the default number of columns: switch# <b>terminal no width</b>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show terminal</b>	Displays the terminal session configuration.

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## traceroute

To discover the routes that packets take when traveling to an IPv4 address, use the **traceroute** command.

```
traceroute {dest-ipv4-addr | hostname} [vrf vrf-name] [show-mpls-hops] [source src-ipv4-addr]
```

Syntax	Description
<i>dest-ipv4-addr</i>	IPv4 address of the destination device. The format is <i>A.B.C.D</i> .
<i>hostname</i>	Name of the destination device. The name is case sensitive.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) to use. The name is case sensitive.
<b>show-mpls-hops</b>	(Optional) Displays the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) hops.
<b>source</b> <i>src-ipv4-addr</i>	(Optional) Specifies a source IPv4 address. The format is <i>A.B.C.D</i> .

### Defaults

Uses the default VRF.  
Does not show the MPLS hops.  
Uses the management IPv4 address for the source address.

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Supported User Roles

network-admin  
vdc-admin

### Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

To use IPv6 addressing for discovering the route to a device, use the **traceroute6** command.  
This command does not require a license.

### Examples

This example shows how to discover a route to a device:

```
switch# traceroute 172.28.255.18 vrf management
traceroute to 172.28.255.18 (172.28.255.18), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1 172.28.230.1 (172.28.230.1) 0.746 ms 0.595 ms 0.479 ms
 2 172.24.114.213 (172.24.114.213) 0.592 ms 0.51 ms 0.486 ms
 3 172.20.147.50 (172.20.147.50) 0.701 ms 0.58 ms 0.486 ms
 4 172.28.255.18 (172.28.255.18) 0.495 ms 0.43 ms 0.482 ms
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>traceroute6</b>	Discovers the route to a device using IPv6 addressing.

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## traceroute6

To discover the routes that packets take when traveling to an IPv6 address, use the **traceroute6** command.

```
traceroute6 {dest-ipv6-addr | hostname} [vrf vrf-name] [source src-ipv6-addr]
```

Syntax Description		
<i>dest-ipv6-addr</i>		IPv6 address of the destination device. The format is <i>A:B::C:D</i> .
<i>hostname</i>		Name of the destination device. The name is case sensitive.
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf-name</i>		(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) to use. The name is case sensitive.
<b>source</b> <i>src-ipv4-addr</i>		(Optional) Specifies a source IPv4 address. The format is <i>A:B::C:D</i> .

**Defaults**

Uses the default VRF.  
Uses the management IPv6 address for the source address.

**Command Modes**

Any command mode

**Supported User Roles**

network-admin  
vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use IPv4 addressing for discovering the route to a device, use the **traceroute** command.  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples**

This example shows how to discover a route to a device:

```
switch# traceroute6 2001:0DB8::200C:417A vrf management
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>traceroute</b>	Discovers the route to a device using IPv4 addressing.

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## update license

To update an existing license, use the **update license** command.

```
update license { bootflash: | slot0: | usb0: | usb1: } filename
```

Syntax Description	
<b>bootflash:</b>	Specifies the license file location in the internal bootflash memory.
<b>slot0:</b>	Specifies the license file in the CompactFlash memory or PCMCIA card.
<b>usb0:</b>	Specifies the license file in the external USB memory.
<b>usb1:</b>	Specifies the license file in the external USB memory.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the license file to update.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

**SupportedUserRoles** network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can use this command only in the default virtual device context (VDC).  
This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to update a specific license:

```
switch# update license bootflash:Advanced2.lic Advanced1.lic
Updating Advanced1.lic:
SERVER this_host ANY
VENDOR cisco
Advanced1.lic:
FEATURE LAN_ADVANCED_SERVICES cisco 1.000 permanent 30 HOSTID=VDH=4C0AF664 \
SIGN=24B2B68AA676

with bootflash:/Advance2.lic:
SERVER this_host ANY
VENDOR cisco
Advanced2.lic:
FEATURE LAN_ADVANCED_SERVICES cisco 1.000 permanent uncounted HOSTID=VDH=4C0AF664 \
SIGN=CB7872B23700

Do you want to continue? (y/n) y
Updating license ..done
```

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## where

To display your current context in the command-line interface (CLI), use the **where** command.

**where** [**detail**]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed context information.
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Defaults	Displays summary context information.
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Command Modes	Any command mode
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin vdc-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command helps you to keep track where you are in the CLI and how you got to that place. This command does not require a license.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to display summary context information:
----------	--

```
switch(config-if)# where
?conf; interface Ethernet2/3      admin@switch%default
```

This example shows how to display detailed context information:

```
switch(config-if)# where detail
?conf; interface Ethernet2/3      admin@switch%default
mode:                             conf
                                   interface Ethernet2/3
username:                          admin
vdc:                                switch
routing-context vrf: default
```

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## write erase

To erase configurations in persistent memory areas, use the **write erase** command.

**write erase** [**boot** | **debug**]

Syntax Description	
<b>boot</b>	(Optional) Erases only the boot variable and mgmt0 interface configuration.
<b>debug</b>	(Optional) Erases only the debug configuration.

Defaults	
	Erases all configuration in persistent memory except for the boot variable, mgmt0 interface, and debug configuration.

Command Modes	
	Any command mode

SupportedUserRoles	
	network-admin vdc-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	
	You can use this command to erase the startup configuration in the persistent memory when information is corrupted or otherwise unusable. Erasing the startup configuration returns the device to its initial state, except for the boot variable, mgmt0 interface, and debug configurations. You have to explicitly erase those configurations with the <b>boot</b> and <b>debug</b> options.

This command does not require a license.

Examples	
	This example shows how to erase the startup configuration:

```
switch(config-if)# write erase
Warning: This command will erase the startup-configuration.
Do you wish to proceed anyway? (y/n) [n] y
```

This example shows how to erase the boot variable and mgmt0 interface configuration in the persistent memory:

```
switch(config-if)# write erase boot
```

This example shows how to erase the debug configuration in the persistent memory:

```
switch(config-if)# write erase debug
```

■ write erase

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the startup configuration.