OmniSwitch 6250/6450
CLI Reference Guide
This user guide documents release 6.6.4 of the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Series. The functionality described in this guide is subject to change without notice.

Copyright © 2013 by Alcatel-Lucent. All rights reserved. This document may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the express written permission of Alcatel-Lucent.


This OmniSwitch product contains components which may be covered by one or more of the following U.S. Patents:

- U.S. Patent No. 6,339,830
- U.S. Patent No. 6,070,243
- U.S. Patent No. 6,061,368
- U.S. Patent No. 5,394,402
- U.S. Patent No. 6,047,024
- U.S. Patent No. 6,314,106
- U.S. Patent No. 6,542,507
- U.S. Patent No. 6,874,090
Contents

About This Guide ........................................................................................................... xxi
Supported Platforms ..................................................................................................... xxxi
Who Should Read this Manual? ................................................................................... xxxii
When Should I Read this Manual? ............................................................................... xxxii
What is in this Manual? ............................................................................................... xxxii
What is Not in this Manual? ........................................................................................ xxxiii
How is the Information Organized? ............................................................................ xxxiii
Text Conventions ........................................................................................................ xxxiii
Documentation Roadmap ............................................................................................. xxxv
Related Documentation ............................................................................................... xxxvi
User Manual CD ....................................................................................................... xxxviii
Technical Support ..................................................................................................... xxxviii
Documentation Feedback .......................................................................................... xxxviii

Chapter 1    CMM Commands ..................................................................................... 1-1
  reload ........................................................................................................................ 1-2
  reload working ......................................................................................................... 1-4
  copy running-config working ............................................................................... 1-6
  write memory ......................................................................................................... 1-8
  copy working certified ......................................................................................... 1-10
  copy flash-synchro ............................................................................................. 1-12
  takeover ................................................................................................................ 1-13
  show running-directory ...................................................................................... 1-15
  show reload ......................................................................................................... 1-17
  show microcode ................................................................................................. 1-18
  show microcode history .................................................................................... 1-20
  usb ........................................................................................................................ 1-21
  usb auto-copy ....................................................................................................... 1-22
  usb disaster-recovery ....................................................................................... 1-24
  mount .................................................................................................................... 1-26
  umount .................................................................................................................. 1-27
  show usb statistics ............................................................................................ 1-28

Chapter 2    Chassis Management and Monitoring Commands ................................... 2-1
  system contact ...................................................................................................... 2-3
  system name ....................................................................................................... 2-4
  system location ................................................................................................. 2-5
  system date ........................................................................................................ 2-6
  system time ....................................................................................................... 2-7
## Chapter 3  Chassis MAC Server (CMS) Commands
- mac-range eeprom .......................................................... 3-2
- mac-retention status ...................................................... 3-4
- mac-retention dup-mac-trap ........................................... 3-5
- mac release ................................................................. 3-6
- show mac-range ............................................................ 3-7
- show mac-range alloc ................................................... 3-9
- show mac-range status .................................................. 3-10
- show mac-retention status ............................................. 3-11

## Chapter 4  Power over Ethernet (PoE) Commands
- lanpower start ............................................................. 4-1
- lanpower stop .............................................................. 4-2
- lanpower power ........................................................... 4-4
- lanpower maxpower ..................................................... 4-5
- lanpower priority ........................................................ 4-7
- lanpower priority-disconnect ........................................ 4-9
- lanpower combo-port .................................................. 4-11
- lanpower start ............................................................. 4-13
show lanpower ................................................................. 4-14
show lanpower capacitor-detection ................................ 4-16
show lanpower priority-disconnect ................................ 4-17

Chapter 5  Network Time Protocol Commands .................. 5-1
ntp server ................................................................. 5-2
ntp server synchronized ........................................... 5-4
ntp server unsynchronized ........................................ 5-5
ntp client ................................................................. 5-6
ntp broadcast ............................................................ 5-7
ntp broadcast-delay .................................................. 5-8
ntp key ................................................................. 5-9
ntp key load ............................................................ 5-11
show ntp client ......................................................... 5-12
show ntp client server-list ........................................ 5-14
show ntp server status ............................................ 5-16
show ntp keys ........................................................... 5-19

Chapter 6  Session Management Commands .................. 6-1
session login-attempt ................................................. 6-3
session login-timeout ................................................. 6-4
session banner ......................................................... 6-5
session timeout ....................................................... 6-7
session prompt default ............................................. 6-9
session xon-xoff ...................................................... 6-11
prompt ................................................................. 6-12
show prefix ........................................................... 6-14
alias ................................................................. 6-15
show alias ............................................................. 6-17
user profile save ...................................................... 6-18
user profile save global-profile ............................... 6-19
user profile reset ..................................................... 6-21
history size ........................................................... 6-22
show history .......................................................... 6-23
! ................................................................. 6-25
command-log .......................................................... 6-27
kill ................................................................. 6-28
exit ................................................................. 6-29
whoami ............................................................. 6-30
who ................................................................. 6-33
show session config ............................................... 6-35
show session xon-xoff ............................................ 6-37
more size ............................................................. 6-38
more ................................................................. 6-39
show more ........................................................... 6-40
telnet ................................................................. 6-41
telnet6 ................................................................. 6-43
ssh ................................................................. 6-45
ssh6 ................................................................. 6-47
ssh enforce pubkey-auth ........................................ 6-49
show ssh config ................................................... 6-50
show command-log .............................................. 6-52
Chapter 7  File Management Commands

show command-log status ................................................................. 6-54

Chapter 8  Web Management Commands

configuration apply ................................................................. 9-2
configuration error-file limit ......................................................... 9-4
show configuration status ............................................................ 9-6
configuration cancel ............................................................... 9-8
configuration syntax check .......................................................... 9-9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 10</th>
<th>SNMP Commands</th>
<th>10-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>snmp station</td>
<td>10-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp source ip preferred</td>
<td>10-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show snmp station</td>
<td>10-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp community map</td>
<td>10-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp community map mode</td>
<td>10-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show snmp community map</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp security</td>
<td>10-12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show snmp security</td>
<td>10-14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show snmp statistics</td>
<td>10-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show snmp mib family</td>
<td>10-17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp trap absorption</td>
<td>10-18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp trap to webview</td>
<td>10-19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp trap replay</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp trap filter</td>
<td>10-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp authentication trap</td>
<td>10-24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show snmp trap replay</td>
<td>10-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show snmp trap filter</td>
<td>10-27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show snmp authentication trap</td>
<td>10-29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show snmp trap config</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 11</th>
<th>DNS Commands</th>
<th>11-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip domain-lookup</td>
<td>11-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip name-server</td>
<td>11-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 name-server</td>
<td>11-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip domain-name</td>
<td>11-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show dns</td>
<td>11-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 12</th>
<th>Link Aggregation Commands</th>
<th>12-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>static linkagg size</td>
<td>12-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>static linkagg name</td>
<td>12-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>static linkagg admin state</td>
<td>12-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>static agg agg num</td>
<td>12-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP linkagg size</td>
<td>12-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP linkagg name</td>
<td>12-12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP linkagg admin state</td>
<td>12-13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP linkagg actor admin key</td>
<td>12-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP linkagg actor system priority</td>
<td>12-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP linkagg actor system id</td>
<td>12-17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP linkagg partner system id</td>
<td>12-18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP linkagg partner system priority</td>
<td>12-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP linkagg partner admin key</td>
<td>12-21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP agg actor admin key</td>
<td>12-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP agg actor admin state</td>
<td>12-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP agg actor system id</td>
<td>12-27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP agg actor system priority</td>
<td>12-29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP agg partner admin state</td>
<td>12-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lACP agg partner admin system id</td>
<td>12-33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 13  
**802.1AB Commands**

- lldp destination mac-address ............................................................... 13-3
- lldp transmit fast-start-count ................................................................. 13-4
- lldp transmit interval ........................................................................... 13-5
- lldp transmit hold-multiplier ................................................................. 13-6
- lldp transmit delay ................................................................................ 13-7
- lldp reinit delay .................................................................................... 13-8
- lldp notification interval ...................................................................... 13-9
- lldp lldpdu ............................................................................................ 13-10
- lldp notification .................................................................................. 13-12
- lldp network-policy ............................................................................. 13-14
- lldp med network-policy ..................................................................... 13-16
- lldp tlv management .......................................................................... 13-18
- lldp tlv dot1 ........................................................................................ 13-20
- lldp tlv dot3 mac-phy ......................................................................... 13-22
- lldp tlv med ........................................................................................ 13-24
- show lldp config .................................................................................. 13-26
- show lldp network-policy ................................................................... 13-28
- show lldp med network-policy ............................................................. 13-30
- show lldp system-statistics ................................................................. 13-32
- show lldp statistics ........................................................................... 13-34
- show lldp local -system .................................................................... 13-36
- show lldp local -port .......................................................................... 13-39
- show lldp local-management-address ................................................. 13-44
- show lldp remote-system ................................................................. 13-45
- show lldp remote-system med ............................................................ 13-47
- lldp trust-agent ................................................................................ 13-50
- lldp trust-agent violation-action ........................................................ 13-52
- show lldp trusted remote-agent ......................................................... 13-54
- show lldp trust-agent ........................................................................ 13-56

Chapter 14  
**Interswitch Protocol Commands**

- amap ................................................................................................. 14-2
- amap discovery time .......................................................................... 14-3
- amap common time .......................................................................... 14-5
Chapter 15 802.1Q Commands

- show 802.1q .............................................................. 15-2
- show 802.1q frame type ........................................... 15-4

Chapter 16 Distributed Spanning Tree Commands

- bridge msti ................................................................. 16-4
- bridge msti priority .................................................. 16-6
- bridge msti slot/port ................................................ 16-8
- bridge msti slot/port admin-edge ............................. 16-10
- bridge msti slot/port path cost ................................. 16-12
- bridge msti slot/port priority ................................. 16-14
- bridge msti slot/port admin-edge ......................... 16-15
- bridge msti slot/port priority ................................. 16-17
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-19
- bridge mst region name ........................................ 16-21
- bridge mst region revision level .............................. 16-23
- bridge mst region max hops ................................... 16-25
- bridge mst region slot/port .................................. 16-27
- bridge mst region max hops ................................. 16-29
- bridge mst region slot/port .................................. 16-31
- bridge mst region slot/port .................................. 16-33
- bridge mst region slot/port .................................. 16-35
- bridge mst region slot/port .................................. 16-37
- bridge mst region slot/port .................................. 16-39
- bridge mst region slot/port .................................. 16-41
- bridge mst region slot/port .................................. 16-43
- bridge mst region slot/port .................................. 16-45
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-47
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-49
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-51
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-53
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-55
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-57
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-59
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-61
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-63
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-65
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-67
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-69
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-71
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-73
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-75
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-77
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-79
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-81
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-83
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-85
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-87
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-89
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-91
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-93
- bridge mstp slot/port .............................................. 16-95
Chapter 17  Ethernet Ring Protection Commands .............................................................. 17-1
  erp-ring ..................................................................................................................... 17-3
  erp-ring protected-vlan ........................................................................................ 17-6
  erp-ring rpl-node .................................................................................................... 17-8
  erp-ring wait-to-restore .......................................................................................... 17-10
  erp-ring enable ........................................................................................................ 17-11
  erp-ring ethoam-event remote-endpoint ............................................................... 17-12
  erp-ring guard-timer .............................................................................................. 17-14
  clear erp statistics .................................................................................................. 17-15
  show erp ................................................................................................................. 17-17
  show erp protected-vlan ........................................................................................ 17-20
  show erp statistics .................................................................................................. 17-22

Chapter 18  Loopback Detection Commands ............................................................... 18-1
  loopback-detection .................................................................................................. 18-2
  loopback-detection port ....................................................................................... 18-3
  loopback-detection transmission-timer ................................................................. 18-5
  loopback-detection autorecovery-timer ............................................................... 18-6
  show loopback-detection .................................................................................... 18-7
  show loopback-detection port ............................................................................. 18-9
  show loopback-detection statistics port ............................................................. 18-11
# OmniSwitch 6250/6450 CLI Reference Guide

## Chapter 19  CPE Test Head Commands
- **test-oam** ................................................................. 19-3
- **test-oam src-endpoint dst-endpoint** .............................. 19-5
- **test-oam port** .......................................................... 19-7
- **test-oam vlan test-frame** ............................................ 19-9
- **test-oam role** ........................................................... 19-11
- **test-oam duration rate packet-size** ............................... 19-13
- **test-oam frame** ......................................................... 19-15
- **test-oam start stop** .................................................... 19-18
- **show test-oam** ......................................................... 19-20
- **show test-oam statistics** ............................................. 19-23
- **clear test-oam statistics** ............................................. 19-25
- **test-oam group** ......................................................... 19-26
- **test-oam group tests** .................................................. 19-28
- **test-oam feeder** ......................................................... 19-30
- **test-oam group src-endpoint dst-endpoint** .................... 19-31
- **test-oam group role** .................................................. 19-33
- **test-oam group port** .................................................. 19-34
- **test-oam group direction** ............................................ 19-36
- **test-oam group duration rate** ....................................... 19-38
- **test-oam group start** .................................................. 19-40
- **test-oam group stop** .................................................. 19-41
- **clear test-oam group statistics** .................................... 19-42
- **show test-oam group** ............................................... 19-44
- **show test-oam group statistics** .................................... 19-48

## Chapter 20  Source Learning Commands
- **mac-address-table** ................................................... 20-2
- **mac-address-table static-multicast** .............................. 20-4
- **mac-address-table aging-time** ...................................... 20-6
- **source-learning** ......................................................... 20-8
- **show mac-address-table** ............................................ 20-10
- **show mac-address-table static-multicast** ..................... 20-13
- **show mac-address-table count** ..................................... 20-16
- **show mac-address-table aging-time** ............................. 20-18
- **show source-learning** ............................................... 20-19

## Chapter 21  PPPoE Intermediate Agent
- **pppoe-ia** ................................................................. 21-2
- **pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}** ............................................ 21-4
- **pppoe-ia {trust | client}** ............................................. 21-6
- **pppoe-ia access-node-id** ............................................ 21-8
- **pppoe-ia circuit-id** .................................................... 21-10
- **pppoe-ia remote-id** .................................................... 21-13
- **clear pppoe-ia statistics** ............................................ 21-15
- **show pppoe-ia configuration** ....................................... 21-17
- **show pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}** .................................... 21-20
- **show pppoe-ia statistics** ............................................ 21-23

## Chapter 22  Learned Port Security Commands
- **port-security** ......................................................... 22-2
- **port-security shutdown** ............................................ 22-5
Chapter 23  Ethernet Port Commands ................................................................. 23-1
  trap port link .................................................................................................. 23-4
  interfaces speed .............................................................................................. 23-6
  interfaces autoneg .......................................................................................... 23-8
  interfaces crossover ....................................................................................... 23-10
  interfaces pause ............................................................................................. 23-12
  interfaces duplex ........................................................................................... 23-14
  interfaces admin ............................................................................................ 23-16
  interfaces alias .............................................................................................. 23-17
  interfaces ifg ................................................................................................... 23-18
  interfaces no l2 statistics ................................................................................ 23-19
  interfaces max frame ..................................................................................... 23-21
  interfaces flood enable .................................................................................. 23-22
  interfaces flood rate ...................................................................................... 23-24
  interfaces clear-violation-all .......................................................................... 23-26
  interfaces hybrid autoneg ............................................................................. 23-27
  interfaces hybrid crossover ........................................................................... 23-29
  interfaces hybrid duplex ............................................................................... 23-31
  interfaces hybrid speed ................................................................................ 23-33
  interfaces hybrid pause ................................................................................ 23-35
  interfaces tdr-test-start ................................................................................ 23-38
  interfaces no tdr-statistics ............................................................................ 23-40
  interfaces tdr-extended-test-start ................................................................. 23-41
  interfaces no tdr-extended-statistics ............................................................. 23-43
  interfaces transceiver ddm ......................................................................... 23-44
  interfaces eee ................................................................................................. 23-45
  show interfaces ............................................................................................. 23-47
  show interfaces tdr-statistics ....................................................................... 23-51
  show interfaces tdr-extended-statistics ....................................................... 23-55
  show interfaces capability ............................................................................ 23-57
  show interfaces flow control ....................................................................... 23-59
  show interfaces pause ................................................................................... 23-61
  show interfaces accounting ......................................................................... 23-63
  show interfaces counters ............................................................................. 23-66
  show interfaces counters errors ................................................................. 23-69
  show interfaces collisions ............................................................................ 23-71
  show interfaces status ............................................................................... 23-73
  show interfaces port ..................................................................................... 23-76
  show interfaces ifg ....................................................................................... 23-79
  show interfaces flood rate ......................................................................... 23-81
Chapter 25 VLAN Management Commands

show interfaces traffic ................................................................. 23-83
show interfaces hybrid .............................................................. 23-85
show interfaces hybrid status ...................................................... 23-89
show interfaces hybrid flow control .......................................... 23-91
show interfaces hybrid pause .................................................... 23-93
show interfaces hybrid capability .............................................. 23-95
show interfaces hybrid accounting .......................................... 23-97
show interfaces hybrid counters ............................................. 23-100
show interfaces hybrid counters errors .................................... 23-102
show interfaces hybrid collisions ............................................. 23-104
show interfaces hybrid traffic ................................................ 23-106
show interfaces hybrid port ...................................................... 23-108
show interfaces hybrid flood rate ............................................. 23-110
show interfaces hybrid ifg ....................................................... 23-112
interfaces violation-recovery-time ........................................... 23-110
interfaces violation-recovery-maximum ................................. 23-114
interfaces violation-recovery-trap .......................................... 23-116
interfaces clear-violation-all .................................................. 23-118
show interfaces violation-recovery ......................................... 23-120
show interfaces transceiver ..................................................... 23-122
show interfaces eee ................................................................. 23-124
show interfaces transceiver ..................................................... 23-122
show interfaces eee ................................................................. 23-124
show interfaces transceiver ..................................................... 23-122
show interfaces eee ................................................................. 23-124

Chapter 24 Port Mobility Commands

vlan dhcp mac ........................................................................... 24-2
vlan dhcp mac range ............................................................... 24-4
vlan dhcp port ........................................................................... 24-6
vlan dhcp generic .................................................................... 24-8
vlan mac .................................................................................. 24-10
vlan mac range ....................................................................... 24-12
vlan ip ..................................................................................... 24-14
vlan protocol ........................................................................... 24-16
vlan port .................................................................................. 24-18
vlan port mobile ..................................................................... 24-20
vlan port default vlan restore ................................................... 24-22
vlan port default vlan ............................................................. 24-24
vlan port authenticate ............................................................. 24-26
vlan port 802.1x ..................................................................... 24-28
show vlan rules ....................................................................... 24-30
show vlan port mobile ............................................................ 24-32

Chapter 25 VLAN Management Commands

vlan .......................................................................................... 25-1
vlan stp .................................................................................... 25-2
vlan mobile-tag ....................................................................... 25-4
vlan port default ...................................................................... 25-6
vlan source-learning ............................................................... 25-8
show vlan ................................................................................. 25-10
show vlan port ........................................................................ 25-12
show vlan port ........................................................................ 25-15
show vlan router mac status ................................................... 25-18
show vlan gvrp ........................................................................ 25-20
show vlan ipmvlan ................................................................... 25-23
# Contents

**Chapter 26** GVRP Commands ........................................................................................................ 26-1
gvrp ................................................................................................................................. 26-2
gvrp port ...................................................................................................................... 26-3
gvrp transparent switching ....................................................................................... 26-5
gvrp maximum vlan .................................................................................................. 26-6
gvrp registration ....................................................................................................... 26-7
gvrp applicant ........................................................................................................... 26-9
gvrp timer .................................................................................................................. 26-11
gvrp restrict-vlan-registra...
**Chapter 28**  
**Ethernet OAM Commands**  
- ethoam vlan .......................................................... 28-3  
- ethoam domain ...................................................... 28-5  
- ethoam domain mhf ............................................... 28-7  
- ethoam domain id-permission .................................. 28-8  
- ethoam association ................................................ 28-9  
- ethoam association mhf .......................................... 28-11  
- ethoam association id-permission .......................... 28-12  
- ethoam association ccm-interval ............................ 28-13  
- ethoam association endpoint-list ......................... 28-17  
- clear ethoam statistics ......................................... 28-19  
- ethoam default-domain level ................................. 28-20  
- ethoam default-domain mhf ................................. 28-21  
- ethoam default-domain id-permission ................. 28-22  
- ethoam default-domain primary-vlan ................. 28-23  
- ethoam endpoint .................................................. 28-25  
- ethoam endpoint admin-state ............................... 28-27  
- ethoam endpoint ccm ........................................... 28-29  
- ethoam endpoint priority ...................................... 28-31  
- ethoam endpoint lowest-priority-defect ............... 28-33  
- ethoam endpoint domain association direction ...... 28-35  
- ethoam loopback .................................................. 28-37  
- ethoam linktrace ................................................... 28-39  
- ethoam fault-alarm-time ....................................... 28-41  
- ethoam fault-reset-time ....................................... 28-43  
- ethoam one-way-delay ......................................... 28-45  
- ethoam two-way-delay ......................................... 28-47  
- clear ethoam ......................................................... 28-49  
- show ethoam .......................................................... 28-50  
- show ethoam domain ............................................ 28-52  
- show ethoam domain association ......................... 28-54  
- show ethoam domain association end-point .......... 28-56  
- show ethoam default-domain .............................. 28-59  
- show ethoam default-domain configuration .......... 28-61  
- show ethoam remote-endpoint domain ............... 28-63  
- show ethoam cfmstack ......................................... 28-65  
- show ethoam linktrace-reply domain association endpoint tran-id ........................................ 28-67  
- show ethoam linktrace-tran-id .............................. 28-70  
- show ethoam vlan ............................................... 28-72  
- show ethoam statistics ........................................... 28-73  
- show ethoam config-error .................................... 28-75  
- show ethoam one-way-delay ................................... 28-77  
- show ethoam two-way-delay .................................. 28-79  

**Chapter 29**  
**Service Assurance Agent Commands**  
- saa ........................................................................ 29-1  
- saa type ip-ping .................................................. 29-3  
- saa type mac-ping ............................................... 29-5  
- saa type ethoam-loopback .................................... 29-7  
- saa type ethoam-two-way-delay ......................... 29-10  
- saa start .............................................................. 29-13  
- saa stop ............................................................... 29-15  
- saa stop ............................................................... 29-17
show saa ............................................................................................................... 29-19
show saa type config .......................................................................................... 29-21
show saa statistics ............................................................................................ 29-25

Chapter 30  LINK OAM Commands ............................................................................................ 30-1
efm-oam ............................................................................................................... 30-3
efm-oam port status ......................................................................................... 30-4
efm-oam port mode .......................................................................................... 30-6
efm-oam port keepalive-interval ....................................................................... 30-8
efm-oam port hello-interval ............................................................................... 30-9
efm-oam port remote-loopback .......................................................................... 30-11
efm-oam port remote-loopback start ............................................................... 30-13
efm-oam port propagate-events ...................................................................... 30-15
efm-oam errored-frame-period ....................................................................... 30-17
efm-oam errored-frame ................................................................................... 30-19
efm-oam errored-frame-seconds-summary ...................................................... 30-21
efm-oam multiple-pdu-count ........................................................................... 30-23
efm-oam port l1-ping ....................................................................................... 30-24
show efm-oam configuration ........................................................................... 30-26
show efm-oam port ......................................................................................... 30-27
show efm-oam port detail ............................................................................... 30-31
show efm-oam port statistics .......................................................................... 30-34
show efm-oam port remote detail .................................................................. 30-38
show efm-oam port history ............................................................................ 30-40
show efm-oam port l1-ping detail .................................................................. 30-42
clear efm-oam statistics ................................................................................ 30-44
clear efm-oam log-history ............................................................................. 30-45

Chapter 31  UDLD Commands ................................................................................................. 31-1
udld ..................................................................................................................... 31-2
udld port ........................................................................................................... 31-3
udld mode ......................................................................................................... 31-5
udld probe-timer ............................................................................................. 31-7
udld echo-wait-timer ....................................................................................... 31-9
clear udld statistics port ................................................................................. 31-11
interfaces clear-violation-all ......................................................................... 31-12
show udld configuration .................................................................................. 31-13
show udld configuration port .......................................................................... 31-14
show udld statistics port ................................................................................. 31-16
show udld neighbor port ............................................................................... 31-18
show udld status port ..................................................................................... 31-20

Chapter 32  Port Mapping Commands .................................................................................. 32-1
port mapping user-port network-port .............................................................. 32-2
port mapping .................................................................................................... 32-4
port mapping .................................................................................................... 32-6
port mapping dynamic-proxy-arp ..................................................................... 32-8
show port mapping status ............................................................................... 32-10
show port mapping ......................................................................................... 32-12
Chapter 33  IP Commands  ........................................................................................................... 33-1
  ip interface .................................................................................................................... 33-4
  ip managed-interface ................................................................................................. 33-7
  ip interface dhcp-client ......................................................................................... 33-9
  ip router primary-address ....................................................................................... 33-11
  ip router router-id ................................................................................................... 33-12
  ip static-route ......................................................................................................... 33-13
  ip route-pref .............................................................................................................. 33-15
  ip default-ttl ........................................................................................................... 33-17
  ping ............................................................................................................................. 33-18
  traceroute ................................................................................................................... 33-21
  ip directed-broadcast ............................................................................................. 33-23
  ip service .................................................................................................................. 33-24
  ip redist ...................................................................................................................... 33-26
  ip access-list ........................................................................................................... 33-28
  ip access-list address .............................................................................................. 33-29
  ip route-map action .................................................................................................. 33-31
  ip route-map match ip address ................................................................................. 33-33
  ip route-map match ipv6 address ............................................................................. 33-35
  ip route-map match ip-nexthop .......................................................................... 33-37
  ip route-map match ipv6-nexthop ......................................................................... 33-39
  ip route-map match tag .......................................................................................... 33-41
  ip route-map match ipv4-interface ......................................................................... 33-43
  ip route-map match ipv6-interface ......................................................................... 33-45
  ip route-map match metric .................................................................................... 33-47
  ip route-map set metric .......................................................................................... 33-49
  ip route-map set tag ............................................................................................... 33-51
  ip route-map set ip-nexthop .................................................................................. 33-53
  ip route-map set ipv6-nexthop .............................................................................. 33-55
  arp .............................................................................................................................. 33-57
  clear arp-cache ....................................................................................................... 33-59
  ip dos arp-poison restricted-address ...................................................................... 33-60
  arp filter .................................................................................................................... 33-61
  clear arp filter .......................................................................................................... 33-63
  icmp type .................................................................................................................. 33-64
  icmp unreachable .................................................................................................... 33-67
  icmp echo .................................................................................................................. 33-69
  icmp timestamp ....................................................................................................... 33-71
  icmp addr-mask ....................................................................................................... 33-73
  icmp messages ......................................................................................................... 33-75
  ip dos scan close-port-penalty .............................................................................. 33-76
  ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty ....................................................................... 33-77
  ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty ....................................................................... 33-78
  ip dos scan threshold ............................................................................................. 33-79
  ip dos trap ................................................................................................................ 33-81
  ip dos scan decay ................................................................................................. 33-82
  show ip traffic .......................................................................................................... 33-83
  show ip interface ..................................................................................................... 33-86
  show ip managed-interface .................................................................................... 33-91
  show ip route .......................................................................................................... 33-93
  show ip route-pref .................................................................................................. 33-95
  show ip redist ........................................................................................................ 33-96
Chapter 34 IPv6 Commands

ipv6 interface ................................................................. 34-3
ipv6 address ............................................................... 34-6
ipv6 dad-check ............................................................ 34-8
ipv6 hop-limit ............................................................... 34-9
ipv6 pmtu-lifetime ....................................................... 34-10
ipv6 host ................................................................. 34-11
ipv6 neighbor stale-lifetime ........................................ 34-12
ipv6 neighbor ............................................................ 34-13
ipv6 prefix ................................................................. 34-15
ipv6 route ................................................................. 34-17
ipv6 static-route ......................................................... 34-18
ipv6 route-pref ........................................................ 34-20
ping6 ................................................................. 34-21
traceroute6 ................................................................. 34-23
show ipv6 hosts .......................................................... 34-25
show ipv6 icmp statistics ............................................. 34-26
show ipv6 interface ................................................... 34-29
show ipv6 pmtu table ................................................... 34-33
clear ipv6 pmtu table ................................................... 34-35
show ipv6 neighbors ................................................... 34-36
clear ipv6 neighbors ................................................... 34-38
show ipv6 prefixes ....................................................... 34-39
show ipv6 routes ........................................................ 34-41
show ipv6 route-pref ................................................... 34-43
show ipv6 router database ....................................... 34-44
show ipv6 tcp ports ..................................................... 34-46
show ipv6 traffic ........................................................ 34-48
clear ipv6 traffic ........................................................ 34-51
show ipv6 udp ports .................................................... 34-52
show ipv6 information ................................................ 34-54
ipv6 redist ................................................................. 34-56
ipv6 access-list ......................................................... 34-58
Chapter 35 RDP Commands

- ip router-discovery .......................................................... 35-1
- ip router-discovery interface ........................................... 35-2
- ip router-discovery interface advertisement-address ..... 35-3
- ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval 35-5
- ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval 35-7
- ip router-discovery interface advertisement-lifetime ..... 35-9
- ip router-discovery interface preference-level ................. 35-11

Chapter 36 DHCP Relay Commands

- ip helper address .............................................................. 36-1
- ip helper address vlan ..................................................... 36-3
- ip helper standard .......................................................... 36-5
- ip helper avlan only .......................................................... 36-7
- ip helper per-vlan only ...................................................... 36-8
- ip helper forward delay ................................................... 36-10
- ip helper mac-address-verification .................................. 36-12
- ip helper agent-information .............................................. 36-14
- ip helper agent-information policy .................................. 36-16
- ip helper pxesupport ....................................................... 36-18
- ip helper traffic-suppression ............................................ 36-20
- ip helper dhcp-snooping .................................................. 36-23
- ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address-verification .......... 36-24
- ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion .......... 36-25
- ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ....................... 36-27
- ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii-circuit-id 36-29
- ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii-remote-id 36-31
- ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check .......... 36-33
Chapter 37  RIP Commands ................................................................. 37-1
  ip load rip ................................................................. 37-2
  ip rip status ......................................................... 37-3
  ip rip interface ....................................................... 37-4
  ip rip interface status ............................................... 37-6
  ip rip interface metric ...................................................... 37-8
  ip rip interface send-version ................................................ 37-9
  ip rip interface recv-version ................................................... 37-11
  ip rip force-holddowntimer ............................................................ 37-13
  ip rip host-route ............................................................ 37-15
  ip rip route-tag .............................................................. 37-16
  ip rip interface auth-type ...................................................... 37-17
  ip rip interface auth-key ......................................................... 37-18
  ip rip update-interval .......................................................... 37-19
  ip rip invalid-timer .......................................................... 37-20
  ip rip garbage-timer .......................................................... 37-21
  ip rip holddown-timer .......................................................... 37-22
  show ip rip .............................................................................. 37-23
  show ip rip routes .............................................................. 37-25
  show ip rip interface .......................................................... 37-28
  show ip rip peer .................................................................. 37-30
# Contents

## Chapter 38 VRRP Commands
- `vrrp` ................................................................. 38-1
- `vrrp address` .................................................. 38-3
- `vrrp track` ...................................................... 38-6
- `vrrp track-association` .................................... 38-7
- `vrrp trap` .......................................................... 38-9
- `vrrp delay` ...................................................... 38-10
- `vrrp interval` .................................................. 38-11
- `vrrp priority` ................................................... 38-12
- `vrrp preempt` .................................................. 38-14
- `vrrp all` ............................................................ 38-16
- `vrrp set` ............................................................. 38-18
- `vrrp group` ..................................................... 38-20
- `vrrp group all` ................................................ 38-22
- `vrrp group set` ................................................ 38-24
- `vrrp group-association` ................................... 38-26
- `vrrp3` ............................................................... 38-28
- `vrrp3 address` ................................................ 38-30
- `vrrp3 trap` ....................................................... 38-33
- `vrrp3 track-association` ................................. 38-35
- `show vrrp` ....................................................... 38-36
- `show vrrp statistics` ........................................ 38-39
- `show vrrp track` .............................................. 38-42
- `show vrrp track-association` .......................... 38-44
- `vrrp3 track` ..................................................... 38-46
- `vrrp group` ..................................................... 38-48
- `vrrp group-association` .................................. 38-50
- `vrrp group set` ................................................ 38-53
- `vrrp3 statistics` .............................................. 38-55
- `show vrrp3 track-association` ......................... 38-55

## Chapter 39 Port Mirroring and Monitoring Commands
- `port mirroring source destination` ...................... 39-1
- `port mirroring` ................................................. 39-2
- `port monitoring source` ................................. 39-5
- `port monitoring` .............................................. 39-7
- `show port mirroring status` .............................. 39-9
- `show port monitoring status` ........................... 39-10
- `show port monitoring file` .............................. 39-12

## Chapter 40 RMON Commands
- `rmon probes` .................................................. 40-1
- `show rmon probes` .......................................... 40-2
- `show rmon events` ........................................... 40-4

## Chapter 41 Health Monitoring Commands
- `health threshold` .......................................... 41-1
- `health threshold port-trap` ............................. 41-2
- `health interval` ............................................... 41-5
- `health statistics reset` ..................................... 41-7
- `show health threshold` .................................... 41-8
- `show health threshold port-trap` ....................... 41-9
- `show health interval` ....................................... 41-11
Chapter 42  sFlow Commands ................................................................. 42-1
  sflow receiver ................................................................. 42-3
  sflow sampler ................................................................. 42-5
  sflow poller ................................................................. 42-7
  show sflow agent ......................................................... 42-9
  show sflow receiver ...................................................... 42-11
  show sflow sampler ...................................................... 42-13
  show sflow poller ......................................................... 42-15

Chapter 43  QoS Commands ................................................................. 43-1
  qos ................................................................. 43-3
  qos trust ports ............................................................... 43-5
  qos default servicing mode ........................................... 43-7
  qos forward log ............................................................ 43-9
  qos log console ............................................................ 43-10
  qos log lines ............................................................... 43-11
  qos log level ............................................................... 43-12
  qos default bridged disposition .................................... 43-14
  qos default multicast disposition .................................. 43-16
  qos stats interval .......................................................... 43-17
  qos nms priority ............................................................ 43-18
  qos phones ................................................................. 43-20
  qos user-port ............................................................... 43-22
  qos dei ................................................................. 43-24
  qos force-yellow-priority .............................................. 43-26
  debug qos ................................................................. 43-28
  debug qos internal .......................................................... 43-30
  qos clear log ............................................................... 43-32
  qos apply ................................................................. 43-33
  qos revert ................................................................. 43-34
  qos flush ................................................................. 43-35
  qos reset ................................................................. 43-37
  qos stats reset ............................................................. 43-38
  qos port reset ............................................................. 43-39
  qos port ................................................................. 43-40
  qos port trusted ......................................................... 43-42
  qos port servicing mode ............................................. 43-44
  qos port q maxbw .......................................................... 43-46
  qos port maximum egress-bandwidth ............................ 43-48
  qos port maximum ingress-bandwidth ............................ 43-50
  qos port default 802.1p ............................................. 43-52
  qos port default dscp .................................................. 43-54
  qos port default classification ..................................... 43-56
  qos port dei ............................................................. 43-58
  show qos port ............................................................. 43-60
  show qos queue ........................................................... 43-63
  show qos queue statistics ............................................ 43-66
  show qos slice ........................................................... 43-69
Chapter 44  QoS Policy Commands

policy rule .................................................................44-5
Policy rule accounting .................................................44-9
policy validity period ................................................44-10
policy network group ................................................44-13
policy service group ..................................................44-15
policy mac group ......................................................44-17
policy port group ......................................................44-19
policy vlan group ......................................................44-21
policy map group ......................................................44-23
policy service ...........................................................44-25
policy service protocol ..............................................44-28
policy service source tcp port ....................................44-30
policy service destination tcp port .........................44-32
policy service source udp port .................................44-34
policy service destination udp port .........................44-36
policy condition .......................................................44-38
policy condition source ip ........................................44-42
policy condition source ipv6 ........................................44-44
policy condition destination ip ....................................44-46
policy condition destination ipv6 ..................................44-48
policy condition multicast ip ......................................44-50
policy condition source network group .......................44-52
policy condition destination network group ................44-54
policy condition multicast network group ....................44-56
policy condition source ip port ....................................44-58
policy condition destination ip port ............................44-60
policy condition source tcp port ..................................44-62
policy condition destination tcp port .........................44-64
policy condition source udp port .................................44-66
policy condition destination udp port .........................44-68
policy condition ethertype ........................................44-70
policy condition established .......................................44-72
policy condition tcpflags ...........................................44-74
policy condition service ............................................44-76
policy condition service group ....................................44-77
policy condition icmptype ............................................44-79
policy condition icmpcode ..........................................44-81
policy condition ip protocol ........................................44-83
policy condition ipv6 ..................................................44-85
policy condition tos ...................................................44-87
policy condition dscp ...............................................44-89
policy condition source mac .......................................44-91
policy condition destination mac ................................44-93
policy condition source mac group ..............................44-95
policy condition destination mac group .......................44-97
policy condition source vlan ........................................44-99
policy condition source vlan group ..............................44-101
Chapter 45 Policy Server Commands

policy server load ................................................................. 45-2
policy server flush ................................................................. 45-3
policy server ........................................................................ 45-4
show policy server ................................................................ 45-6
show policy server long .......................................................... 45-8
show policy server statistics ..................................................... 45-10
show policy server rules .......................................................... 45-12
show policy server events ......................................................... 45-14

Chapter 46 IP Multicast Switching Commands

ip multicast status ................................................................. 46-3
ip multicast querier-forwarding .............................................. 46-5
ip multicast version ............................................................... 46-7
ip multicast static-neighbor ..................................................... 46-9
ip multicast static-querier ....................................................... 46-11
ip multicast static-group ....................................................... 46-13
ip multicast query-interval .................................................... 46-15
ip multicast last-member-query-interval .................................. 46-17
ip multicast query-response-interval ...................................... 46-19
ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval .................................... 46-21
ip multicast router-timeout ..................................................... 46-23
ip multicast source-timeout .................................................... 46-25
ip multicast querying ............................................................ 46-27
ip multicast robustness .......................................................... 46-29
ip multicast spoofing ............................................................. 46-31
ip multicast zapping ............................................................... 46-33
ip multicast proxying ............................................................. 46-35
ipv6 multicast status ............................................................ 46-37
ipv6 multicast querier-forwarding ........................................ 46-39
ipv6 multicast version .......................................................... 46-41
ipv6 multicast static-neighbor ................................................. 46-43
ipv6 multicast static-querier ................................................. 46-45
ipv6 multicast static-group .................................................... 46-47
ipv6 multicast query-interval ................................................ 46-49
ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval .............................. 46-51
ipv6 multicast query-response-interval ................................. 46-53
ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval .............................. 46-55
ipv6 multicast router-timeout ............................................... 46-57
ipv6 multicast source-timeout ............................................... 46-59
ipv6 multicast querying ....................................................... 46-61
ipv6 multicast robustness ..................................................... 46-63
ipv6 multicast spoofing ....................................................... 46-65
ipv6 multicast zapping ......................................................... 46-67
### Chapter 47  IP Multicast VLAN Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan ipmvlan</td>
<td>47-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan ipmvlan ctag</td>
<td>47-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan ipmvlan address</td>
<td>47-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan ipmvlan sender-port</td>
<td>47-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan ipmvlan receiver-port</td>
<td>47-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan svlan port translate ipmvlan</td>
<td>47-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show vlan ipmvlan c-tag</td>
<td>47-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show vlan ipmvlan address</td>
<td>47-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show vlan ipmvlan port-config</td>
<td>47-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show vlan ipmvlan port-config</td>
<td>47-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show vlan ipmvlan port-binding</td>
<td>47-21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chapter 48  AAA Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaa radius-server</td>
<td>48-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa test-radius-server</td>
<td>48-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa tacacs+-server</td>
<td>48-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa ldap-server</td>
<td>48-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa ace-server clear</td>
<td>48-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication</td>
<td>48-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication default</td>
<td>48-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication 802.1x</td>
<td>48-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication mac</td>
<td>48-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa accounting 802.1x</td>
<td>48-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa accounting mac</td>
<td>48-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa accounting session</td>
<td>48-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa accounting command</td>
<td>48-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>48-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>48-37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-size min</td>
<td>48-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-expiration</td>
<td>48-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-policy cannot-contain-username</td>
<td>48-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-policy min-uppercase</td>
<td>48-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-policy min-lowercase</td>
<td>48-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-policy min-digit</td>
<td>48-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-policy min-nonalpha</td>
<td>48-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-history</td>
<td>48-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-min-age</td>
<td>48-48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 49  802.1x Commands

802.1x ................................................................. 49-3
802.1x initialize .................................................. 49-6
802.1x re-authenticate ......................................... 49-7
Chapter 50  Switch Logging Commands

swlog ........................................................................................................... 50-2
swlog syslog-facility-id ................................................................................... 50-3
swlog appid level ........................................................................................... 50-5
swlog remote command-log .......................................................................... 50-8
swlog output .................................................................................................... 50-9
swlog output flash file-size ............................................................................ 50-11
swlog clear ...................................................................................................... 50-12
show log swlog ............................................................................................. 50-13
show swlog ..................................................................................................... 50-16

Appendix A  Software License and Copyright Statements

Alcatel-Lucent License Agreement ................................................................. A-19
ALCATEL-LUCENT SOFTWARE LICENSE AGREEMENT ............................ A-19
Third Party Licenses and Notices ................................................................. A-22
A. Booting and Debugging Non-Proprietary Software ......................... A-22
B. The OpenLDAP Public License: Version 2.8, 17 August 2003 .......... A-22
C. Linux ........................................................................................................ A-23
D. GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE: Version 2, June 1991 ................ A-23
E. University of California ........................................................................ A-28
F. Carnegie-Mellon University ................................................................. A-28
G. Random.c .............................................................................................. A-28
H. Apptitude, Inc. ....................................................................................... A-29
I. Agranat ..................................................................................................... A-29
J. RSA Security Inc. ................................................................................... A-29
K. Sun Microsystems, Inc. ....................................................................... A-30
L. Wind River Systems, Inc. ................................................................. A-30
M. Network Time Protocol Version 4 .................................................... A-30
N. Remote-ni ............................................................................................ A-31
O. GNU Zip ................................................................................................. A-31
P. FREESCALE SEMICONDUCTOR SOFTWARE LICENSE AGREEMENT A-31
Q. Boost C++ Libraries ............................................................................ A-32
R. U-Boot .................................................................................................. A-32
S. Solaris .................................................................................................... A-32
T. Internet Protocol Version 6 ................................................................. A-32
U. CURSES ............................................................................................... A-33
V. ZModem ............................................................................................... A-33
W. Boost Software License ..................................................................... A-33
X. OpenLDAP ............................................................................................ A-33
Y. BITMAP.C ........................................................................................... A-34
Z. University of Toronto .......................................................................... A-34
AA. Free/OpenBSD ................................................................................... A-34

CLI Quick Reference

Index .............................................................................................................. Index-1
About This Guide

This OmniSwitch 6250/6450 CLI Reference Guide is a comprehensive resource to all Command Line Interface (CLI) commands available on the OmniSwitch 6250 Series and OmniSwitch 6450 Series.

Supported Platforms

This information in this guide applies to the following products:

- OmniSwitch 6250 Series
- OmniSwitch 6450 Series

Note. This OmniSwitch 6250/6450 CLI Reference Guide covers Release 6.6.4, which is supported on the OmniSwitch 6250 Series and OmniSwitch 6450-Enterprise Model.

Unsupported Platforms

The information in this guide does not apply to the following products:

- OmniSwitch 9000 Series
- OmniSwitch 6400 Series
- OmniSwitch 6600 Family
- OmniSwitch 6800 Family
- OmniSwitch 6850 Series
- OmniSwitch 6855 Series
- OmniSwitch (original version with no numeric model name)
- OmniSwitch 7700/7800
- OmniSwitch 8800
- Omni Switch/Router
- OmniStack
- OmniAccess
Who Should Read this Manual?

The audience for this user guide is network administrators and IT support personnel who need to configure, maintain, and monitor switches and routers in a live network. Anyone wishing to gain knowledge on the details of all CLI commands available on the OmniSwitch benefit from the material in this reference guide. However, advanced users who have already familiarized themselves with the OmniSwitch CLI commands benefit most from the detailed content in this guide.

When Should I Read this Manual?

Read this guide whenever you want detailed information on individual CLI commands. Although this guide provides helpful information during any stage of the configuration process, it is a good idea to first familiarize yourself with the software features available on the switch before investigating the detailed command information in this guide.

Overview information, procedures, and live network examples on switch software features is found in the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Switch Management Guide and the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide. Once you are familiar with the procedures and base CLI commands in these configuration guides, see the guide to obtain detailed information on the individual commands.

What is in this Manual?

This reference guide includes information on every CLI command available in the switch. The information provided for each CLI command includes:

- Command description.
- Syntax.
- Description of all keywords and variables included in the syntax.
- Default values.
- Usage guidelines, which include tips on when and how to use the command.
- Examples of command lines using the command.
- Related commands with descriptions.
- Release history, which indicates the release when the command was introduced.
- SNMP information, such as the MIB files related to a set of CLI commands. In addition each CLI command includes the corresponding MIB variables that map to all parameters included in a command.
What is Not in this Manual?

Primarily a reference, this guide does not provide step-by-step instructions on how to set up particular features on the switch. It also does not provide overview or application examples on software features. For comprehensive information on how to configure particular software features in the switch, consult the appropriate configuration guide.

This guide also does not provide any information on the network management applications, WebView and OmniVista. Further information on WebView and OmniVista is found in the context-sensitive on-line help available with those applications.

How is the Information Organized?

Each chapter in this guide includes reference material for all commands related to a single software feature, such as server load balancing or link aggregation. Commands in a single chapter share a common prefix.

Text Conventions

The following table contains text conventions and usage guidelines for CLI commands as they are documented in this guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>bold text</strong></th>
<th>Indicates basic command and keyword syntax. Example: <code>show snmp station</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>italicized text</strong></td>
<td>Indicates user-specific information such as IP addresses, slot numbers, passwords, names, and so on. Example: <code>no snmp station ip_address</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>{ } (Curly Braces)</code></td>
<td>Indicates that the user has to choose between one or more parameters. Example: `port mirroring {enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>[ ] (Straight Brackets)</code></td>
<td>Indicates optional parameters for a given command. Example: <code>show aaa server [server_name]</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong></td>
<td>Note that this example includes italicized text. The optional parameter in this case is a user-specified server name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here, you can enter either of the following options:

- `show aaa server`
- `show aaa server server_name` (where `server_name` is the user-specified server name, for example, `show aaa server myserver1`)

Here, you have to choose one of the following:

- `port mirroring enable`
- `port mirroring disable`
| (Vertical Pipes) | Used to separate parameter choices within a command string. For example, the command string

```
show health threshold [rx | txrx | memory | cpu]
```

separates the choices rx, txrx, memory, and cpu.

Examples:

```
show health threshold rx
show health threshold txrx
show health threshold memory
show health threshold cpu
```

“ ” (Quotation Marks) | Used to enclose text strings that contain spaces. The quotation marks are required input on the command line.

Example: `vlan 2 “new test vlan”`
Documentation Roadmap

The OmniSwitch user documentation suite was designed to supply you with information at several critical junctures of the configuration process. The following section outlines a roadmap of the manuals that helps you at each stage of the configuration process. Under each stage, we point you to the manual or manuals that is helpful to you.

**Stage 1: Using the Switch for the First Time**

**Pertinent Documentation:** *Getting Started Guide*  
*Release Notes*

A hard-copy *Getting Started Guide* is included with your switch; this guide provides all the information you need to get your switch up and running the first time. This guide provides information on unpacking the switch, rack mounting the switch, installing modules, unlocking access control, setting the switch’s IP address, and setting up a password. It also includes succinct overview information on fundamental aspects of the switch, such as hardware LEDs, the software directory structure, CLI conventions, and web-based management.

At this time you have to also familiarize yourself with the *Release Notes* that accompanied your switch. This document includes important information on feature limitations that are not included in other user guides.

**Stage 2: Gaining Familiarity with Basic Switch Functions**

**Pertinent Documentation:** *Hardware Users Guide*  
*Switch Management Guide*

Once you have your switch up and running, you begin to understand the basic aspects of its hard ware and software. Information about switch hardware is provided in the platform-specific *Hardware Users Guide*. This guide provide specifications, illustrations, and descriptions of all hardware components—chassis, power supplies, Chassis Management Modules (CMMs), Network Interface (NI) modules, uplink modules, stacking modules, and cooling fans. It also includes steps for common procedures, such as removing and installing switch components.

The *Switch Management Guide* for your switch platform is the primary user guide for the basic software features on a single switch. This guide contains information on the switch directory structure, basic file and directory utilities, switch access security, SNMP, and web-based management. It is recommended that you read this guide before connecting your switch to the network.

**Stage 3: Integrating the Switch Into a Network**

**Pertinent Documentation:** *Network Configuration Guide*

When you are ready to connect your switch to the network, you need to learn how the OmniSwitch implements fundamental software features, such as 802.1Q, VLANs, Spanning Tree, and network routing protocols. The *Network Configuration Guide* for your switch platform contains overview information, procedures and examples on how standard networking technologies are configured in the OmniSwitch.

**Anytime**

The *OmniSwitch CLI Reference Guide* contains comprehensive information on all CLI commands supported by the switch. This guide includes syntax, default, usage, example, related CLI command, and CLI-to-MIB variable mapping information for all CLI commands supported by the switch. Consult this guide anytime during the configuration process to find detailed and specific information on each CLI command.
Related Documentation

User manuals can be downloaded at following


The following are the titles and descriptions of all the related OmniSwitch 6250, 6450 user manuals:

- **OmniSwitch 6250 Getting Started Guide**
  
  Describes the hardware and software procedures for getting an OmniSwitch 6250 switch up and running. Also provides information on fundamental aspects of OmniSwitch software and stacking architecture.

- **OmniSwitch 6250 Hardware Users Guide**
  
  Complete technical specifications and procedures for all OmniSwitch 6250 chassis, power supplies, and fans. Also includes comprehensive information on assembling and managing stacked configurations.

- **OmniSwitch 6450 Getting Started Guide**
  
  Describes the hardware and software procedures for getting an OmniSwitch 6450 switch up and running. Also provides information on fundamental aspects of OmniSwitch software and stacking architecture.

- **OmniSwitch 6450 Hardware Users Guide**
  
  Complete technical specifications and procedures for all OmniSwitch 6450 chassis, power supplies, and fans. Also includes comprehensive information on assembling and managing stacked configurations.

- **OmniSwitch 6250/6450 CLI Reference Guide**
  
  Complete reference to all CLI commands supported on the OmniSwitch 6250, 6450. Includes syntax definitions, default values, examples, usage guidelines and CLI-to-MIB variable mappings.

- **OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Switch Management Guide**
  
  Includes procedures for readying an individual switch for integration into a network. Topics include the software directory architecture, image rollback protections, authenticated switch access, managing switch files, system configuration, using SNMP, and using web management software (WebView).

- **OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide**
  
  Includes network configuration procedures and descriptive information on all the major software features and protocols included in the base software package. Chapters cover Layer 2 information (Ethernet and VLAN configuration), Layer 3 information (routing protocols, such as RIP), security options (authenticated VLANs), Quality of Service (QoS), and link aggregation.

- **OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Transceivers Guide**
  
  Includes information on Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFPs) and 10 Gbps Small Form Factor Pluggables (XFPs) transceivers.

- **Technical Tips, Field Notices**
  
  Includes information published by Alcatel-Lucent’s Customer Support group.
• **AOS Release 6.6.4 Release Notes**

  Includes critical Open Problem Reports, feature exceptions, and other important information on the features supported in the current release and any limitations to their support.
**User Manual CD**

Some products are shipped with documentation included on a User Manual CD that accompanies the switch. This CD also includes documentation for other Alcatel-Lucent data enterprise products.

All products are shipped with a Product Documentation Card that provides details for downloading documentation for all OmniSwitch and other Alcatel-Lucent data enterprise products.

All documentation is in PDF format and requires the Adobe Acrobat Reader program for viewing. Acrobat Reader freeware is available at www.adobe.com.

---

**Note.** In order to take advantage of the documentation CD’s global search feature, it is recommended that you select the option for *searching PDF files* before downloading Acrobat Reader freeware.

---

To verify that you are using Acrobat Reader with the global search option, look for the following button in the toolbar:

![Acrobat Reader global search button]

---

**Note.** When printing pages from the documentation PDFs, de-select Fit to Page if it is selected in your print dialog. Otherwise pages may print with slightly smaller margins.

---

**Technical Support**

An Alcatel-Lucent service agreement brings your company the assurance of 7x24 no-excuses technical support. You will also receive regular software updates to maintain and maximize your Alcatel-Lucent product’s features and functionality and on-site hardware replacement through our global network of highly qualified service delivery partners. Additionally, with 24-hour-a-day access to Alcatel-Lucent’s Service and Support web page, you’ll be able to view and update any case (open or closed) that you have reported to Alcatel-Lucent’s technical support, open a new case or access helpful release notes, technical bulletins, and manuals. For more information on Alcatel-Lucent’s Service Programs, see our web page at service.esd.alcatel-lucent.com, call us at 1-800-995-2696, or email us at esd.support@alcatel-lucent.com.

---

**Documentation Feedback**

Alcatel-Lucent values comments on the quality and usefulness of the documentation. To send comments on the OmniSwitch documentation use the following email address: feedback.osdocs@alcatel-lucent.com. For document identification it's helpful to include the Document Title, Part Number and Revision (which can be found on the title page) with any comments.
1 CMM Commands

The Chassis Management Module (CMM) CLI commands allow you to manage switch software files in the working directory, the certified directory, and the running configuration.

MIB information for the CMM commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1Chassis.mib
  **Module**: ALCATEL-IND1-CHASSIS-MIB

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1ConfigMgr.mib
  **Module**: ALCATEL-IND1-CONFIG-MGR-MIB DEFINITIONS

A summary of available commands is listed here:

reload
reload working
copy running-config working
write memory
copy working certified
copy working certified
copy flash-synchro
takeover
show running-directory
show reload
show microcode
show microcode history
show usb statistics
usb
usb auto-copy
usb disaster-recovery
mount
umount
reload

Reboots the CMM to its startup software configuration.

```
reload [primary | secondary] [with-fabric] [in [hours:] minutes | at hour:minute [month day | day month]]
```

```
reload [primary | secondary] [with-fabric] cancel
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **primary | secondary**: Reboot the primary or secondary CMM to its startup software configuration. If the primary CMM is already running the startup version, a primary reboot results in a secondary takeover.

- **in [hours:] minutes**: Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of the software to take effect in the specified minutes or hours and minutes within the next 24 hours.

- **at hour:minute**: Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of the software to take place at the specified time using a 24-hour clock. If you do not specify the month and day, the reload takes place at the specified time on the current day provided the specified time is later than the time when the CLI command is issued. If the specified time is earlier than the current time, the reload takes place on the following day.

- **month day | day month**: The name of the month and the number of the day for the scheduled reload. Specify a month name and the day number. It is unimportant if the month or day is first. See examples below for further explanation.

- **cancel**: Cancels a pending time delayed reboot.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command causes the specified CMM to reboot. If no CMM is specified, the primary CMM reboots.

- If a reload command is issued, and another reload is currently scheduled, a message appears informing the user of the next reload time and asks for confirmation to change to the new reload time.

- If the switch has a redundant CMM and the primary CMM is rebooted, the switch fails over to the secondary CMM. For more information on CMM failover, see “Managing CMM Directories” in the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Switch Management Guide.

- If the switch is part of a stacked configuration consisting of three or more switches, the next switch in “idle” mode becomes the secondary CMM, and the original primary CMM becomes “idle.” For more information on stacks, see “Managing Stacks” in the appropriate Hardware Users Guide. The cancel keyword stops a pending reboot.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

**Examples**

- -> reload
- -> reload primary
- -> reload primary in 15:25
- -> reload primary at 15:25 august 10
- -> reload primary at 15:25 10 august

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **reload working**  
  Immediate primary CMM reboot to the working software configuration without secondary CMM takeover.

**MIB Objects**

- chasEntPhysicalTable
  - csEntPhysicalIndex
  - chasEntPhysAdminStatus
- chasControlRedundantTable
  - chasControlDelayedRebootTimer
reload working

Immediately reboots the primary CMM from the working directory. There is no CMM fail over during this reboot, causing a loss of switch functionality during the reboot. All NIs reboot as well, including the secondary CMM.

reload working {rollback-timeout minutes | no rollback-timeout} [in [hours:] minutes | at hour:minute]

Syntax Definitions

rollback-timeout minutes

Sets a timeout period, in minutes. The switch immediately reboots from the working directory and then at the end of this time period, automatically reboots again from the certified directory. The range is 1–15.

no rollback-timeout

Specifies no timeout to rollback. If the command is issued with this keyword, then the switch continues to run from the working directory until manually rebooted.

in [hours:] minutes

Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of the working directory to take effect in the specified minutes or hours and minutes within the next 24 hours.

at hour:minute

Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of the working directory to take place at the specified time using a 24-hour clock. If you do not specify the month and day, the reload takes place at the specified time on the current day provided the specified time is later than the time when the CLI command is issued. If the specified time is earlier than the current time, the reload takes place on the following day.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• This command is used to reload the primary CMM from the working directory as opposed to the certified CMM. The working directory reload takes place immediately unless a time frame is set using the in or at keywords.

• The in or at keywords allow you to schedule a working reload sometime in the future. A schedule working reboot is called an activate.

• If a reload or an immediate working reload is initiated before a scheduled activate is enacted, a message appears displaying the number of seconds until the scheduled activate and if it has to be overridden.

• If a timeout is set, the switch reboots again after the set number of minutes, from the certified directory. The reboot can be halted by issuing a cancel order as described in the reload command.
• If the switch is a part of a stacked configuration, using this command synchronizes the working directories of all the switches in the stack to the working directory of the primary CMM switch.

**Examples**

-> reload working rollback-timeout 5
-> reload working no rollback-timeout
-> reload working no rollback-timeout in 50
-> reload working rollback-timeout 10 at 12:50

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

reload  
Reboots the CMM to its startup software configuration.

**MIB Objects**

chasControlModuleTable
  csEntPhysicalIndex
  chasControlActivateTimeout
copy running-config working

Copies the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory.

[configure] copy running-config working

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is used to copy the changes made using the CLI commands from the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory. A trap is raised to enforce a poll whenever a configuration file is saved. The configuration changes that are not committed are not detected by the switch until **write memory** or **copy running-config working** is applied.

- This command is only valid if the switch is running from the working directory. Use the **show running-directory** command to check from where the switch is running.

- This command performs the same function as the **write memory** command.

**Note.** The saved **boot.cfg** file is overwritten if the **takeover** command is executed after the **copy running-config working** or **write memory** commands, in an OmniSwitch set up with redundant CMMs.

**Examples**

-> configure copy running-config working

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

write memory  
Copies the running primary RAM version of the CMM software to the working primary flash.

copy flash-synchro  
Copies the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the startup secondary flash version of the CMM software.

MIB Objects

chasControlModuleTable
  csEntPhysicalIndex
  chasControlVersionMngt
write memory

Copies the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory.

[configure] write memory

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to copy the changes made using the CLI commands from the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory. A trap is raised to enforce a poll whenever a configuration file is saved. The configuration changes that are not committed are not detected by the switch until write memory or copy running-config working is applied.

- This command is only valid if the switch is running from the working directory. Use the show running-directory command to check from where the switch is running.

- This command performs the same function as the copy running-config working command.

Note. The saved boot.cfg file is overwritten if the takeover command is executed after the copy running-config working or write memory commands, in an OmniSwitch set up with redundant CMMs.

Examples

- configure write memory
- write memory

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- copy running-config working
  Copies the running primary RAM version of the CMM software to the working primary flash. Or copy the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the working primary flash.

- copy flash-synchro
  Copies the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the startup secondary flash version of the CMM software.
MIB Objects

configManager
  configWriteMemory
  configSaveSucceededTrapReason
copy working certified

Copies the working directory version of the CMM software to the certified directory, on the primary CMM. This command also allows you to synchronize the primary and secondary CMMs.

[configure] copy working certified [flash-synchro]

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command is used to overwrite the contents of the certified directory with the contents of the working directory. This has to be done only if the contents of the working directory have been verified as the best version of the CMM files.

- The flash-synchro keyword, when used with the copy certified working command, synchronizes the files between the primary and secondary CMMs by overwriting the contents of the secondary CMM certified directory with the contents of the primary CMM certified directory. If the switch is part of a stacked configuration, all switches in the stack are updated with the primary CMM files.

- In order for this command to work, the amount of free space in flash must equal the size of the files being copied. If there isn’t enough free space, the copy attempt fails and an error message is generated. Only image files, the boot.cfg file, and the certs.pem file has to be kept in the working directory.

- This command does not work if the switch is running from the certified directory. To view where the switch is running from, see the show running-directory command.

Examples

- -> copy working certified
- -> copy working certified flash-synchro

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **copy working certified**  
  Copies the running primary RAM version of the CMM software to the working primary flash. Or copy the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the working primary flash.

- **copy flash-synchro**  
  Copies the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the startup secondary flash version of the CMM software.

**MIB Objects**

- chasControlModuleTable
- csEntPhysicalIndex
- chasControlVersionMngt
**copy flash-synchro**

Copies the certified directory version of the primary CMM software to the certified directory of the secondary CMM.

```plaintext
[configure] copy flash-synchro
```

**Syntax Definitions**
N/A

**Defaults**
N/A

**Platforms Supported**
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is used to synchronize the certified directories of the primary and secondary CMMs. The two CMMs must be in synchronization if a fail over occurs, otherwise switch performance is lost.
- If the switch is part of stackable configuration, all switches in the stack are updated with the primary CMM files.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> copy flash-synchro
-> configure copy flash-synchro
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **copy working certified**
  
  Copies the running primary RAM version of the CMM software to the working primary flash. Or copies the startup primary flash version of the CMM software to the working primary flash.

- **copy working certified**
  
  Copies the working primary flash version of the CMM software to certified primary flash. Or copies the working primary flash version of the CMM software to startup secondary flash.

**MIB Objects**

chasControlModuleTable
  csEntPhysicalIndex
  chasControlVersionMngt
takeover

The current secondary CMM assumes the role of primary CMM.

takeover

Syntax Definitions

with-fabric Perform a complete CMM reload.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• This command causes the secondary CMM to take over the functions of the primary CMM. After this command, the old primary CMM is the new secondary CMM.

• Before issuing the takeover command, be sure that the secondary CMM has all software (that is, image and configuration files) required to continue CMM operations.

• For information on synchronizing the primary and secondary CMM software before issuing the takeover command, see the copy flash-synchro command.

• When the CMM modules switch primary and secondary roles, the console session to the new primary CMM is disconnected. To continue managing the switch, be sure that you have physical connections to both CMMs or local access to the switch in order to move your Ethernet or serial cable from one CMM to the other.

• This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

• If the switch is part of an a stackable configuration consisting of three or more switches, the next switch in “idle” mode becomes the secondary CMM, and the original primary CMM becomes “idle.” For more information on stacks, see “Managing Stacks” in the Hardware Users Guide.

Note. The saved boot.cfg file is overwritten if the takeover command is executed after the copy running-config working or write memory commands, in an OmniSwitch set up with redundant CMMs. Refer to the “NIs Reload On Takeover” description on page 1-16 for more information on the takeover command and redundant management modules.

Examples

- > takeover
- > takeover with-fabric
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Command**

`reload` Reboots the CMM to its startup software configuration.

**MIB Objects**

- `chasEntPhysicalTable`
  - `csEntPhysicalIndex`
  - `chasEntPhysAdminStatus`
**show running-directory**

Shows the directory from where the switch was booted.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Once a switch has booted and is running, it runs either from the working or certified directory. If running from the certified, changes made to the running configuration using CLI commands cannot be saved. A switch must be running from the working directory in order to save the current running configuration.

- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

**Examples**

```shell
-> show running-directory
```

**output definitions**

- **Running CMM**: The CMM currently controlling the switch, either PRIMARY or SECONDARY.
- **CMM Mode**: Displays whether the primary and secondary CMMs are synchronized. In the case that there is no secondary CMM, MONO-CMM-CHASSIS is shown.
- **Current CMM Slot**: The slot number of the primary CMM.
- **Running Configuration**: Where the switch is running from, either WORKING or CERTIFIED. A switch running from the certified directory is unable to manipulate files in the directory structure.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certify/Restore Status</td>
<td>Indicates if the CM has been certified (that is, the Working directory matches the Certified directory).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Between CMMs</td>
<td>Displays whether the Working and Certified directories are the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIs Reload On Takeover</td>
<td>Displays how many Network Interface (NI) modules or switches in a stack is reloaded in the event of a management module takeover. Options include NONE, ALL, or a list of specific NIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacks Reload on Takeover</td>
<td>Displays how many Network Interface (NI) modules or switches in a stack is reloaded in the event of a management module takeover. Options include NONE, ALL, or a list of specific NIs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Certify/Restore Status

Indicates if the CM has been certified (that is, the Working directory matches the Certified directory).

Flash Between CMMs

Displays whether the Working and Certified directories are the same.

NIs Reload On Takeover

Displays how many Network Interface (NI) modules or switches in a stack is reloaded in the event of a management module takeover. Options include NONE, ALL, or a list of specific NIs.

If there are no unsaved configuration changes and the flash directories on both the primary and secondary management modules have been synchronized via the *copy flash-synchro* command, no NIs is reloaded if a management module takeover occurs. As a result, data flow is not interrupted on the NIs during the takeover.

If a configuration change is made to one or more NI modules (for example, a VLAN is configured on several different interfaces), and the changes are not saved via the *write memory* command, the corresponding NIs are automatically reload if a management module takeover occurs. Data flow on the affected NIs is interrupted until the reload is complete. Note that the NIs reload whether or not the flash synchronization status shows SYNCHRONIZED. This is because the unsaved changes have occurred in the running configuration (that is, RAM), and have not been written to the flash directory’s configuration file. In this case, a list of only the affected NIs displays in the table output (for example, 1 6 9 12).

If the flash directories on the primary and secondary management modules are not synchronized (for example, a *copy flash-synchro* command has not been issued recently), all NIs are reloaded automatically if a management module takeover occurs. Data flow is interrupted on all NIs until the reload is complete.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **reload**  Reboots the CMM to its startup software configuration.
- **write memory**  Copies the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory.
- **copy flash-synchro**  Copies the certified directory version of the primary CMM software to the certified directory of the secondary CMM.

MIB Objects

- `chasControlModuleTable`
- `chasControlRunningVersion`
- `chasControlActivateTimeout`
- `chasControlVersionMgmt`
- `chasControlDelayedActivateTimer`
- `chasControlCertifyStatus`
- `chasControlSynchronizationStatus`
show reload

Shows the status of any time delayed reboot(s) that are pending on the switch.

show reload [status]

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- It is possible to preset a reboot on a CMM by using the `reload` command. If this is done, use the `show reload` command to see when the next scheduled reboot occurs.

- If the `reload working` command was used, and a rollback timeout was set, the time the rollback occurs is shown using the `show reload` command.

- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

**Examples**

```
-> show reload status
Primary Control Module Reload Status: No Reboot Scheduled,
Secondary Control Module Reload Status: No Reboot Scheduled
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `reload` Reboots the primary or secondary CMM to its startup software configuration.

- `reload working` Immediate primary CMM reboot to the working software configuration without secondary CMM takeover.
show microcode

Displays microcode versions installed on the switch.

show microcode [working | certified | loaded]

**Syntax Definitions**

- **working**
  Specifies the switch’s working directory; only microcode information from the working directory is displayed.

- **certified**
  Specifies the switch’s certified directory; only microcode information from the certified directory is displayed.

- **loaded**
  Specifies that only loaded (that is, currently-active) microcode versions is displayed. Idle microcode versions is not displayed.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If no additional parameters are entered (that is, `working`, `certified`, or `loaded`), microcode information for the running configuration is displayed.

- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

**Examples**

```
  -> show microcode
  Package           Release     Size     Description
  -----------------+---------------+--------+-----------------------------------
  Jbase.img         6.1.1.403.R01 10520989 Alcatel-Lucent Base Software
  Jos.img           6.1.1.403.R01  1828255 Alcatel-Lucent OS
  Jadvrout.img      6.1.1.403.R01  1359435 Alcatel-Lucent Advanced Routing
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>File name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release</td>
<td>Version number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>File size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>File description.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

`show microcode history` Displays the archive history for microcode versions installed on the switch.
**show microcode history**

Displays the archive history for microcode versions installed on the switch.

```
show microcode history [working | certified]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>working</td>
<td>The history for the working directory’s microcode is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certified</td>
<td>The history for the certified directory’s microcode is displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If no additional parameters are entered (that is, `working` or `certified`), the microcode history for the running directory is displayed.

**Examples**

```
-> show microcode history
Archive Created 8/27/05 23:45:00
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show microcode`  
  Displays microcode versions installed on the switch.
usb

Enables access to the device connected to the USB port.

`usb {enable | disable}`

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Must use an Alcatel-Lucent certified USB device.
- If a Alcatel-Lucent certified USB device is connected after enabling the USB interface, the device is automatically mounted as `/uflash`.
- Once mounted, common file and directory commands can be used for file management.

### Examples

```bash
-> usb enable
-> cp /flash/working/boot.cfg /uflash/boot.cfg
-> ls /uflash
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **usb auto-copy**  
  Allows backup image files from the USB device to be automatically copied to the `/flash/working` directory on the switch immediately after the USB device is connected

### MIB Objects

- `systemServices`  
  `systemServicesUsbEnable`
usb auto-copy

Upgrades the image files from the USB device to the /flash/working directory on the switch immediately after the USB device is connected.

```
usb auto-copy {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The USB device must contain the proper file structure and image files mentioned below and the USB root directory must contain a signature file named aossignature. The aossignature file can be a blank text file transferred to the switch.

- This operation enables all of the image files from the /uflash/6250/working or /uflash/6450/working, based upon the platform performing the operation, to be copied to the /flash/working directory and then reboot the switch.

- If the auto-copy is successful, the auto-copy feature is disabled before rebooting the switch and must be re-enabled by the administrator for the next auto-copy process to execute. This prevents running the same auto-copy multiple times.

**Examples**

```
-> usb auto-copy enable
-> usb auto-copy disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

usb
Enables access to the device connected to the USB interface.

MIB Objects

systemServices

  systemServicesUsbAutoCopyEnable
**usb disaster-recovery**

Enables the disaster-recovery access to the USB device connected to the USB port when the switch is unable to boot properly.

```
usb disaster-recovery {enable | disable}
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The USB device must contain the proper file structure and image files mentioned below.

- If miniboot is unable to load AOS from the KFos.img file then the disaster-recovery operation begins. The disaster recovery operation formats the switch flash, copy all of the files from the `/uflash/6250/certified` or `/uflash/6450/certified` directory, based upon the platform performing the operation, to the `/flash/certified` directory and reboot the switch.

- Disaster recovery has to be run on a standalone unit so that it does not affect any other units in a stack.

- A minimum 6.6.3 version of `uboot/miniboot` is required.

**Examples**

```
-> usb disaster-recovery enable
-> usb disaster-recovery disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

usb
Enables access to the device connected to the USB interface.

show usb statistics
Displays the status USB setting and features.

MIB Objects

systemServices

  systemServicesUsbDisasterRecoveryEnable
mount

Mounts a USB device on /uflash.

```
mount [/uflash]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `/uflash` The name of the file-system to mount.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Once the USB device is mounted most file and directory commands associated with the /flash file system can be used with /uflash such as: mkdir, rmdir, cd, rm, cp, ls.

**Examples**

```
-> mount /uflash
-> ls /uflash
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `umount` Unmounts the /uflash file system from AOS.

**MIB Objects**

- `systemServicesAction`
- `systemServicesArg1`
**umount**

Unmounts the /uflash file system from AOS.

`umount /uflash`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command unmounts the USB drive and has to be used prior to unplugging the USB drive to prevent possible data corruption.

**Examples**

`-> umount /uflash`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

`mount` Mounts the /uflash file system from AOS.

**MIB Objects**

`systemServicesAction`

`systemServicesArg1`
show usb statistics

Displays the status USB setting and features.

show usb statistics

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show usb statistics
USB: Disabled
USB auto-copy: Enabled
USB disaster-recovery: Disabled
/uflash is not mounted

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USB</td>
<td>Status of USB device interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB auto-copy</td>
<td>Status of USB auto-copy feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB disaster-recovery</td>
<td>Status of USB auto-copy feature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/uflash</td>
<td>Whether the USB device is mounted or unmounted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>usb</td>
<td>Enables access to the device connected to the USB interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usb auto-copy</td>
<td>Allows backup files from the USB device to be automatically copied to the /flash/working directory on the switch immediately after the USB device is connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usb disaster-recovery</td>
<td>Enables the disaster-recovery access to the USB device connected to the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Chassis Management and Monitoring Commands

Chassis Management and Monitoring commands allow you to configure and view hardware-related operations on the switch. Topics include basic system information, as well as Network Interface (NI) module and chassis management.

**Additional Information.** Refer to your separate *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Hardware Users Guide* for detailed information on chassis components as well as managing and monitoring hardware-related functions.

MIB information for the Chassis Management and Monitoring commands is as follows:

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1Chassis.mib
  **Module:** ALCATEL-IND1-CHASSIS-MIB

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1System.MIB
  **Module:** ALCATEL-IND1-SYSTEM-MIB

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1StackManager.MIB
  **Module:** ALCATEL-IND1-STACK-MANAGER-MIB
A summary of available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Commands</th>
<th>system contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>system name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>system location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>system date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>system time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>system time-and-date synchro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>system timezone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>system daylight savings time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>update lanpower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reload ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reload all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reload pass-through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>power ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>temp-threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stack set slot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stack set slot mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stack clear slot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hash-control mode fdb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Commands</th>
<th>show system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show hardware info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show chassis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show cmm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show module long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show module status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show fan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show stack topology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show stack status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show stack mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show hash-control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licensing Commands</th>
<th>license apply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>license remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>license unlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show license info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show license file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**system contact**

Specifies the administrative contact of the switch. An administrative contact is the person or department in charge of the switch. If a contact is specified, users can easily find the appropriate network administrator if they have questions or comments about the switch.

```
 system contact text_string
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`text_string` The administrative contact being specified for the switch. The system contact can range from 1 to 254 characters in length. Text strings that include spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks. For example, “Jean Smith Ext. 477 jsmith@company.com”.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> system contact "Jean Smith Ext. 477 jsmith@company.com"
-> system contact engineering-test@company.com
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `system name` Modifies the current system name of the switch.
- `system location` Specifies the current physical location of the switch.
- `show system` Displays the basic system information for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `system` systemContact
**system name**

Modifies the current system name of the switch. The system name can be any simple, user-defined text description for the switch.

```plaintext
system name text_string
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `text_string` The new system name. The system name can range from 1 to 254 characters in length. Text strings that include spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks. For example, “OmniSwitch 6250”.

---

**Defaults**

By default, the system name is set to ‘VxTarget’.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The OmniSwitch can be configured with a DHCP Client interface that allows the switch to obtain the system name (DHCP Option-12) from a DHCP server dynamically. The user-defined system name configuration (through CLI, WebView, SNMP) always gets priority over the DHCP server values.

For more information on DHCP client options, refer to the “Configuring DHCP” chapter of the *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide*.

**Examples**

- `-> system name "OmniSwitch 6250"
- `-> system name OS-6250`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `system contact` Specifies the administrative contact details of the switch (for example, an individual or a department).
- `system location` Specifies the current physical location of the switch.
- `show system` Displays the basic system information for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `system` `systemName`
system location

Specifies the current physical location of the switch. If you need to determine the location of the switch from a remote site, entering a system location can be useful.

system location text_string

Syntax Definitions

text_string

The physical location of the switch. For example, TestLab. The system location can range from 1 to 254 characters in length. Text strings that include spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks. For example, “NMS Test Lab”.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

- -> system location "NMS Test Lab"
- -> system location TestLab

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced

Related Commands

system contact

Specifies the administrative contact of the switch (for example, an individual or a department).

system name

Modifies the current system name of the switch.

show system

Displays the basic system information for the switch.

MIB Objects

system

systemLocation
system date

Displays or modifies the current system date of the switch.

`system date [mm/dd/yyyy]`

**Syntax Definitions**

`mm/dd/yyyy`  
The new date being specified for the system. Enter the date in the following format: `mm/dd/yyyy`, where `mm` is the month, `dd` is the day, and `yyyy` is the year. For example, `08/08/2005`.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If you do not specify a new system date in the command line, the current system date is displayed.
- For more information on setting time zone parameters (for example, Daylight Savings Time), refer to the `system timezone` command on page 2-9.

**Examples**

```
-> system date 08/08/2005
-> system date
08/08/2005
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `system time`  
  Displays or modifies the current system time of the switch.
- `system timezone`  
  Displays or modifies the time zone for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `systemServices`  
  - `systemServicesDate`
system time

Displays or modifies the current system time of the switch.

system time [hh:mm:ss]

Syntax Definitions

hh:mm:ss The new time being specified for the system. To set this value, enter the current time in 24-hour format, where \textit{hh} is the hour, \textit{mm} is the minutes, and \textit{ss} is the seconds. For example, \textbf{14:30:00}.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a new system time in the command line, the current system time is displayed.

Examples

- > system time 14:30:00
- > system time
15:48:08

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

system date Displays or modifies the current system date of the switch.

system timezone Displays or modifies the time zone for the switch.

MIB Objects

systemServices

systemServicesTime
**system time-and-date synchro**

Synchronizes the time and date settings between primary and secondary Chassis Management Module (CMM).

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The `system time-and-date synchro` command applies only to switches with redundant CMM configurations.

- Synchronizing date and time settings is an important step in providing effective CMM failover for switches in redundant configurations. Be sure to periodically synchronize the primary and secondary CMMs using this command.

- For detailed redundancy information refer to “Managing Stacks” in addition to “Managing CMM Directory Content” in the *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Switch Management Guide*.

**Examples**

`-> system time-and-date synchro`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `copy flash-synchro` Copies the certified directory version of the primary CMM software to the certified directory of the secondary CMM.

**MIB Objects**

- `systemServices`
**system timezone**

Displays or modifies the time zone for the switch.

```plaintext
system timezone [timezone_abbrev | offset_value | time_notation]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **timezone_abbrev**
  Specifies a time zone for the switch and sets the system clock to run on UTC or GMT. Refer to the table in the “Usage Guidelines” section for a list of supported time zones. If you specify a time zone abbreviation, the hours offset from UTC is automatically calculated by the switch.

- **offset_value**
  Specifies the number of hours offset from UTC. Values can range from -13 through +12. The switch automatically enables UTC. If you do not want your system clock to run on UTC, enter the offset value as ‘+0’. This sets UTC to run on the local time.

- **time_notation**
  Specifies a non-integer time-notation offset for areas that are offset from UTC by increments of 15, 30, or 45 minutes (for example, 05:30).

### Defaults

By default, the timezone is set to ‘GMT’.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- To view the current time zone for the switch, enter the command `system timezone`.

- If Daylight Saving Time (DST), also referred to as summertime, is enabled, the clock automatically sets the default DST parameters for the local time zone. See “`system daylight savings time`” on page 2-12.

- The OmniSwitch can be configured with a DHCP Client interface that allows the switch to dynamically obtain the time zone (DHCP Option-2) from a DHCP server. The user-defined time zone configuration (through CLI, WebView, SNMP) always gets priority over the DHCP server values. For more information on DHCP client options, refer to the “Configuring DHCP” chapter of the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide.

- Refer to the following table for a list of supported time zone abbreviations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Hours from UTC</th>
<th>DST Start</th>
<th>DST End</th>
<th>DST Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nzst</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>+12:00</td>
<td>1st Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>3rd Sunday in Mar. at 3:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zp11</td>
<td>No standard name</td>
<td>+11:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aest</td>
<td>Australia East</td>
<td>+10:00</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Mar. at 3:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gst</td>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>+10:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Hours from UTC</td>
<td>DST Start</td>
<td>DST End</td>
<td>DST Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acst</td>
<td>Australia Central Time</td>
<td>+09:30</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Mar. at 3:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jst</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>+09:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kst</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>+09:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awst</td>
<td>Australia West</td>
<td>+08:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zp8</td>
<td>China; Manila, Philippines</td>
<td>+08:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zp7</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>+07:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zp6</td>
<td>No standard name</td>
<td>+06:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zp5</td>
<td>No standard name</td>
<td>+05:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zp4</td>
<td>No standard name</td>
<td>+04:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msk</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>+03:00</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Mar. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eet</td>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>+02:00</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Mar. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cet</td>
<td>Central Europe</td>
<td>+01:00</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Mar. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>met</td>
<td>Middle Europe</td>
<td>+01:00</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Mar. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bst</td>
<td>British Standard Time</td>
<td>+00:00</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Mar. at 1:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet</td>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>+00:00</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Mar. at 1:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 3:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmt</td>
<td>Greenwich Mean Time</td>
<td>+00:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wat</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>-01:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zm2</td>
<td>No standard name</td>
<td>-02:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zm3</td>
<td>No standard name</td>
<td>-03:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nst</td>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>-03:30</td>
<td>1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ast</td>
<td>Atlantic Standard Time</td>
<td>-04:00</td>
<td>1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>est</td>
<td>Eastern Standard Time</td>
<td>-05:00</td>
<td>1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cst</td>
<td>Central Standard Time</td>
<td>-06:00</td>
<td>1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mst</td>
<td>Mountain Standard Time</td>
<td>-07:00</td>
<td>1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pst</td>
<td>Pacific Standard Time</td>
<td>-08:00</td>
<td>2nd Sunday in Mar. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1st Sunday in Nov. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akst</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>-09:00</td>
<td>1st Sunday in Apr. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Last Sunday in Oct. at 2:00 a.m.</td>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hst</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>-10:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zm11</td>
<td>No standard name</td>
<td>-11:00</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
<td>No default</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

-> system timezone mst
-> system timezone -7
-> system timezone +0
-> system timezone +12
-> system timezone 12
-> system timezone 05:30
-> system timezone 00:00 hour from UTC

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

system date Displays or modifies the current system date of the switch.
system time Displays or modifies the current system time of the switch.

MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesTimezone
  systemServicesTimezoneStartWeek
  systemServicesTimezoneStartDay
  systemServicesTimezoneStartMonth
  systemServicesTimezoneStartTime
  systemServicesTimezoneOffset
  systemServicesTimezoneEndWeek
  systemServicesTimezoneEndDay
  systemServicesTimezoneEndMonth
  systemServicesTimezoneEndTime
  systemServicesEnableDST
**system daylight savings time**

Enables or disabled Daylight Savings Time (DST) on the switch.

```
system daylight savings time [{enable | disable} \ start \ {week} \ {day} \ in \ {month} \ at \ \{hh:mm\} \ end \ \{week\} \ \{day\} \ in \ \{month\} \ at \ \{hh:mm\} \ [by \ min]]
```

### Syntax Definitions

**enable**

Enables DST. The switch clock automatically adjusts for DST as specified by one of the default time zones or by the specifications set with the system daylight savings time start command.

**disable**

Disables DST. The switch clock does not change for DST.

**start**

For non-default time zone, specify the `week`, `day`, `month`, and `hour` for DST to start. (Specify the `week`, `day`, `month`, and `hour` for DST to end.)

**end**

For non-default time zone, if you specify the `week`, `day`, `month`, and `hour` for DST to end, you have to specify the `week`, `day`, `month`, and `hour` for DST to end.

**week**

Indicate whether first, second, third, fourth, or last.

**day**

Indicate whether Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday.

**month**

Indicate whether January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, or December.

**hh:mm**

Use two digits between 00 and 23 to indicate hour. Use two digits between 00 and 59 to indicate minutes. Use as for a 24 hour clock.

**by min**

Use two digits to indicate the number of minutes switch clock will be offset for DST. The range is from 00 to 50.

### Defaults

- By default, DST is disabled.
- Unless a different value is set with the **by** syntax, the system clock offsets one hour for DST.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If your timezone shows a default value in the DST Start and DST End columns of the “Time Zone and DST Information Table” found in Chapter 2, “Managing System Files,” of the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Switch Management Guide, you do not need to set a start and end time. Your switch clock automatically adjusts for DST as shown in the table.

- You must enable DST whether you use a default DST timezone or if you specify your offset using the **daylight savings time start** syntax.
**Examples**

- `-> system daylight savings time enable`
- `-> system daylight savings time disable`
- `-> system daylight savings time start first Sunday in May at 23:00 end last Sunday in November at 10:00`
- `-> system daylight savings time start first Sunday in May at 23:00 end last Sunday in November at 10:00 by 45`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `system time` Displays or modifies the current system time of the switch.
- `system timezone` Displays or modifies the timezone for the switch.
- `system date` Displays or modifies the current system date of the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `systemServices`
  - `systemServicesTimezone`
  - `systemServicesEnableDST`
**update**

Updates the versions of Uboot, FPGA, BootROM, or Miniboot. Refer to the Release Notes and any available Upgrade Instructions for the new release before performing this type of update on the switch.

```
update {uboot {cmm | ni {all | slot}} uboot-miniboot | fpga cmm | bootrom {all | slot} | [default | backup] miniboot [all | slot] }
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `uboot` Updates the Uboot version.
- `ni` Specifies that the update is performed for the NI Module.
- `all` Specifies that the update is performed for all slots within a chassis or all switches within a stack.
- `slot` Specifies the number of the NI module within a chassis or the switch number within a stack for which the update is performed.
- `uboot-miniboot` Updates the Uboot and the miniboot version on all available slots on all available switches within a stack.
- `miniboot` Updates the miniboot version.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When performing an update, it is important that the correct update file is used and that the file is located in the `/flash` directory on the switch. Specifying the wrong file can affect the operation of the switch.

- A different update file is required depending on the type of switch and the type of update. The following table provides a list of the required update files:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Update Type</th>
<th>Update File</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OmniSwitch 6250, 6450</td>
<td>Uboot</td>
<td>kfu-boot.bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miniboot</td>
<td>kfminiboot.bs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uboot and Miniboot</td>
<td>kfu-boot.bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kfminiboot.bs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FPGA</td>
<td>KFpga.upgrade_kit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

-> update uboot 2
-> update uboot-miniboot
-> update fpga cmm
-> update miniboot 3

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

reload all

Reloads all the NIs and CMMs in a chassis.

MIB Objects

systemServices

  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
**update lanpower**

Uploads new firmware to the POE controller. Contact Alcatel-Lucent support representative before using this command.

```
update lanpower {lanpower_num | all}
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **lanpower_num**
  - The POE unit number to update.
- **all**
  - Updates all POE units in the switch.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

---

**Examples**

- -> update lanpower 3
- -> update lanpower all

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

- **update**
  - Updates the versions of Uboot, FPGA, BootROM, or Miniboot.
reload ni

Reloads (that is, reboots) a specified NI module.

reload ni [slot] number

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>Optional command syntax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>Slot (that is, switch) number within a stack that represents the NI module to be reloaded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The `reload ni` command reboots only the specified switch. If you use this command on a switch that has a primary CMM role in a stack, it will no longer be primary. Instead, it will be secondary in a two-switch stack and idle in a stack consisting of three or more switches.

**Examples**

`-> reload ni slot 2`
`-> reload ni 2`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `reload all` Reloads all the NIs and CMMs in a chassis.
- `power ni` Turns the power on or off for a specified NI module.
- `show ni` Shows the hardware information and the status for NI modules currently running in the chassis.

**MIB Objects**

- `chasEntPhysicalTable`
  - `chasEntPhysAdminStatus`
  - `reset`
**reload all**

Reloads all NIs and CMMs.

`reload all [in [hours:] minutes | at hour:minute [month day | day month]]`

`reload all cancel`

### Syntax Definitions

- **in [hours:] minutes**
  Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of all modules to take effect in the specified minutes or hours and minutes within the next 24 hours.

- **at hour:minute**
  Optional syntax. Schedules a reload of all modules to take place at the specified time using a 24-hour clock. If you do not specify the month and day, reload takes place at the specified time on the current day provided the specified time is later than the time the CLI command was issued. If the specified time is earlier than the current time, the reload takes place on the following day.

- **month day | day month**
  The name of the month and the number of the day for the scheduled reload. Specify a month name and the day number. It is unimportant if the month or day is first.

- **cancel**
  Cancels a pending time delayed reload.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

`-> reload all`

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **reload ni**  
  Reloads a specific NI module.

- **power ni**  
  Turns the power on or off for a specified NI module.

- **show ni**  
  Shows the hardware information and status for NI modules currently running in the chassis.

**MIB Objects**

- **chasEntPhysicalTable**
  - **chasEntPhysAdminStatus**
  - **reset**
reload pass-through

Reloads a switch in a stacked configuration that has been forced into the pass-through mode. The pass-through mode is a state in which a switch is assigned a slot number that is not available in the current stacked configuration. When a switch is in the pass-through mode, its Ethernet ports are brought down (they cannot pass traffic). However, its stacking ports are fully functional and can pass traffic through to other switches in the stack. In this way, pass-through mode provides a mechanism to prevent the stack ring from being broken.

Note. If a switch is forced into the pass-through mode, the rest of the virtual chassis (stack) is not disrupted. Any elements in the stack not operating in pass-through mode continue to operate normally.

reload pass-through slot-number

Syntax Definitions

slot-number

The virtual chassis slot number of the switch currently in the pass-through mode (1001–1008). For more information on pass-through slot numbering, refer to the “Usage Guidelines” section.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Switches in the pass-through mode are given distinct slot numbers. These slot numbers are not related to their position in the stack. Instead, they are assigned the prefix “100,” followed by the numerical order in which they were forced into pass-through. In other words, if only one switch in a stack is forced into the pass-through mode, it is given the slot number 1001. If multiple switches in a stack are forced into pass-through, the first switch in pass-through is given the slot number 1001, the second switch is given the slot number 1002, the third switch is given the slot number 1003, and so on.

- Before issuing the reload pass-through command, be sure that the corresponding switch has been given a unique saved slot number. The saved slot number is the slot number the switch assumes after it has been rebooted. If the saved slot number is not unique, the switch returns to pass-through mode. To view the current and saved slot numbers for all switches in a stack, use the show stack topology command. To assign a unique saved slot number to a switch before rebooting, use the stack set slot command.

Examples

-> reload pass-through 1001

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **show stack topology** Displays the current operating topology of switches within a stack.
- **stack set slot** Assigns a new saved slot number to a switch in a stacked configuration.

MIB Objects

- **alaStackMgrChassisTable**
- **alaStackMgrSlotNINumber**
- **alaStackMgrCommandAction**
- **reloadPassThru**
power ni

Turns the power on or off for a specified NI module.

**power ni [slot] slot-number**

**no power ni [slot] slot-number**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slot</th>
<th>Optional command syntax.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot-number</td>
<td>The chassis slot number containing the NI module being powered on or off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the **no** form of this command to power off the corresponding switch in a stacked configuration.

**Examples**

- -> power ni slot 1
- -> power ni 7

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reload ni</td>
<td>Reloads a specified NI module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ni</td>
<td>Shows the hardware information and status for NI modules currently running in the chassis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

- chasEntPhysicalTable
  - chasEntPhysAdminStatus
  - powerOn
  - powerOff
temp-threshold

Sets the CPU warning temperature threshold for the switch.

**temp-threshold** temp slot slot-number

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **temp**
  - The new temperature threshold value, in Celsius (0–105; 0–91 on OS6250-P24).

- **slot-number**
  - The chassis slot number for which the CPU warning temperature threshold is set.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>temp</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86 (OS6250-P24)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the **show temperature** command to display the current value for the temperature warning threshold. Do not use the **show health threshold** command as it does not display temperature threshold information.

---

**Examples**

- `temp-threshold 45`
- `temp-threshold 55 slot 2`

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

- **show temperature**
  - Displays the current operating chassis ambient temperature, as well as current temperature threshold settings.

---

**MIB Objects**

- chasChassisTable
  - chasTempThreshold
stack set slot

Sets the saved slot number for a switch in a stacked configuration. The saved slot number is the slot position the switch assumes following a reboot. The stack set slot command also provides syntax for immediately rebooting the corresponding switch.

```
stack set slot slot-number saved-slot saved-slot-number [reload]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot-number**: The current slot position used by the switch (1–8; 1001–1008). The valid slot number range also includes slot positions 1001 through 1008, reserved for switches in pass-through mode.

- **saved-slot-number**: The new (that is, saved) slot number (1–8). The saved slot number is the slot position the switch assumes following a reboot.

- **reload**: Optional command syntax. When reload is entered in the command line, a confirmation prompt is issued. If the user approves the reload, the corresponding switch reboots immediately and the new (saved) slot number takes effect when the switch comes back up barring any pass-through mode conditions, such as duplicate slot numbers.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When the stack set slot command is issued, the new saved slot value is written to the boot.slot.cfg file. This file is located in the /flash directory of the switch and is used when assigning a slot number for the switch during the boot process.

- To avoid duplicate slot numbers within the virtual chassis (that can force one or more switches into pass-through mode), be sure that the saved slot number being configured is not already being used by another switch in the stack. To view the saved slot numbers currently assigned, use the show stack topology command. For detailed information on assigning saved slot numbers, as well as information on pass-through mode, refer to the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Hardware Users Guide.

**Examples**

```
-> stack set slot 2 saved-slot 3
-> stack set slot 1001 saved-slot 4 reload
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**stack clear slot**  
Clears the current saved slot information for a switch within a stacked configuration.

**show stack topology**  
Displays the current operating topology of switches within a stack.

MIB Objects

alaStackMgrChassisTable
  - alaStackMgrSlotNINumber
  - alaStackMgrSavedSlotNINumber
  - alaStackMgrCommandAction
  - alaStackMgrCommandStatus
**stack set slot mode**

Sets the switch to either stackable or standalone mode. The `stack set slot mode` command also provides syntax for immediately rebooting the corresponding switch.

`stack set slot slot-number mode {stackable | standalone} [reload]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot-number</td>
<td>The current slot position used by the switch (1–8; 1001–1008). The valid slot number range also includes slot positions 1001 through 1008, reserved for switches in pass-through mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stackable</td>
<td>Sets the switch to stackable mode allowing the switch to be stacked into a virtual chassis using the fixed fiber ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standalone</td>
<td>Sets the switch to standalone mode allowing the fixed fiber ports to be used as uplink ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reload</td>
<td>Optional command syntax. When <code>reload</code> is entered in the command line, a confirmation prompt is issued. If the user approves the reload, the corresponding switch reboots immediately and the new mode takes effect when the switch comes back up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Standalone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250-Metro model, OmniSwitch 6450-10

**Usage Guidelines**

Reboot the switch for the new mode to take effect.

**Examples**

`-> stack set slot 2 mode stackable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.4; command introduced on OS6450
Related Commands

show stack mode Displays the current mode of the switches.

MIB Objects
alaStackMgrChassisTable
  alaStackMgrSlotNINumber
  alaStackMgrCommandAction
  alaStackMgrCommandStatus
**stack clear slot**

Clears the current saved slot information for a switch within a stacked configuration. When the saved slot information is cleared using the `stack clear slot` command, the corresponding switch is automatically assigned a unique slot number following a reboot. The command also provides optional syntax for immediately forcing the corresponding switch into pass-through mode.

```
stack clear slot slot-number [immediate]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot-number**
  The current slot position used by the switch (1–8; 1001–1008). The valid slot number range also includes slot positions 1001 through 1008, reserved for switches in pass-through mode.

- **immediate**
  Optional command syntax. When `immediate` is entered in the command line, the corresponding switch is manually forced into pass-through mode at the time the command is entered. All traffic on the Ethernet ports of the switch is stopped. Unprocessed traffic (if applicable) continue to pass through the stacking cables to other switches in the stack. A limited number of management commands on the switch are also supported.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- When the `stack clear slot` command is issued, the `boot.slot.cfg` file is immediately removed from the /flash directory of the switch. As a result, no slot assignment information is found the next time the switch is booted. The switch is automatically assigned a unique slot number during the boot process.

- Primary and secondary management modules cannot be forced into pass-through mode using the `stack clear slot` command. If the user attempts to force the secondary management module into pass-through, the secondary switch reboots and assumes idle status when it comes back up. Meanwhile, an idle switch within the stack is selected and rebooted; when it comes up it assumes the secondary role.

### Examples

```
-> stack clear slot 1002
-> stack clear slot 3 immediate
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**stack set slot**
Sets the saved slot number for a switch in a stacked configuration.

**show stack topology**
Displays the current operating topology of switches within a stack.

MIB Objects

alaStackMgrChassisTable
- alaStackMgrSlotNINumber
- alaStackMgrSavedSlotNINumber
- alaStackMgrCommandAction
- alaStackMgrCommandStatus
hash-control mode fdb

Configures the hash control method on the switch. Depending on this configuration, hashing algorithm used by various applications for Layer 2 table lookup is affected.

hash-control mode fdb { xor | crc }

Syntax Definitions

xor
Sets hash control lookup to XOR mode.
crc
Sets hashing to extended mode.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fdb</td>
<td>xor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The hash control setting impacts the fabric load balancing for chassis based products.
- Changing the hash control mode affects the hashing algorithm for Link Aggregation and EMCP.
- Changing the hash mode requires a switch or stack reboot.

Examples

- -> hash-control mode fdb xor
- -> hash-control mode fdb crc

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

show hash-control
Displays the current hash control setting for the switch.

MIB Objects

alaChasHashMode
alachasFdbHashMode
show system

Displays basic system information for the switch. Information includes a user-defined system description, name, administrative contact, and location, as well as object ID, up time, and system services.

**show system**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command can be used when logged in to the switch that performs either the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

**Examples**

```bash
-> show system
System:
  Description: Alcatel-Lucent OS6250-24 6.6.2.63.R02 February 21, 2010.,
  Object ID:   1.3.6.1.4.1.6486.800.1.1.2.1.6.1.2,
  Up Time:     0 days 5 hours 20 minutes and 49 seconds,
  Contact:     Alcatel-Lucent, www.alcatel-lucent.com/enterprise/en,
  Name:        OmniSwitch 6250,
  Location:    NMS LABORATORY,
  Services:    72,
  Date & Time: FRI FEB 24 2010 16:21:30 (PST)

Flash Space:
  Primary CMM:
    Available (bytes): 31266816,
    Comments          : None
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System Description</td>
<td>The description for the current system. This description shows the current software version and the system date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Object ID</td>
<td>The SNMP object identifier for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Up Time</td>
<td>The amount of time the switch has been running since the last system reboot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Contact</td>
<td>An user-defined administrative contact for the switch. This field is modified using the <code>system contact</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Name</td>
<td>A user-defined text description for the switch. This field is modified using the <code>system name</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>System Location</strong></td>
<td>The user-defined physical location of the switch. This field is modified using the <strong>system location</strong> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>System Services</strong></td>
<td>The number of current system services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>System Date &amp; Time</strong></td>
<td>The current system date and time. This field is modified using the <strong>system date</strong> and <strong>system time</strong> commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash Space: Primary CMM:</strong></td>
<td>The available flash memory space available on the primary management module of the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Available (bytes)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flash Space: Primary CMM:</strong></td>
<td>Comments regarding the available flash memory space available on the primary management module of the switch, if applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comments</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **system contact**: Specifies the administrative contact of the switch (for example, an individual or a department).
- **system name**: Modifies the current system name of the switch.
- **system location**: Specifies the current physical location of the switch.

### MIB Objects

- **system**
  - **systemContact**
  - **systemName**
  - **systemLocation**
show hardware info

Displays the current system hardware information. Includes CPU, flash, RAM, NVRAM battery, jumper positions, BootROM, and miniboot and FPGA information.

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used when logged in to the switch that performs either as the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

Examples

-> show hardware info
CPU Type : PowerPC 8245,
Flash Manufacturer : TOSHIBA,
Flash size : 67108864 bytes (64 MB),
RAM Manufacturer : (null),
RAM size : 268435456 bytes (256 MB),
NVRAM Battery OK ? : YES,
BootROM Version : 6.1.2.20.R02,
Backup Miniboot Version : 6.1.2.20.R02,
Default Miniboot Version : 6.1.2.20.R02,
Product ID Register : 54
Hardware Revision Register : 00
CPLD Revision Register : 06
XFP Module ID : 02

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU Type</td>
<td>The manufacturer and model number of the CPU used on the CMM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Manufacturer</td>
<td>The manufacturer of the flash memory used on the CMM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash size</td>
<td>The total amount of flash memory (that is, file space) on the CMM. This field specifies the total flash memory size only and does not indicate the amount of memory free or memory used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM Manufacturer</td>
<td>The manufacturer of the RAM memory used on the CMM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM size</td>
<td>The total amount of RAM memory on the CMM. This field specifies the total RAM memory only and does not indicate the amount of memory free or memory used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output Definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVRAM Battery OK</td>
<td>The status of the NVRAM battery. If the battery is OK, YES is displayed in this field. If the battery charge becomes low, NO is displayed in this field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BootROM Version</td>
<td>The current BootROM version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup Miniboot Version</td>
<td>The current backup miniboot version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Miniboot Version</td>
<td>The current default miniboot version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product ID Register</td>
<td>The register number of the product ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Revision Register</td>
<td>The register number of the hardware revision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPLD Revision Register</td>
<td>The register number of the CPLD revision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XFP Module ID</td>
<td>The ID number of the XFP module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- `show chassis` Displays the basic configuration and status information for the switch chassis.
- `show cmm` Displays the basic hardware and status information for CMM modules running in the chassis.

### MIB Objects

```plaintext
systemHardware
  systemHardwareBootCpuType
  systemHardwareFlashMfg
  systemHardwareFlashSize
  systemHardwareMemoryMfg
  systemHardwareMemorySize
  systemHardwareNVRAMBatteryLow
  systemHardwareJumperInterruptBoot
  systemHardwareJumperForceUartDefaults
  systemHardwareJumperRunExtendedMemoryDiagnostics
  systemHardwareJumperSpare
  systemHardwareBootRomVersion
  systemHardwareBackupMiniBootVersion
  systemHardwareDefaultMiniBootVersion
  systemHardwareFpgaVersionTable
  systemHardwareFpgaVersionEntry
  systemHardwareFpgaVersionIndex
```
show chassis

Displays the basic configuration and status information for the switch chassis.

show chassis [number]

Syntax Definitions

number 

Syntax Definitions

Specifies the slot (that is, switch) number within a stack of switches. The valid range of slot numbers is 1–8, depending on the size of the stack.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used when logged into either the primary or secondary CMM.

Examples

-> show chassis

Chassis 1
Model Name: OS6250-24,
Description: 10/100/1000,
Part Number: 902274-10,
Hardware Revision: 002,
Serial Number: E23L9052,
Manufacture Date: JUN 09 2004,
Admin Status: POWER ON,
Operational Status: UP,
Number Of Resets: 115

Chassis 2
Model Name: OS6250-24,
Description: 10/100/1000,
Part Number: 902274-10,
Hardware Revision: 004,
Serial Number: 432L0008,
Manufacture Date: SEP 08 2004,
Admin Status: POWER ON,
Operational Status: UP,
Number Of Resets: 115
show chassis

Chassis 3
Model Name: OS6250-24
Description: 10/100/1000
Part Number: 902274-10
Hardware Revision: 002
Serial Number: E23L9037
Manufacture Date: JUN 09 2004
Admin Status: POWER ON
Operational Status: UP
Number Of Resets: 115

output definitions

Model Name
  The factory-set model name for the switch. This field cannot be modified.

Description
  The factory-set description for the switch. This field cannot be modified.

Part Number
  The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the chassis.

Hardware Revision
  The hardware revision level for the chassis.

Serial Number
  The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the chassis.

Manufacture Date
  The date the chassis was manufactured.

Admin Status
  The current power status of the chassis. Admin status is always POWER ON as the chassis information is obtained from a running CMM.

Operational Status
  The current operational status of the chassis.

Number of Resets
  The number of times the CMM has been reset (that is, reloaded or rebooted) since the last cold boot of the switch.

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
show hardware info
  Displays the current system hardware information.

show power
  Displays the hardware information and status for chassis power supplies.

show fan
  Displays the current operating status of chassis fans.

MIB Objects
chasChassisTable
chasFreeSlots
chasPowerLeft
show cmm

Displays basic hardware and status information for the CMM modules in a standalone switch or the switches that perform the CMM role running in a stack.

show cmm [number]

Syntax Definitions

number

Specifies the CMM slot number within a standalone switch or the CMM switch number within a stack switches.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- A switch with a secondary CMM role in a stack also displays the hardware and the status information for the primary switch in the stack.
- This command can be used when logged in to the switch that performs either the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

Examples

-> show cmm

CMM in slot 1

| Model Name: OS6250-24, |
| Description: 10/100/1000, |
| Part Number: 902271-10, |
| Hardware Revision: 002, |
| Serial Number: E23L9059, |
| Manufacture Date: JUN 08 2004, |
| Firmware Version: N/A, |
| Admin Status: POWER ON, |
| Operational Status: UP, |
| Power Consumption: 0, |
| Power Control Checksum: 0x0, |
| MAC Address: 00:d0:95:a3:e5:09, |

output definitions

| Model Name | The model name of the switch. |
| Description | A factory-defined description of the associated board (for example, BBUS Bridge, or PROCESSOR). |
| Part Number | The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the board. |
| Hardware Revision | The hardware revision level for the board. |
| Serial Number | The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the board. |
Manufacture Date  The date the board was manufactured.
Firmware Version  The firmware version for the ASIC of the board.
Admin Status  The current power status of the CMM. Admin status value is always POWER ON as the information is obtained from a running CMM.
Operational Status  The current operational status of the CMM.
Power Consumption  The current power consumption for the CMM.
Power Control Checksum  The current power control checksum for the corresponding CMM.
MAC Address  The MAC address assigned to the chassis. This base chassis MAC address is a unique identifier for the switch and is stored on an EEPROM card in the chassis. It is not tied to the CMM. Therefore, it does not change if the CMM is replaced or becomes secondary. The MAC address is used by the Chassis MAC Server (CMS) for allocation to various applications. Refer to the “Managing MAC Addresses and Ranges” chapter of the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Switch Management Guide for more information.

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
show chassis  Displays the basic configuration and status information for the switch chassis.
show ni  Displays the basic hardware and status information for Network Interface (NI) modules currently installed in the switch.
show module  Displays the basic information for either a specified module or all the modules installed in the chassis.
show module long  Displays the detailed information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.
show module status  Displays the basic status information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.
show system  Displays basic system information for the switch.
show ni

Displays the basic hardware and status information for NI modules currently installed in a standalone switch or in a stack.

`show ni [number]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`number`  
The slot number for a specific NI module installed in a standalone chassis or the switch number within a stack. If no slot number is specified, information for all the NI modules is displayed.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command can be used when logged in to the switch that performs either the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

**Examples**

```
-> show ni 1
Module in slot 1
  Model Name:                    6250 24 PORT COPPER FE,
  Description:                   6250 24 PORT COPPER FE,
  Part Number:                   902734-90,
  Hardware Revision:             03,
  Serial Number:                 K2182393,
  Manufacture Date:              JUN 27 2009,
  Firmware Version:              ,
  Admin Status:                  POWER ON,
  Operational Status:            UP,
  Power Consumption:             43,
  Power Control Checksum:        0x6b36,
  CPU Model Type :               ARM926 (Rev 1),
  MAC Address:                   00:e0:b1:c2:ee:89,
  ASIC - Physical 1:            MV88F6281 Rev 2,
  FPGA - Physical 1:            0010/00,
  UBOOT Version :               n/a,
  UBOOT-miniboot Version :       6.6.1.602.R01,
  POE SW Version :               n/a
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model Name</td>
<td>The module name of NI. For example, OS9-GNI-C24 indicates a twenty four-port 10/100/1000BaseT Ethernet module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A general description of the NI. For example, 24pt 10/100/1000BaseT Mod indicates a twenty four-port 10/100/1000BaseT Ethernet module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Number</td>
<td>The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the NI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Revision</td>
<td>The hardware revision level for the NI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the printed circuit board (PCB) of the NI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture Date</td>
<td>The date the NI was manufactured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware Version</td>
<td>The firmware version for the ASIC of the NI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Status</td>
<td>The current power status of the NI. Options include POWER ON or POWER OFF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Status</td>
<td>The operational status of the NI. Options include UP or DOWN. The operational status can be DOWN while the power status is on, indicating a possible software issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Consumption</td>
<td>The current power consumption for the CMM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Control Checksum</td>
<td>The current power control checksum for the corresponding NI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>The MAC address assigned to the NI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIC - Physical</td>
<td>General information regarding the NI ASIC of the module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPLD - Physical</td>
<td>General information regarding the CPLD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBOOT Version</td>
<td>UBOOT version of the NI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBOOT-miniboot Version</td>
<td>UBOOT-miniboot version of the NI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POE SW Version</td>
<td>POE software version of the NI (POE modules only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C20L Upgd FailCount</td>
<td>The number of failed upgrade attempts (C20L modules that have attempted to be upgraded only).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **reload ni**  
  Reloads a specified NI module.

- **power ni**  
  Turns the power on or off for a specified NI module.

- **show module**  
  Displays the basic information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.

- **show module long**  
  Displays the detailed information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.

- **show module status**  
  Displays the basic status information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.

**MIB Objects**

- `chasEntPhysOperStatus`
show module

Displays the basic information for either a specified module or all modules installed in a standalone switch chassis or a stack. Modules include switches performing the primary and secondary CMM roles and NI in a stack.

show module [number]

Syntax Definitions

number

The slot number for a specific module installed in a standalone switch chassis or the switch number within a stack. If no slot number is specified, information for all modules is displayed.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used when logged in to the switch that performs either the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

Examples

-> show module

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>Part-Number</th>
<th>Serial #</th>
<th>HW</th>
<th>Rev</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Model Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CMM-1</td>
<td>902271-10</td>
<td>E23L9059</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>JUN</td>
<td>08 2004</td>
<td>OS6250-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI-1</td>
<td>902271-10</td>
<td>E23L9059</td>
<td>002</td>
<td>JUN</td>
<td>08 2004</td>
<td>OS6250-24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Slot

The chassis slot position of the module. For detailed slot numbering information, refer to the “Chassis and Power Supplies” chapter of the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Hardware Users Guide. Refer to page 2-37 for additional information on CMM location callouts.

Part-Number

The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the module.

Serial #

The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the module.

Rev

The hardware revision level for the module.

Date

The date the module was manufactured.

Model Name

The descriptive name for the module. For example, OS9-GNI-U24 indicates a twenty four-port Gigabit Ethernet module.
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show module long**  
  Displays the detailed information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.

- **show module status**  
  Displays the basic status information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.
**show module long**

Displays the detailed information for either a specified module or all the modules installed in a standalone switch chassis or a stack. Modules include switches performing the primary and secondary CMM roles and NI in a stack.

**show module long [number]**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **number**: The slot number for a specific module installed in a standalone switch chassis or the switch number within a stack. If slot number is not specified, detailed information for all the modules is displayed.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When a particular NI module is specified in the command line, output is the same as that of the `show ni` command.
- This command can be used when logged in to the switch that performs either the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

**Examples**

```
-> show module long
CMM in slot 1
     Model Name:                    OS6250-24,
     Description:                   10/100/1000,
     Part Number:                   902271-10,
     Hardware Revision:             002,
     Serial Number:                 E23L9059,
     Manufacture Date:              JUN 08 2004,
     Firmware Version:              N/A,
     Admin Status:                  POWER ON,
     Operational Status:            UP,
     Power Consumption:             0,
     Power Control Checksum:        0x0,
     MAC Address:                   00:d0:95:a3:e5:09,

Module in slot 1
     Model Name:                    OS6250-24,
     Description:                   10/100/1000,
     Part Number:                   902271-10,
     Hardware Revision:             002,
     Serial Number:                 E23L9059,
     Manufacture Date:              JUN 08 2004,
     Firmware Version:              N/A,
```
Admin Status: POWER ON,
Operational Status: UP,
Power Consumption: 200,
Power Control Checksum: 0x0,
MAC Address: 00:d0:95:a3:e5:0b,
ASIC - Physical 1 (hex): BCM5695_A1,
ASIC - Physical 2 (hex): BCM5695_A1,
ASIC - Physical 3 (hex): BCM5670_A1
CPLD - Physical 1 (hex): 0006/00

output definitions

Model Name The module name of NI. For example, OS9-GNI-C24 indicates a twenty four-port 10/100/1000BaseT Ethernet module.
Description A general description of the NI. For example, 24pt 10/100/1000BaseT Mod indicates a twenty four-port 10/100/1000BaseT Ethernet module.
Part Number The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the NI.
Hardware Revision The hardware revision level for the NI.
Serial Number The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the printed circuit board (PCB) of NI.
Manufacture Date The date the NI was manufactured.
Firmware Version The firmware version for ASIC of NI.
Admin Status The current power status of the NI. Options include POWER ON or POWER OFF.
Operational Status The operational status of the NI. Options include UP or DOWN. The operational status can be DOWN while the power status is on, indicating a possible software issue.
Power Control Checksum The current power control checksum for the corresponding NI.
MAC Address The MAC address assigned to the NI.
ASIC - Physical General information regarding the ASIC of NI.
CPLD - Physical General information regarding the CPLD.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

show module Displays the basic information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.
show module status Displays the basic status information for either a specified module or all modules installed in the chassis.
show module status

Displays the basic status information for either a specified module or all modules installed in a standalone switch chassis or a stack. Modules include switches performing the primary and secondary CMM roles and NI in a stack.

show module status [number]

Syntax Definitions

number

The slot number for a specific module installed in a standalone switch chassis or the switch number within a stack. If no slot number is specified, status information for all modules is displayed.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used when logged in to the switch that performs either as the primary or secondary CMM role in a stack.

Examples

-> show module status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>Operational</th>
<th>Admin-Status</th>
<th>Rev</th>
<th>MAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CMM-1</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>POWER ON</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>00:d0:95:a3:e5:09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NI-1</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>POWER ON</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>00:d0:95:a3:e5:0b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Slot

The chassis slot position of the module. For detailed slot numbering information, refer to the “Chassis and Power Supplies” chapter of the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Hardware Users Guide. Refer to page 2-37 for additional information on CMM callouts.

Operational Status

The operational status of the module. Options include UP or DOWN. For NI and secondary CMM modules, the operational status can be DOWN while the power status is on, indicating a possible software issue.

Admin-Status

The current power status of the module. Options include POWER ON or POWER OFF.
output definitions  (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firmware Rev</td>
<td>The firmware version for module’s ASICs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>For the CMM, the base chassis MAC address is displayed. For detailed information on this base chassis MAC address, refer to the “Managing MAC Addresses and Ranges” chapter of the <em>OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Switch Management Guide</em>. For NI modules, the MAC address for the corresponding NI is displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **show module** Displays the basic information for either a specified module or all the modules installed in the chassis.
- **show module long** Displays the detailed information for either a specified module or all the modules installed in the chassis.
**show power**

Displays the hardware information and status for chassis power supplies.

**show power [supply] [number]**

### Syntax Definitions

- **supply**: Optional command syntax.
- **number**: The single-digit number for a specific power supply installed in the chassis. If no power supply number is specified, information for all power supplies is displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

When the `show power` command is entered on stackable switches, information is displayed only for power supplies that are installed in the chassis and powered on. If a power supply is present in a power supply bay, but the power supply is unplugged or its on/off switch is in the off position, the power supply is not listed in the command output.

### Examples

```plaintext
-> show power
Slot  PS  Wattage  Type  Status   Location
-----+-----+---------+--------+----------+----------
     1   600   AC    UP    Internal
     2   600   AC    UP    Internal
     3   --    --     --     --
     4   600   IP    UP    External
     5   600   IP    UP    External
     6   600   IP    UP    External
     7   600   IP    UP    External

-> show power 5
Module in slot PS-5
(Power Shelf slot 5)
  Model Name:  OS-IPS-600A,
  Description:  ILPS AC,
  Part Number:  902252-10,
  Hardware Revision:  A01,
  Serial Number:  E51P4078,
  Manufacture Date:  JAN 07 2005,
  Operational Status:  UP,
  Power Provision:  600
```
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Name</th>
<th>The model number of the power supply.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A description of the associated power supply. This field reflects the model name in most cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Number</td>
<td>The Alcatel-Lucent part number for the power supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Revision</td>
<td>The hardware revision level for the power supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serial Number</td>
<td>The Alcatel-Lucent serial number for the power supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture Date</td>
<td>The date the power supply was manufactured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of power supply. Options include AC or IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>The location of the power supply. Options include Internal or External.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Status</td>
<td>The operational status of the power supply. Options include UP or DOWN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Provision</td>
<td>The number of Watts used by this power supply.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show chassis** Displays the basic configuration and status information for the switch chassis.
show fan

Displays the current operating status of chassis fans.

show fan [number]

Syntax Definitions

number Specifies the switch (slot) number of the chassis.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
This parameter specifies the switch (slot) number of the chassis. If no switch number is specified, then all the switches in a stack are displayed.

Examples

```
-> show fan
Chassis  Fan  Status
--------+--------+---------
 1      1    Running
 1      2    Running
 1      3    Running
 1      4    Not Running
 1      5    Not Running
 1      6    Not Running
 2      1    Running
 2      2    Running
 2      3    Running
 2      4    Not Running
 2      5    Not Running
 2      6    Not Running
 3      1    Running
 3      2    Running
 3      3    Running
 3      4    Not Running
 3      5    Not Running
 3      6    Not Running
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chassis</th>
<th>The number of the switch in a stack.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fan</td>
<td>The fan number describing the fan position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The current operational status of the corresponding fan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
show temperature Displays the current operating chassis ambient temperature, as well as current temperature threshold settings.
show temperature

Displays the current operating chassis ambient temperature, as well as current temperature threshold settings.

show temperature [number]

Syntax Definitions

number Specifies the slot (that is, switch) number within the stack. The valid range of slot numbers is 1–8, depending on the size of the stack.

Defaults

If a slot number is not specified with this command, temperature information for all switches operating in the stack is displayed by default.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

The number parameter is not an option when using this command on a standalone switch.

Examples

-> show temperature

Temperature for chassis 1
  Hardware Board Temperature (deg C) = 41,
  Hardware Cpu Temperature (deg C) = N/A,
  Temperature Upper Threshold Range (deg C) = 15 to 80,
  Temperature Upper Threshold (deg C) = 57,
  Temperature Status = UNDER THRESHOLD,
  Temperature Danger Threshold (deg C) = 80

Temperature for chassis 2
  Hardware Board Temperature (deg C) = 40,
  Hardware Cpu Temperature (deg C) = N/A,
  Temperature Upper Threshold Range (deg C) = 15 to 80,
  Temperature Upper Threshold (deg C) = 57,
  Temperature Status = UNDER THRESHOLD,
  Temperature Danger Threshold (deg C) = 80

Temperature for chassis 3
  Hardware Board Temperature (deg C) = 40,
  Hardware Cpu Temperature (deg C) = N/A,
  Temperature Upper Threshold Range (deg C) = 15 to 80,
  Temperature Upper Threshold (deg C) = 57,
  Temperature Status = UNDER THRESHOLD,
  Temperature Danger Threshold (deg C) = 80
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hardware Board Temperature</th>
<th>The current chassis temperature as determined by the built-in temperature sensor. The temperature is displayed in degrees Centigrade (Celsius). This temperature is checked against the upper threshold value. If the threshold is exceeded, a warning is sent to the user.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Cpu Temperature</td>
<td>The current CPU temperature. The temperature is displayed in degrees Centigrade (Celsius).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Upper Threshold Range</td>
<td>The supported threshold range. When you specify a threshold for the switch using the <code>temp-threshold</code> command, values range from 31–94.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Upper Threshold</td>
<td>The warning temperature threshold, in degrees Celsius. If the switch reaches or exceeds this temperature, the primary switch or TEMP LED of the CMM displays amber, and a warning is sent to the user. Values range from 15–94. The default value is 60. For information on changing the upper threshold value, refer to the <code>temp-threshold</code> command on page 2-23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Range</td>
<td>The current threshold status of the switch. Displays whether the switch is UNDER THRESHOLD or OVER THRESHOLD. If the status is OVER THRESHOLD, the primary TEMP LED of the CMM displays amber, and a warning is sent to the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Danger Threshold</td>
<td>The factory-defined danger threshold. This field is not configurable. If the chassis temperature rises above 80 degrees Centigrade, the switch powers off all NI modules until the temperature conditions (for example, chassis air flow obstruction or ambient room temperature) is addressed and the switch is manually booted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- `temp-threshold` Sets the chassis warning temperature threshold.
- `show fan` Shows the hardware information and status for the chassis fans.

MIB Objects

- `chasChassisTable`
  - `chasHardwareBoardTemp`
  - `chasHardwareCpuTemp`
  - `chasTempRange`
  - `chasTempThreshold`
  - `chasDangerTempThreshold`
show stack topology

Displays the current operating topology of switches within a stack.

show stack topology [slot-number]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot-number</td>
<td>Optional syntax specifying a single slot number within the stack (1–8). When a slot number is specified, topology information for only the corresponding slot displays.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

```
-> show stack topology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NI</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Saved Slot</th>
<th>Link A Link A Link B Link B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State NI Port State NI Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRIMARY</td>
<td>RUNNING</td>
<td>1 UP</td>
<td>3 StackB UP 2 StackA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IDLE</td>
<td>RUNNING</td>
<td>2 UP</td>
<td>1 StackB UP 3 StackA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SECONDARY</td>
<td>RUNNING</td>
<td>3 UP</td>
<td>2 StackB UP 1 StackA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NI</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The current slot position for each switch in the virtual chassis (stacked configuration). The order of the slot numbers does not necessarily correspond with the physical positions of switches within the stack. In other words, slot position 1 may not be the uppermost (top) switch in the stack. To assign these slot numbers, use the <code>stack set slot</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>The current management role of the corresponding switch within the stack. Options include PRIMARY (the switch is the primary management module in the stack; standalone switches also display this role), SECONDARY [the switch is the secondary (or backup) management module in the stack], IDLE (the switch does not have a management role but is operating normally as a network interface module within the stack), PASS-THRU (the switch is operating in pass-through mode), UNDEFINED (the current role of the switch is not known).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions  (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The current operational state of the corresponding switch. Options include RUNNING (the switch is up and operating normally), DUP-SLOT (the switch has a duplicate saved slot number and has automatically entered pass-through mode), CLR-SLOT (the switch has been manually “cleared” through the stack clear slot command and is now in pass-through mode), OUT-SLOT (the current stacked configuration already has eight switches and therefore cannot accommodate this switch), OUT-TOK (there are not enough unused tokens remaining in the current stacked configuration to accommodate this switch), UNKNOWN (the current state of the switch is not known).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saved Slot</td>
<td>The designated saved slot number for the corresponding switch. The saved slot number is the slot position the switch assumes following a reboot. A value of zero (0) indicates that the switch has been “cleared” and, as a result, is designated for pass-through mode. To assign saved slot numbers, use the stack set slot command. To clear a switch and designate it for pass-through mode, use the stack clear slot command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link A State</td>
<td>The status of the stacking cable link at the stacking port A of the switch. Options include UP, DOWN, or UNKNOWN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link A Remote NI</td>
<td>The slot number of the switch to which remote end of the stacking cable A is connected. In other words, if a switch in slot position 1 displays a Link A Remote NI value of 3, this indicates that the stacking cable plugged into slot 1 stacking port A is connected to the slot 3 switch. If no stacking cable link exists, the value 0 displays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link A Remote Port</td>
<td>The specific stacking port to which remote end of the stacking cable A is connected. Options include StackA, StackB, and 0. If the remote end of the stacking cable A is connected to stacking port B on the other switch, the value displays StackB. If no stacking cable link exists, the value 0 displays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link B State</td>
<td>The status of the stacking cable link at the stacking port B of the switch. Options include UP, DOWN, or UNKNOWN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link B Remote NI</td>
<td>The slot number of the switch to which remote end of the stacking cable B is connected. In other words, if a switch in slot position 6 displays a Link A Remote NI value of 7, this indicates that the stacking cable plugged into slot 6 stacking port B is connected to the slot 7 switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link B Remote Port</td>
<td>The specific stacking port to which remote end of the stacking cable B is connected. Options include StackA, StackB, and 0. If the remote end of the stacking cable B is connected to stacking port B on the other switch, the value displays StackB. If there are no stacking cable links, the value 0 displays.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

show stack status Displays the current redundant stacking cable status and token availability for a stacked configuration.

MIB Objects

alaStackMgrChassisTable
- alaStackMgrSlotNINumber
- alaStackMgrSlotCMNNumber
- alaStackMgrChasRole
- alaStackMgrLocalLinkStateA
- alaStackMgrRemoteNISlotA
- alaStackMgrRemoteLinkA
- alaStackMgrLocalLinkStateB
- alaStackMgrRemoteNISlotB
- alaStackMgrRemoteLinkB
- alaStackMgrChasState
- alaStackMgrSavedSlotNINumber
- alaStackMgrCommandAction
- alaStackMgrCommandStatus
**show stack status**

Displays the current redundant stacking cable status and token availability for a stacked configuration.

```
show stack status
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show stack status
Redundant cable status : present
```

**output definitions**

| Redundant cable status | Indicates whether a redundant stacking cable is currently installed. Options include present and not present. To provide added resiliency and redundancy, it is recommended that a redundant stacking cable is connected from the top switch in the stack to the bottom switch in the stack at all times. For more information on stack redundancy, refer to the “Managing OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Series Stacks” chapter in the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Hardware Users Guide. |

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show stack topology** Displays the current operating topology of switches within a stack.

**MIB Objects**

- a1aStackMgrStackStatus
- a1aStackMgrTokensUsed
- a1aStackMgrTokensAvailable
show stack mode

Displays the current stacking or standalone mode of the switch.

show stack mode

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

- > show stack mode
NI Role State Running Mode Saved Mode
-----+--------+--------+----------+---------------
1 PRIMARY RUNNING stackable stackable
2 SECONDARY RUNNING stackable stackable

output definitions

NI: The current slot position for each switch in the virtual chassis (stacked configuration). The order of the slot numbers does not necessarily correspond with the physical positions of switches within the stack. In other words, slot position 1 may not be the uppermost (top) switch in the stack. To assign these slot numbers, use the stack set slot command.

Role: The current management role of the corresponding switch:
PRIMARY (the switch is the primary management module in the stack; standalone switches also display this role)
SECONDARY [the switch is the secondary (or backup) management module in the stack].
output definitions  (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>The current operational state of the switch:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNKNOWN: the state of the element cannot be determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RUNNING: element is up and running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DUP SLOT: this element has a duplicate slot number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CLR SLOT: the slot number of the element has been cleared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>using the management command after the last reboot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OUT SLOT: the element cannot initialize because there are no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>slot IDs left to be assigned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Running Mode   | The current mode of the switch.                              |
| Saved Mode     | The mode of the switch after reboot. The output is based on  |
|                | contents of "boot.slot.cfg" file.                           |

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

`stack set slot mode` Changes the stacking/standalone mode of the switch.

MIB Objects

alaStackMgrChassisTable
  alaStackMgrSlotNINumber
  alaStackMgrSlotCMNNumber
  alaStackMgrChasRole
  alaStackMgrChasState
  alaStackMgrCommandAction
  alaStackMgrCommandStatus
show hash-control

Displays the current hash control settings for the switch.

show hash-control {mode fdb}

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

- `show hash-control`
  FDB Hash Mode = XOR-Mode
- `show hash-control mode fdb`
  FDB Hash Mode = XOR-Mode

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FDB Hash Mode</th>
<th>The current hash mode activated (XOR-Mode or CRC-Mode).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

hash-control mode fdb

Configures the hash control method on the switch. Depending on this configuration, hashing algorithm used by various applications for Layer 2 table lookup is affected.

**MIB Objects**

alaChasHashMode
alachasFdbHashMode
**license apply**

Activates the license for licensed protocols on the switch.

**license apply**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

By default, licensed features are not activated on the switch.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Ensure the license file `lmLicense.dat` is placed in the `/flash` directory of the primary CMM.

- When the `license apply` command is issued, the switch displays a message to ensure the installation. Enter ‘Y’ to apply the license and reboot the switch.

- Use `show license file` command to verify the installed license.

**Examples**

```shell
-> license apply
The switch will reboot after the license is applied.
Are you sure you want to proceed(Y/N)?
Y
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `license remove` Displays all the licensed applications installed on the switch.
- `show license file` Displays the license file information of the switch.

**MIB Objects**

aluLicenseManagerApplyLicense  
aluLicensedFileName
license remove

Activates the license for licensed protocols on the switch.

license remove feature {metro | gig | 10G} ni number

Syntax Definitions

number The slot number of the NI.
metro Metro features.
gig Removes Gigabit interfaces on lite models.
10G Removes 10-Gigabit interfaces.

Defaults
By default, licensed features are not activated on the switch.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
• Ensure the license file lmLicense.dat is placed in the /flash directory of the primary CMM.
• Use show license file command to verify the installed license.

Examples
-> license remove feature metro ni 1

Release History
Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands
license remove Displays all the licensed applications installed on the switch.
show license file Displays the license file information of the switch.

MIB Objects
aluLicenseManagerRemoveTable
aluLicenseRemoveFeatureID
aluLicenseRemoveSlotID
license unlock

Temporarily activates the license feature on the switch.

license unlock feature {metro | gig | 10G} ni number

Syntax Definitions

- **number**: The slot number of the NI.
- **metro**: Temporarily the metro license features.
- **gig**: Temporarily activates the Gigabit interface license feature.
- **10G**: Temporarily activates the 10-Gigabit license feature.

Defaults

By default, licensed protocols are not activated on the switch.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- When the `license apply` command is issued, the switch displays a message to ensure the installation. Enter ‘Y’ to apply the license and reboot the switch.
- Use `show license file` command to verify the installed license.

Examples

-> license unlock feature metro ni 1

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **license remove**: Displays all the licensed applications installed on the switch.
- **show license file**: Displays the license file information of the switch.

MIB Objects

aluLicenseManagerDemoLicenseTable
aluLicenseDemoFeatureID
aluLicenseDemoSlotID
show license info

Displays all the licensed applications installed on the switch.

show license info

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to verify the licenses installed on the switch.
- The number of days remaining is determined only by the switch up time. If a switch is turned off, the time remaining is not decremented.

Examples

->show license info
(* indicates primary NI)

Chassis: METRO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NI</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>License Type</th>
<th>Time Left (In Days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1(*)</td>
<td>METRO</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (*)</td>
<td>GIG</td>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1002</td>
<td>GIG</td>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>METRO</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>GIG</td>
<td>Temporary</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Displays the name of the licensed applications installed on the switch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>License Type</td>
<td>The type of license; Permanent or Temporary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Left</td>
<td>Number of days remaining for temporary license.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

show license file Displays the license file information of the switch.

MIB Objects

aluLicenseManagerInfoTable
  aluLicensedApplication
  aluLicenseType
  aluLicenseTimeRemaining
**show license file**

Displays the information contained in the license file.

`show license file [filename | local]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **filename**
  - The path and name of the license file.
- **local**
  - Displays the file on the local switch only.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filename</td>
<td>/flash/lmLicense.dat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to display the contents of the license file.
- The `lmLicense.dat` file can contain licenses for other switches.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> show license file

MAC Address       Application
-------------------+--------------
00:d0:95:d5:e6:01* METRO
00:d0:95:d5:e6:0a  GIG
00:d0:95:d5:e6:0b  GIG
00:d0:95:d5:e6:0c*  METRO

* - indicates entry applicable for local switch
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Displays the base MAC address of the switch. An asterisk indicates the MAC address of the local switch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Displays the name of the licensed application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**license remove**
Displays all the licensed applications installed on the switch.

MIB Objects

aluLicenseManagerLicenseInfoTable
  aluSwitchMacAddress
  aluLicensedFileApplication
The Chassis MAC Server (CMS) manages MAC addresses on the switch. The MAC addresses managed through the CMS are used as identifiers for the following functions:

- Base chassis MAC address
- Ethernet Management Port (EMP)
- VLAN router ports

Similar to IP addresses, MAC addresses are assigned by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and distributed to users in sequential blocks. A sequential block of MAC addresses is referred to as a MAC address range.

The MAC address range is stored on the switch’s EEPROM. The switch supports one MAC address range only. By default, this MAC address range contains thirty-two (32) factory-installed, contiguous MAC addresses. Users may add additional MAC addresses; the maximum capacity for the switch’s default range is 256 MAC addresses.

In stackable switches, CMS is responsible for sharing the base MAC address of the primary switch with all the other switches in the stack. This helps the secondary switch to retain the same MAC address during takeover. This is called MAC Address Retention.

MIB information for the Chassis MAC Server commands is as follows:

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1MacServer.MIB
- **Module:** Alcatel-IND1-MAC-SERVER-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

```
mac-range eeprom
mac-retention status
mac-retention dup-mac-trap
mac release
show mac-range
show mac-range alloc
show mac-retention status
```
**mac-range eeprom**

Modifies the default MAC range on the switch’s EEPROM.

**Note.** Use caution when modifying the default MAC range. Improper use of this command can disable your system and adversely affect your network. Contact Alcatel-Lucent Customer Support for further assistance.

**mac-range eeprom start_mac_address count**

**Syntax Definitions**

*start_mac_address*  
The first MAC address in the modified range. Enter the MAC address in the following format: `xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx`, where `x` is a hex value (0–f).

*count*  
Specifies the number of MAC addresses in the range (1–256).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Because the factory-installed 32 MAC addresses are sufficient for most network configurations, this command has to be used only by qualified network administrators for special network requirements.

- After modifying a MAC address range by using the `mac-range eeprom` command, you must reboot the switch. Otherwise, MAC addresses for existing VLAN router ports is not be allocated properly.

- All MAC addresses in a range must be contiguous (that is, there cannot be any gaps in the sequence of MAC addresses).

**Examples**

`-> mac-range eeprom 00:20:da:23:45:35 32`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show mac-range  Displays the MAC range table.

MIB Objects

chasMacAddressRangeTable
   chasMacRangeIndex
   chasGlobalLocal
   chasMacAddressStart
   chasMacAddressCount
mac-retention status

Enables or disables the MAC retention status.

mac-retention status {enable | disable}

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the administrative status of MAC retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the administrative status of MAC retention.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When MAC retention is enabled, the stack uses the MAC address of the primary switch even after it has failed.
- When the administrative status of MAC retention is enabled, the stack performance is enhanced.

**Examples**

```
-> mac-retention status enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show mac-retention status` Displays the MAC retention status.

**MIB Objects**

`chasMacAddrRetentionObjects`

`chasMacAddrRetentionStatus`
**mac-retention dup-mac-trap**

Enables or disables the duplicate MAC address trap status.

```
mac-retention dup-mac-trap {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the duplicate MAC address trap status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the duplicate MAC address trap status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If the old primary switch is not detected and included in the stack within a pre-defined time period, an SNMP trap is generated.

**Examples**

```
-> mac-retention dup-mac-trap enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show mac-retention status` Displays the MAC retention status.

**MIB Objects**

- `chasMacAddrRetentionObjects`
  - `chasPossibleDuplicateMacTrapStatus`
**mac release**

Releases the MAC address currently being used as the primary base MAC address.

`mac release`

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

The MAC address is released only if the address has not been derived from the EEPROM (that is, it has to be a retained MAC address of the old primary switch).

### Examples

```
-> mac release
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.1; **mac-retention** keyword was replaced with the **mac** keyword.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

- `chasMacAddrRetentionObjects`
- `chasMacAddrRetentionStatus`
**show mac-range**

Displays the MAC range table.

`show mac-range [index]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `index` Identifies the MAC range by referring to its position in the MAC range table.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Because the switch currently supports one MAC address range only, index position 1 displays.

**Examples**

```
-> show mac range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mac Range</th>
<th>Row Status</th>
<th>Local/Global</th>
<th>Start Mac Addr</th>
<th>End Mac Addr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>GLOBAL</td>
<td>00:d0:95:6a:79:6e</td>
<td>00:d0:95:6a:79:8d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Output Definitions**

- **Mac Range**: The MAC range index number (1). Because the switch currently supports one MAC address range only, index position 1 displays.
- **Row Status**: The current status of the MAC range. The status **ACTIVE** refers to MAC addresses that are available for allocation to VLAN router ports and other applications.
- **Local/Global**: The Local/Global status for MAC addresses in the range. Local MAC addresses have the local bit set in the first byte of the address. Global MAC addresses (also referred to as **EEPROM** MAC addresses) have the global bit set in the first byte of the address and are stored on the switch’s EEPROM. Because the switch’s default MAC range is stored on EEPROM, the status **GLOBAL** displays.
- **Start Mac Addr**: The first MAC address in the MAC address range.
- **End Mac Addr**: The last MAC address in the MAC address range.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

mac-range eeprom

Modifies the default MAC range on the switch’s EEPROM.

MIB Objects

chasMacAddressRangeTable
  chasMacRangeIndex
  chasGlobalLocal
  chasMacAddressStart
  chasMacAddressCount
  chasMacRowStatus
**show mac-range alloc**

Displays all allocated addresses from the MAC range table.

*show mac-range [index] alloc*

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*index*  
Identifies the MAC range by referring to its position in the MAC range table. Currently, index position 1 only is supported.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If you are assigning VLAN router ports while the switch is in *single MAC router mode*, all VLAN router ports uses the base chassis MAC address (ID value 0).

**Examples**

```
-> show mac-range alloc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>00:d0:95:6b:09:40</td>
<td>CHASSIS</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>00:d0:95:6b:09:41</td>
<td>802.1X</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>00:d0:95:6b:09:5f</td>
<td>CHASSIS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**output definitions**

- **Range**  
  The MAC range's index number. The index number refers to the position of the range in the MAC range table. Values may range from 1–20. MAC ranges are divided by index number into four distinct categories. Refer to page 3-7 for more information.

- **Mac Address**  
  Current MAC address allocated for a specific application.
### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **mac-range eeprom**
  
  Modifies the default MAC range on the switch’s EEPROM.

### MIB Objects

- ChasMacAddressAllocTable
  - chasAppId
  - chasObjectId
  - chasAllocMacRangeIndex
  - chasAllocMacAddress
show mac-retention status

Displays the MAC retention status.

**show mac-retention status**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If the administrative status of MAC retention is not configured, it is displayed as disabled by default.
- If the administrative status of the duplicate MAC address trap is not configured, it is displayed as disabled by default.
- If the source of the currently used MAC address is not configured, it is displayed as EEPROM by default.

**Examples**

-> show mac-retention status
MAC RETENTION STATUS
==============================================================================
Admin State : Enabled
Trap admin state : Enabled
Current MAC address : 00:0a:0b:0c:0d:0e
MAC address source : Retained
Topology Status : Ring present

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Admin State</th>
<th>Displays the administrative status of MAC retention (Enabled or Disabled).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trap admin state</td>
<td>Displays the administrative status of the duplicate MAC address trap (Enabled or Disabled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current MAC address</td>
<td>Displays the MAC address currently used by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC address source</td>
<td>Displays the source of the currently used MAC address. Options include EEPROM and Retained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology Status</td>
<td>Displays the topology status of the stack. Options include Ring present and Ring Not Present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.1; EEPROM MAC Address field was deleted.

Related Commands

mac-retention status  Enables or disables the MAC retention status.
mac-retention dup-mac-trap Enables or disables the duplicate MAC address trap status.

MIB Objects

chasMacAddrRetentionObjects
  chasMacAddrRetentionStatus
  chasPossibleDuplicateMacTrapStatus
  chasRingStatus
  chasBaseMacAddrSource
  chasBaseMacAddr
4 Power over Ethernet (PoE) Commands

The Power over Ethernet (PoE) feature is supported on the OmniSwitch 6250-P24 switch. See the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Hardware Users Guide for further details.

Note on Terminology. There are several general terms used to describe this feature. The terms Power over Ethernet (PoE), Power over LAN (PoL), Power on LAN (PoL), and Inline Power are synonymous terms used to describe the powering of attached devices through Ethernet ports. For consistency in this chapter and in the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 CLI Reference Guide, the feature is termed as Power over Ethernet (PoE).

Additional terms, such as Powered Device (PD) and Power Source Equipment (PSE) are terms that are not synonymous, but are directly related to PoE.

- **PD** refers to any attached device that uses a PoE data cable as its only source of power. Examples include access points such as IP telephones, Ethernet hubs, wireless LAN stations, and so on.
- **PSE** refers to the actual hardware source of the electrical current for PoE. In the case of OS6250-P24-Enterprise Model, the PSE is contained within the chassis and is augmented by the backup inline power supply.

PoE commands documented in this section comply with IEEE 802.3 and 802.af.

MIB information for the PoE commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1InLinePowerEthernet_mib
- **Module**: ALCATEL-IND1-INLINE-POWER-MIB
- **Filename**: AaIETF_HUBMIB_POWEREtherNET_DRAFT_mib
- **Module**: POWER-ETHERNET-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

- lanpower start
- lanpower stop
- lanpower power
- lanpower maxpower
- lanpower priority
- lanpower priority-disconnect
- lanpower combo-port
- show lanpower
- show lanpower capacitor-detections
- show lanpower priority-disconnect
lanpower start

Activates Power over Ethernet on a single specified PoE port or on all PoE ports in a specified slot.

```
lanpower start {slot/port[-port2] | slot}
```

**Important.** Inline power is not activated until the `lanpower start slot` syntax is issued for the applicable PoE slot(s).

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  - Activates inline power on the specified PoE port only. This syntax is used to re-enable power to an individual port that has been manually turned off through the `lanpower stop` command.

- **port2**
  - The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).

- **slot**
  - Activates inline power on all PoE ports in the corresponding slot.

**Defaults**

Power over Ethernet operational status is globally disabled by default.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `slot/port` syntax to activate power on a particular port. When all ports in a slot are manually turned off, use only the `slot` syntax in the command line. This activates power on all ports in the specified slot. As noted above, inline power is not active until the `lanpower start slot` syntax is issued for the applicable PoE slot(s).

**Examples**

```
-> lanpower start 5/11
-> lanpower start 5
-> lanpower start 5/11-14
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**lanpower stop**
Manually disconnects power on a single specified PoE port or on all PoE ports in a specified slot.

**show lanpower**
Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

MIB Objects

alaPethMainPseGroup
  alaPethMainPseAdminStatus
pethPsePortTable
  pethPsePortAdminEnable
**lanpower stop**

Manually disables power on a single specified PoE port *or* on all PoE ports in a specified slot.

```
lanpower stop {slot/port[-port2] | slot}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: Disables inline power on the specified PoE port only.
- **port2**: The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
- **slot**: Disables inline power on all PoE ports in the corresponding slot.

**Defaults**

Power over Ethernet operational status is globally disabled by default.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

- `-> lanpower stop 5/22`
- `-> lanpower stop 5`
- `-> lanpower stop 5/22-27`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **lanpower start**: Activates inline power on a single specified PoE port *or* on all PoE ports in a specified slot.
- **lanpower combo-port**: Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaPethMainPseGroup`
  - `alaPethMainPseAdminStatus`
- `pethPsePortTable`
  - `pethPsePortAdminEnable`
**lanpower power**

Specifies the maximum amount of inline power, in milliwatts, allocated to a specific PoE port. The value specified is used to supply inline power to devices such as IP telephones and wireless LAN devices.

```
lanpower {slot/port | slot} power milliwatts
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: A PoE port on which the maximum amount of inline power is being allocated.
- **milliwatts**: The maximum amount of inline power, in milliwatts, being allocated to the corresponding port (3000–16000 or 3000-31000).

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>milliwatts (802.3af ports)</td>
<td>16000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milliwatts (802.3at ports)</td>
<td>31000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- To globally specify the amount of inline power allocated to all ports in a slot, see the `lanpower maxpower` command on page 4-7.
- Be sure that the value specified complies with specific power requirements for all attached IP telephones and wireless LAN devices.
- Note that the power value for the `lanpower power` command is specified in milliwatts (mW); the related command, `lanpower maxpower`, is specified in watts (W).

**Examples**

```
-> lanpower 3/1 power 3025
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**lanpower maxpower**
Specifies the maximum amount of inline power, in watts, allocated to all PoE ports in a specified slot.

**lanpower combo-port**
Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

MIB Objects

alaPethPsePortTable

alaPethPsePortPowerMaximum
**lanpower maxpower**

Specifies the maximum amount of inline power, in watts, allocated to *all PoE ports in a specified slot.*

`lanpower slot maxpower watts`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>The slot containing PoE ports on which the maximum amount of inline power allowed is being allocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watts</td>
<td>The maximum amount of inline power, in watts, allocated to all PoE ports in the corresponding slot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>watts</td>
<td>Will vary based on model and power supply.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Before changing the maximum slot-wide power allowance, you have to disable PoE for the slot through the `lanpower stop` command. Once the new value is assigned, re-enable PoE for the slot through the `lanpower start` command.

- To specify the maximum amount of inline power allocated to a *single port*, see the `lanpower power` command on page 4-5.

- Note that the power value for the `lanpower maxpower` command is specified in watts (W); the related command, `lanpower power`, is specified in milliwatts (mW).

**Examples**

- `-> lanpower 3 maxpower 200`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **lanpower power**
  Specifies the maximum amount of inline power, in milliwatts, allocated to a specific PoE port.

- **lanpower combo-port**
  Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaPethMainPseGroup**
  - **alaPethMainPseMaxPower**
**Ilanpower priority**

Specifies an inline power priority level to a port. Levels include critical, high, and low.

`lanpower slot/port priority {critical | high | low}`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: The particular port on which a priority level is being configured.
- **critical**: Intended for ports that have mission-critical devices attached, and therefore require top (that is, critical) priority. In the event of a power management issue, inline power to critical ports is maintained as long as possible.
- **high**: Intended for ports that have important, but not mission-critical, devices attached. If other ports in the chassis have been configured as critical, inline power to high-priority ports is given second priority.
- **low**: Intended for ports that have low-priority devices attached. In the event of a power management issue, inline power to low-priority ports is interrupted first (that is, before critical- and high-priority ports).

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

- `-> lanpower 2/16 priority low`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

`lanpower combo-port` Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

MIB Objects

`pethPsePortGroup` `pethPsePortPowerPriority`
**lanpower priority-disconnect**

Enables or disables the priority disconnect function on all ports in a specified slot. Priority disconnect is used by the system software in determining whether an incoming PD is granted or denied power when there are too few watts remaining in the PoE power budget for an additional device. For detailed information on this function, see the “Managing Power over Ethernet (PoE)” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Hardware Users Guide*.

**Syntax Definition**

```
lanpower slot priority-disconnect {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  
  The particular slot on which the priority disconnect function is being enabled or disabled.

- **enable**
  
  Enables priority disconnect on a specified port. When this function is enabled and a power budget deficit occurs in which there is inadequate power for an incoming device, the system software uses priority disconnect rules to determine whether an incoming device is granted or denied power. For information on priority disconnect rules, see the “Managing Power over Ethernet (PoE)” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Series*.

- **disable**
  
  Disables priority disconnect on a specified port. When priority disconnect is disabled and there is inadequate power in the budget for an additional device, power is denied to any incoming PD, regardless of its priority status.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> lanpower 2 priority-disconnect disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

`lanpower priority` Specifies an inline power priority level to a port. Levels include critical, high, and low.

`show lanpower priority-disconnect` Displays the priority disconnect function status on all ports in a specified slot.

MIB Objects

alaPethMainPseTable

alaPethMainPsePriorityDisconnect
**lanpower combo-port**

Enables or disables PoE capability on the copper combo ports.

`lanpower slot combo-port {enable | disable}`

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slot</code></td>
<td>The particular slot on which to enable or disable PoE capability on the copper combo ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables PoE capability on the copper combo ports 25/26 and disables PoE capability on ports 23/24.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
<td>Disables PoE capability on the copper combo ports 25/26 and enables PoE capability on ports 23/24.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250

### Usage Guidelines

Port pairs 23/24 and 25/26 cannot have PoE enabled at the same time. Use this command to choose which port pairs support PoE.

### Examples

```
-> lanpower 1 combo-port enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- `show lanpower` Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

### MIB Objects

N/A
**show lanpower**

Displays current inline power status and related statistics for all PoE ports in a specified slot.

**show lanpower slot**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*slot*  
The slot for which current inline power status and related statistics are to be displayed.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show lanpower 1
Port  Maximum(mW)  Actual Used(mW)  Status  Priority  On/Off  Class
----+-----------+---------------+---------+---------+------+-------
  1  31000            0       Undefined      Low      OFF   -
  2  31000            0       Undefined      Low      OFF   -
  3  31000 0       Undefined      Low      OFF   -
  4  31000            0       Undefined      Low      OFF   -
  5  31000            0       Undefined      Low      OFF   -
  6  31000 0       Undefined      Low      OFF   -
  7  16000            0       Undefined      Low      OFF   -
(Output truncated)
  22  16000            0       Undefined      Low      OFF   -
  23  31000            0       Undefined      Low      OFF   -
  24  31000 0       Undefined      Low      OFF   -
```

Slot 1 Max Watts 225
1 Power Supplies Available

**output definitions**

- **Port**: A PoE port for which current status and related statistics are being displayed.

- **Maximum (mW)**: The current maximum amount of power allocated to the corresponding PoE port, in milliwatts. The default value is 15400. To change this setting, use the `lanpower power` command.

- **Actual Used (mW)**: The actual amount of power being used by an attached device (if applicable), in milliwatts. If no device is attached to the corresponding port, this row displays a value of 0.
### Status Definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Displays the current operational status. Options include <strong>Powered On</strong>, <strong>Powered Off</strong>, and <strong>Undefined</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>The current priority level for the corresponding PoE port. Options include <strong>Critical</strong>, <strong>High</strong>, and <strong>Low</strong>. <strong>Critical</strong> has to be reserved for ports that have mission-critical devices attached, and therefore require top (that is, critical) priority. In the event of a power management issue, inline power to critical ports is maintained as long as possible. <strong>High</strong> indicates ports that have important, but not mission-critical, devices attached. If other ports in the chassis have been configured as critical, inline power to high-priority ports is given second priority. <strong>Low</strong> priority is for ports that have low-priority devices attached. In the event of a power management issue, inline power to low-priority ports is interrupted first (that is, before critical and high-priority ports).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On/Off</td>
<td>Displays whether a port has been manually turned on or off by the user. <strong>ON</strong> indicates that the port has been turned on by the user through the <strong>lanpower start</strong> command. <strong>OFF</strong> indicates that the port has been turned off by the user through the <strong>lanpower stop</strong> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Watts</td>
<td>The maximum watts allocated to the corresponding slot. The maximum watts value for a slot is changed using the <strong>lanpower maxpower</strong> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>??? Need Info.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

- `alaPethMainPseGroup`
  - `alaPethMainPseAdminStatus`
- `pethPsePortTable`
  - `pethPsePortAdminEnable`
- `alaPethPsePortTable`
  - `alaPethPsePortPowerMaximum`
- `alaPethMainPseGroup`
  - `alaPethMainPseMaxPower`
  - `pethMainPsePower`
- `pethPsePortGroup`
  - `pethPsePortPowerPriority`
show lanpower capacitor-detection

Displays the capacitor detection method status.

show lanpower capacitor-detection slot

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*slot* The particular slot on which the capacitor detection method status is being displayed.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

-> show lanpower capacitor-detection 2
Capacitor Detection enabled on Slot 2

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

*lanpower capacitor-detection* Enables or disables the capacitor detection method.

**MIB Objects**

alaPethMainTable
alaPethMainPseCapacitorDetect
**show lanpower priority-disconnect**

Displays the priority disconnect function status on all ports in a specified slot.

`show lanpower priority-disconnect slot`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`slot` The particular slot on which the priority disconnect function status you want to display.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

`-> show lanpower priority-disconnect 2`  
`Slot 2 Priority Disconnect Enabled!`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`lanpower priority-disconnect` Enables or disables the priority disconnect function on all ports in a specified slot.

**MIB Objects**

`alaPethMainPseTable`  
`alaPethMainPsePriorityDisconnect`
5 Network Time Protocol Commands

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is used to synchronize the time of a computer client or server to another server or reference time source, such as a radio or satellite receiver. It provides client time accuracies within a millisecond on LANs, and up to a few tens of milliseconds on WANs. Typical NTP configurations utilize multiple redundant servers and diverse network paths in order to achieve high accuracy and reliability.

It is important for networks to maintain accurate time synchronization between network nodes. The standard timescale used by most nations of the world is based on a combination of Universal Coordinated Time (UTC) (representing the Earth’s rotation about its axis) and the Gregorian Calendar (representing the Earth’s rotation about the Sun). UTC time is disseminated by various means, including radio and satellite navigation systems, telephone modems, and portable clocks.

The MIB information for NTP is as follows:

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1Ntp.mib
- **Module**: alcatelIND1NTPMIB

A summary of available commands is listed here:

- ntp server
- ntp server synchronized
- ntp server unsynchronized
- ntp client
- ntp broadcast
- ntp broadcast-delay
- ntp key
- ntp key load
- show ntp client
- show ntp server status
- show ntp client server-list
- show ntp keys
**ntp server**

Specifies an NTP server from which the switch receives updates.

```
ntp server {ip_address | domain_name} [key key | version version | minpoll exponent | prefer]
no ntp server {ip_address | domain_name}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ip_address**
  
  The IP address of the NTP server to be added or deleted to the client’s server list.

- **domain_name**
  
  The domain name of the NTP server to be added or deleted to the client’s server list. This is usually a text string.

- **key**
  
  The key identification number that corresponds to the specified NTP server.

- **version**
  
  The version of NTP being used. This is 1, 2, 3, or 4.

- **exponent**
  
  The number of seconds between polls to this server. This number is determined by raising 2 to the power of the number entered. Therefore, if 4 were entered, the minimum poll time would be 16 seconds ($2^4 = 16$).

- **prefer**
  
  Marks this server as the preferred server. A preferred server’s timestamp is used before another server.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exponent</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>not preferred</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the specified server.

- To configure NTP in the client mode you have to first define the NTP servers. Up to 3 NTP servers can be defined.

- Either an IP address or domain name for the specified server can be entered.

- The NTP key identification is an integer. It corresponds to an MD5 authentication key contained in an authentication file (.txt) located on the server. This file has to be on both the server and the local switch, and match, for authentication to work. Enter the key identification using the **key** keyword if the server is set to MD5 authentication.
• Use the **version** keyword to set the correct version of NTP.

• Use the **minpoll** keyword to set the minimum poll time for the server. This number is determined by raising 2 to the power of the number entered. Therefore, if 4 were entered, the minimum poll time would be 16 seconds \(2^4 = 16\). The client polls the server for a time update when the **minpoll** time is exceeded.

**Examples**

-> ntp server 1.1.1.1
-> ntp server spartacus
-> ntp server 1.1.1.1 key 1
-> ntp server 1.1.1.1 version 4
-> ntp server spartacus minpoll 5
-> no ntp server 1.1.1.1

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ntp client** Enables or disables NTP operation on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaNtpConfig
  alaNtpPeerAddressType
  alaNtpPeerType
  alaNtpPeerAuth
  alaNtpPeerVersion
  alaNtpPeerMinpoll
  alaNtpPeerPrefer
  alaNtpPeerAddress
ntp server synchronized

Enables an NTP client to invoke tests for NTP server synchronization as specified by the NTP protocol.

**Syntax Definitions**
N/A

**Defaults**
By default, NTP synchronization is enabled.

**Platforms Supported**
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**
The NTP protocol discards the NTP servers that are unsynchronized. However, the unsynchronized NTP servers are used as network time sources.

**Examples**
-> ntp server synchronized

**Release History**
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ntp server unsynchronized**
  Disables an NTP client from invoking tests for NTP server synchronization. This allows the NTP client to synchronize with unsynchronized NTP servers in the network.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaNtpConfig**
  - **alaNtpPeerTests**
**ntp server unsynchronized**

Disables an NTP client from invoking tests for NTP server synchronization. This allows the NTP client to synchronize with unsynchronized NTP servers in the network.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

When NTP peer synchronization tests are disabled, the NTP client is able to synchronize with either an NTP peer that is not synchronized with an atomic clock or a network of NTP servers that finally synchronizes with an atomic clock.

**Examples**

`-> ntp server unsynchronized`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ntp server synchronized**
  Enables an NTP client to invoke tests for NTP server synchronization as specified by the NTP protocol.

**MIB Objects**

- alaNtpConfig
  - alaNtpPeerTests
**ntp client**

Enables or disables NTP operation on the switch.

```
ntp client {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `enable` Enables NTP.
- `disable` Disables NTP.

**Defaults**

NTP protocol is disabled by default.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to enable or disable NTP. Before NTP can be enabled, an NTP server has to be specified using the `ntp server` command.

**Examples**

```
-> ntp client enable
-> ntp client disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ntp server` Specifies an NTP server from which the switch receives updates.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaNtpEnable`
ntp broadcast

Enables or disables the client’s broadcast mode.
\texttt{ntp broadcast \{enable | disable\}}

\textbf{Syntax Definitions}

- \texttt{enable} \quad Enables the client broadcast mode.
- \texttt{disable} \quad Disables the client broadcast mode.

\textbf{Defaults}

Broadcast mode is disabled by default.

\textbf{Platforms Supported}

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

\textbf{Usage Guidelines}

Broadcast mode is intended for operation on networks with numerous workstations and where the highest accuracy is not required. In a typical scenario, one or more time servers on the network broadcast NTP messages that are received by NTP hosts. Correct time is determined from this NTP message based on a pre-configured latency or broadcast delay in the order of a few milliseconds.

\textbf{Examples}

- \texttt{-} \texttt{-> ntp broadcast enable}
- \texttt{-} \texttt{-> ntp broadcast disable}

\textbf{Release History}

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

\textbf{Related Commands}

- \texttt{ntp broadcast-delay} \quad Sets the broadcast delay time in microseconds.

\textbf{MIB Objects}

- \texttt{alaNtpBroadcastEnable}
**ntp broadcast-delay**

Sets the broadcast delay time in microseconds.

`ntp broadcast delay microseconds`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `microseconds`: The number of microseconds for the broadcast delay.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>microseconds</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

When running in the NTP client broadcast mode, a broadcast delay has to be set. The broadcast delay is the number of microseconds added to the timestamp.

---

**Examples**

- `ntp broadcast delay 1000`
- `ntp broadcast delay 10000`

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

- `ntp broadcast`: Enables or disables the client’s broadcast mode.

---

**MIB Objects**

- `alaNtpBroadcastDelay`
**ntp key**

Labels the specified authentication key identification as trusted or untrusted.

```
ntp key key [trusted | untrusted]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>key</strong></td>
<td>The key number matching an NTP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>trusted</strong></td>
<td>Signifies that the specified key is trusted and can be used for authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>untrusted</strong></td>
<td>Signifies that the specified key is not trusted and cannot be used for authentication. Synchronization does not occur with an untrusted authentication key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Authentication keys are stored in a key file and loaded into memory when the switch boots. The keys loaded into memory are not trusted until this command is used.

- Once the keys are loaded into software (on boot up of the switch), they have to be activated by being labeled as trusted. A trusted key authenticates with a server that requires authentication as long as the key matches the server key.

- New keys has to be added manually to the key file. A newly added key is not be loaded into the switch software until the `ntp key load` command is issued, or the switch is rebooted.

**Examples**

```
-> ntp key 5 trusted
-> ntp key 2 untrusted
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ntp key**
Sets the public key the switch uses when authenticating with the specified NTP server.

**ntp client**
Enables or disables authentication on the switch.

MIB Objects

**alaNtpAccessKeyIdTable**
  - **alaNtpAccessKeyIdKeyId**
  - **alaNtpAccessKeyIdTrust**
ntp key load

Loads the current key file into memory.

ntp key load

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command reloads the key file into the switch memory. This allows for new keys in the key file to be added to the list of keys the switch can use for authentication.

- Newly added keys has to be labeled as **trusted** with the `ntp key` command before being used for authentication.

**Examples**

```
-> ntp key load
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ntp key**
  
  Labels the specified authentication key identification as trusted or untrusted.

- **ntp server**
  
  Specifies an NTP server from which this switch receives updates.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaNtpAccessRereadkeyFile
```
show ntp client

Displays information about the current client NTP configuration.

show ntp client

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
This command displays the current configuration parameters for the NTP client. The display is slightly different depending on what has been configured on the client. See the Examples section for more information.

Examples
-> show ntp client
Current time: SAT APR 16 2005 00:19:02 (UTC)
Last NTP update: SAT APR 16 2005 00:06:45 (UTC)
Client mode: enabled
Broadcast client mode: disabled
Broadcast delay (microseconds): 4000

output definitions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current time</th>
<th>The current time for the NTP client.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last NTP update</td>
<td>The time of the last synchronization with an NTP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client mode</td>
<td>Whether the NTP client software is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast client mode</td>
<td>What NTP mode the client is running in, either client or broadcast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast delay</td>
<td>The number of microseconds in the advertised broadcast delay time. This field is absent if the client broadcast mode is disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Command

ntp client

Enables or disables NTP operation on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaNtpLocalInfo
show ntp client server-list

Displays a list of the servers with which the NTP client synchronizes.

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show ntp client server-list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Ver</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>St</th>
<th>Delay</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Disp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>198.206.181.70</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.167</td>
<td>0.323</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The server IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ver</td>
<td>The version of NTP the server is using. Versions 3 and 4 are valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>The NTP server’s public key. This has to be accurate and the same as the NTP server, or the client switch is unable to synchronize with the NTP server. A zero (0) means there is no key entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St</td>
<td>The stratum of the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>The delay received from the server in its timestamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset</td>
<td>The offset received from the server in its timestamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disp</td>
<td>The dispersion value received from the server in its timestamp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Command

ntp client

Enables or disables authentication on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaNtpPeerListTable
show ntp server status

Displays the basic server information for a specific NTP server or a list of NTP servers.

show ntp server status [ip_address | domain_name]

Syntax Definitions

ip_address
The IP address of the NTP server to be displayed.

domain_name
The domain name of the server to be displayed. This is usually a text string.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command displays a selected server or a list of servers with which the NTP client synchronizes.
- To display a specific server, enter the command with the server’s IP address or domain name. To display all servers, enter the command with no server IP address.

Examples

-> show ntp server status
-> show ntp server status 198.206.181.139
IP address = 198.206.181.139,
Host mode = client,
Peer mode = server,
Prefer = no,
Version = 4,
Key = 0,
Stratum = 2,
Minpoll = 6 (64 seconds),
Maxpoll = 10 (1024 seconds),
Delay = 0.016 seconds,
Offset = -180.232 seconds,
Dispersion = 7.945 seconds
Root distance = 0.026,
Precision = -14,
Reference IP = 209.81.9.7,
Status = configured : reachable : rejected,
Uptime count = 1742 seconds,
Reachability = 1,
Unreachable count = 0,
Stats reset count = 1680 seconds,
Packets sent = 1,
Packets received = 1,
Packets reset = 0,
Bogus origin = 0,
Bad authentication = 0,
Bad dispersion = 0,
Last Event = peer changed to reachable,

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>The server IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host mode</td>
<td>The host mode of this remote association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer mode</td>
<td>The peer mode of this remote association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer</td>
<td>Whether this server is a preferred server or not. A preferred server is used to synchronize the client before a non-preferred server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>The version of NTP the server is using. Versions 3 and 4 are valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>The NTP server’s public key. This has to be accurate and the same as the NTP server, or the client switch is able to synchronize with the NTP server. A zero (0) means there is no key entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratum</td>
<td>The stratum of the server. The stratum number is the number of hops from a UTC time source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minpoll</td>
<td>The minimum poll time. The client polls the server for a time update every time this limit has been exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxpoll</td>
<td>The maximum poll time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>The delay received from the server in its timestamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset</td>
<td>The offset received from the server in its timestamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispersion</td>
<td>The dispersion value received from the server in its timestamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root distance</td>
<td>The total round trip delay (in seconds) to the primary reference source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision</td>
<td>The advertised precision of this association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference IP</td>
<td>The IP address identifying the peer’s primary reference source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The peer selection and association status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uptime count</td>
<td>The time period (in seconds) during which the local NTP server was associated with the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reachability</td>
<td>The reachability status of the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unreachable count</td>
<td>Number of times the NTP entity was unreachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stats reset count</td>
<td>The time delay (in seconds) since the last time the local NTP server was restarted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets sent</td>
<td>Number of packets sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets received</td>
<td>Number of packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate packets</td>
<td>Number of duplicated packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogus origin</td>
<td>Number of bogus packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad authentication</td>
<td>Number of NTP packets rejected for not meeting the authentication standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad dispersion</td>
<td>Number of bad dispersions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Event</td>
<td>The last event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Command**

`ntp client`  
Enables or disables authentication on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

`alaNtpPeerListTable`  
`alaNtpPeerShowStatus`
show ntp keys

Displays information about all authentication keys.

Examples

```
-> show ntp keys
Key   Status
======+======
1      untrusted
2      untrusted
3      trusted
4      trusted
5      untrusted
6      untrusted
7      trusted
8      trusted
```

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The key number corresponding to a key in the key file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Whether the key is trusted or untrusted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command displays information about the authentication keys loaded into the memory.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Command

**ntp key**
Labels the specified authentication key identification as trusted or untrusted.

**ntp key load**
Loads the current key file into memory.

MIB Objects

*alaNtpAccessKeyIdTable*
6 Session Management Commands

Session Management commands are used to monitor and configure operator sessions including FTP, Telnet, HTTP (WebView), console, Secure Shell, and Secure Shell FTP on the switch. (See the SNMP Commands chapter for SNMP session commands.)

Maximum number of concurrent sessions allowed are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>OmniSwitch 6250/6450</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telnet (v4 or v6)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTP (v4 or v6)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH + SFTP (v4 or v6 secure sessions)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Sessions</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIB information for commands in this chapter are as follows:

- File: AlcatelInd1SessionMgr.mib  
  Module: AlcatelIND1SessionMgrMIB
- File: AlcatelIND1AAA.mib  
  Module: Alcatel-IND1-AAA-MIB
- File: AlcatelIND1System.mib  
  Module: Alcatel-IND1ConfigMgr.mib
- File: AlcatelIND1Ssh.mib  
  Module: ALCATEL-IND1-SSH-MIB
A summary of the available commands is listed here:

```
session login-attempt
session login-timeout
session banner
session timeout
session prompt default
session xon-xoff
prompt
show prefix
alias
show alias
user profile save
user profile save global-profile
user profile reset
history size
show history
!
command-log
kill
exit
who
whoami
show session config
show session xon-xoff
more size
more
show more
telnet
telnet6
ssh
ssh6
ssh enforce pubkey-auth
show ssh config
show command-log status
```
session login-attempt

Sets or resets the number of times a user can attempt unsuccessfully to log in to the switch before the TCP connection is closed.

session login-attempt integer

Syntax Definitions

integer The number of times the user can attempt to log in to the switch before the TCP connection is closed. Valid range is 1 to 10.

Defaults

By default, three-login attempts are provided.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> session login-attempt 5

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

show session config Displays Session Manager information such as banner file name, session timeout value, and default prompt value.

session login-timeout Sets or resets the amount of time the user can take to accomplish a successful login to the switch.

session timeout Configures the inactivity timer for a CLI, HTTP (including WebView), or FTP interface. When the switch detects no user activity for this period, the user is logged off the switch.

MIB Objects

sessionMgr

sessionLoginAttempt
**session login-timeout**

Sets or resets the amount of time the user can take to accomplish a successful login to the switch. If the timeout period is exceeded, the TCP connection is closed by the switch.

```
session login-timeout seconds
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **seconds**
  
The number of seconds the switch allows for the user to accomplish a successful login. Valid range is from 5 seconds to 600 seconds.

**Defaults**

Login timeout default is 55 seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> session login-timeout 30
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show session config**
  
  Displays Session Manager information such as banner file name, session timeout value, default prompt value, login timer, and login attempt number.

- **session login-attempt**
  
  Sets or resets the number of times a user can attempt unsuccessfully to log in to the switch before the TCP connection is closed.

- **session timeout**
  
  Configures the inactivity timer for a CLI, HTTP (including WebView), or FTP interface. When the switch detects no user activity for this period, the user is logged off the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- **sessionMgr**
  
  - **sessionLoginTimeout**

---
session banner

Sets or resets the file name of the user–defined banner. The banner is a welcome banner that appears after the user successfully logs on to the switch.

`session banner {cli | ftp | http} file_name`

`session banner no {cli | ftp | http}`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cli</td>
<td>Creates/modifies the CLI banner file name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ftp</td>
<td>Creates/modifies the FTP banner file name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>http</td>
<td>Creates/modifies the HTTP banner file name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file_name</td>
<td>Banner file name including the path from the switch <code>/flash</code> directory. The maximum length of the file name and path is 255 characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

- A default banner is included in one of the switch image files. It is automatically displayed at login so no configuration is needed.
- The user has the option of defining a custom supplementary banner or of using the default banner.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The `session banner no` command is used to disable a user-defined session banner file from displaying when you log on to the switch. The text file containing the custom banner remains on the switch until you remove it with the `rm` command.
- The `session banner` command is used to configure or modify the banner file `name`. You can use a text editor to edit the file containing the banner text.

**Examples**

- `-> session banner cli/switch/banner.txt`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**show session config**

Displays Session Manager information such as banner file name, session timeout value, and default prompt value.

MIB Objects

SessionConfigTable

  SessionType
  SessionBannerFileName
**session timeout**

Configures the inactivity timer for a CLI, HTTP (including WebView), or FTP interface. When the switch detects no user activity for this period, the user is logged off the switch.

`session timeout {cli | http | ftp} minutes`

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cli</td>
<td>Sets the inactivity timeout for CLI sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>http</td>
<td>Sets the inactivity timeout for HTTP sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ftp</td>
<td>Sets the inactivity timeout for FTP sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minutes</td>
<td>Inactivity timeout value (in minutes). Valid range 1 to 596523.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>minutes</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The inactivity timer value can be different for each type of interface, such as CLI (Console, Telnet), HTTP (including WebView), and FTP.
- If you change the timer, the new value does not affect current sessions; the new timer is applied to new sessions only.

**Examples**

```
-> session timeout cli 5
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

show session config  Displays Session Manager information, such as banner file name, session timeout value, and default prompt value.

MIB Objects

SessionConfigTable
  SessionType
  SessionInactivityTimerValue
session prompt default

Configures the default CLI prompt for console and Telnet sessions. The prompt is the symbol and/or text that appears on the screen in front of the cursor.

session prompt default {<num> | <string> | system-name}

Syntax Definitions

- **num**: The new numerical prompt value.
- **string**: The new prompt string. Text strings that include spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks. For example, “OmniSwitch 6250”.
- **system-name**: Sets the prompt to the current system name of the switch. By default, the system name is set to ‘VxTarget’.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>-&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system-name</td>
<td>VxTarget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The maximum prompt string length is 35 characters.
- System name is configured for the switch using the CLI command `system name`. The system name can also be dynamically obtained from the DHCP server (DHCP Option-12). The user-defined system name configuration (through CLI, WebView, SNMP) gets priority over the DHCP server values. For more information, refer to “system name” on page 2-4 in Chassis Management and Monitoring Commands chapter.
- Every time the system name is modified, the prompt also gets modified.
- In case the system name is larger than 35 characters, prompt is truncated to 35 characters.
- The new prompt takes effect after relogging to a new session.

Examples

- `-> session prompt default`
- `-> session prompt default system-name`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.3; keyword `system name` introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show session config` Displays Session Manager information such as banner file name, session timeout value, and default prompt value.

**MIB Objects**

- `SessionConfigTable`
  - `SessionType`
  - `sessionDefaultPromptString`
  - `sessionDefaultPromptSysName`
**session xon-xoff**

Enables/disables the XON-XOFF protocol on the console port.

`session xon-xoff {enable | disable}`

### Syntax Definitions

- **enable**: Enables XON-XOFF on the console port.
- **disable**: Disables XON-XOFF on the console port.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

The switch can interpret noise from an RS232 line as Control-S (XOFF). If the `session console xon-xoff` command is enabled, traffic to the console port can be stopped.

### Examples

```
-> session xon-xoff enable
-> session xon-xoff disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **show session xon-xoff**: Displays whether the console port is enabled or disabled for XON-XOFF.

### MIB Objects

- `sessionXonXoffEnable`
**prompt**

This command defines the CLI prompt.

`prompt [user] [time] [date] [string string] [prefix]`

`no prompt`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **user**: The name of the current user is displayed as part of the CLI prompt.
- **time**: The current system time is displayed as part of the CLI prompt.
- **date**: The current system date is displayed as part of the CLI prompt.
- **string**: You can specify a text string as the prompt. Prompts specified with this parameter are limited to four characters.
- **prefix**: The current prefix (if any) is displayed as part of the CLI prompt. Prefixes are stored for command families that support the prefix recognition feature.

**Defaults**

The default prompt is the arrow (->, or dash greater-than).

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove the CLI prompt.
- Prefixes are stored for command families that support the prefix recognition feature. These command families include AAA, Interface, Link Aggregation, QoS, Spanning Tree, and VLAN Management. Other command families do not store a prefix.
- To set the CLI prompt back to the arrow (->), enter the `prompt string ->` (prompt string dash greater than) syntax.

**Examples**

```
- > prompt user
- > prompt user time date
- > prompt prefix
- > prompt string 12->
- > prompt prefix ->
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

show prefix

Shows the command prefix (if any) currently stored by the CLI. Prefixes are stored for command families that support the prefix recognition feature.

MIB Objects

N/A
show prefix

Shows the command prefix (if any) currently stored by the CLI. Prefixes are stored for command families that support the prefix recognition feature.

show prefix

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Prefixes are stored for command families that support the prefix recognition feature. These command families include AAA, Interface, Link Aggregation, QoS, Spanning Tree, and VLAN Management. Other command families do not store a prefix.

Examples
-> show prefix

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
prompt This command defines the format of the CLI prompt. The prompt can be defined to include the command prefix.

MIB Objects
N/A
alias

Defines substitute command text for the switch CLI command keywords.

**alias alias command_name**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **alias**: Text string that defines the new CLI command name (alias) that you can use to replace an old CLI command name.
- **command_name**: The old CLI command name being replaced by your alias.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Alias commands are stored until the user session ends. To save alias settings, use the `user profile save` command. Otherwise, once you log off the switch, substitute commands configured with the `alias` command are destroyed.

- You can eliminate excess typing by reducing the number of characters required for a command. For instance, the group syntax can be defined as `gp`.

- You can change unfamiliar command words into familiar words or patterns. For instance, if you prefer the term “privilege” to the term “attribute” with reference to a login account read/write capabilities, you can change the CLI command from `attrib` to `privilege`.

- To reset commands set with alias back to their factory default, use the `user profile reset` command.

**Examples**

- `-> alias gp group`
- `-> alias privilege attrib`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**show alias**
Lists all current commands defined by the use of the *alias* CLI command.

**user profile reset**
Resets the alias, prompt, and more values to their factory defaults.

**MIB Objects**

N/A
show alias

Displays all current commands defined by the use of the alias CLI command.

show alias

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

The following information is displayed where the alias gp was defined to replace the group command, and the alias privilege was defined to replace the attrib command.

-> show alias
  gp:    group
  privilege: attrib

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

alias

Defines substitute command text for the switch CLI command keywords.

MIB Objects

N/A
user profile save

Saves the user account settings for aliases, prompts, and the more mode screen settings. These settings are automatically loaded when the user account logs on.

user profile save

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Use this command to save alias definitions, prompt definitions, and more mode screen settings for use in future login sessions for the current user account.

• If you do not use the user profile save, alias, prompt, and more size commands, settings are lost when the user account logs off.

• Use the user profile reset command to set the alias, prompt, and more size values to their factory defaults.

Examples

- user profile save

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- alias
  Defines substitute command text for the switch CLI command keywords.

- prompt
  Defines substitute command text for the switch CLI command keywords.

- more size
  Specifies the number of lines that your console screen displays.

- user profile reset
  Resets the alias, prompt, and more values to their factory defaults.

MIB Objects

N/A
user profile save global-profile

This command is available only for the user with an administrative profile.

This command can be used to add alias, prompt, and more settings and these settings can be saved as a global profile. These settings are loaded as default settings when any user logs in, irrespective of the user privileges.

user profile save global-profile

Syntax Definitions

global-profile  The administrative user setting that presets a global setting as default to all users at login prompt.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• This profile can be reset when by the user by using the user profile save and user profile reset commands.

• Use this command to save alias definitions, prompt definitions, and more mode screen settings for use in future login sessions for all user accounts.

• The current settings (prompt, more, aliases) for the session are saved in the global profile file /flash/switch/GlobalProfile.txt. The file can be manually edited by the administrator. The file name must not be changed or deleted.

• If a user profile is configured by the individual user with the user profile save command, the global profile is overridden and the user profile settings are loaded at user login.

Examples

-> user profile save global-profile

Setting global profile...

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**alias**
Defines substitute command text for the switch CLI command keywords.

**prompt**
Defines substitute command text for the switch CLI command keywords.

**more size**
Specifies the number of lines that your console screen must display.

**user profile save**
Saves the user account settings for aliases, prompts, and the more mode screen settings. These settings are automatically loaded when the user logs on.

**user profile reset**
Resets the alias, prompt, and more values to their factory defaults.

MIB Objects

N/A
user profile reset

Resets the alias, prompt, and more values to their factory defaults.

user profile reset

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples
-> user profile reset

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
alias
Defines substitute command text for the switch CLI command keywords.

prompt
Defines substitute command text for the switch CLI command keywords.

more size
Specifies the number of lines that your console screen must display.

user profile save
Saves the user account settings for aliases, prompts, and the more screen.

MIB Objects
N/A
**history size**

Sets the number of commands to be stored in the CLI history buffer.

```
history size number
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **number**
  
  Enter an integer between 1 and 500. The history buffer can store up to 500 commands.

**Defaults**

By default, the history buffer size is set to 100 commands.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> history size 10
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show history**
  
  Displays commands that you have recently issued to the switch. The commands are displayed in a numbered list.

- **!**
  
  Recalls commands listed in the history buffer and displays them at the CLI prompt.

**MIB Objects**

N/A
show history

Displays commands that you have recently issued to the switch. The commands are displayed in a numbered list.

show history [parameters]

Syntax Definitions

parameters

When this syntax is used, the CLI displays the history buffer size, the current number of commands in the history buffer, and the index range of the commands.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show history
1 show cmm
2 show fan
3 show sensor
4 show temp
5 show time
6 show arp
7 clear arp
8 show prefix

-> show history parameters
History size: 10
Current Size: 7
Index Range: 1-7

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History Size</td>
<td>The size of the history buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Size</td>
<td>The number of commands currently stored in the history buffer for this session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Range</td>
<td>The index range of the commands for this CLI session currently stored in the history buffer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**history size**
Sets the number of commands to be stored in the CLI history buffer.

**!**
Recalls commands listed in the history buffer and displays them at the CLI prompt.

MIB Objects

N/A
Recalls commands listed in the history buffer and displays them at the CLI prompt.

`!{! | n}`

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>!</td>
<td>Recalls the last command listed in the history buffer and displays that command at the CLI prompt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Identifies a single command in the history buffer by number and displays that command at the CLI prompt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- You can use the `show history` command to list all commands in the history buffer, then use the `!n` syntax to issue a single command from the list.
- When you use `!n` or `!!` to recall a command in the history buffer list, press the Enter key to run the command.

### Examples

```
-> show history
1* show cmm
2 show fan
3 show sensor
4 show temp
5 show time
6 show arp
7 clear arp
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **history size**: Sets the number of commands to be stored in the CLI history buffer.
- **show history**: Displays commands you have recently issued to the switch. The commands are displayed in a numbered list.

**MIB Objects**

N/A
command-log

Enables or disables command logging on the switch. A command.log is automatically created; this file stores a comprehensive CLI command history for all active sessions since the function was first enabled.

command-log {enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Creates a file called command.log in the switch /flash directory. Any configuration commands entered on the command line are recorded to this file until command logging is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables logging of current session commands to the command.log file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

The maximum log file size is 66,402 bytes; the file can hold up to 100 commands.

Examples

- -> command-log enable
- -> command-log disable

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

show ssh config
show command-log status

Displays the contents of the command.log file.
Shows the status of the command logging function (enabled or disabled).

MIB Objects

sessionCliCommandLogEnable
**kill**

Kills an active session. The command takes effect immediately.

`kill session_number`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`session_number`  
Number of the session you want to kill.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `who` command to obtain the session number variable.
- You cannot kill your own session.
- You cannot kill a connected session where the user has not yet completed the login process. These sessions appear with username “(at login)” when displayed with the `who` command.

**Examples**

`-> kill 3`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

`who`  
Displays all active login sessions (for example, Console, Telnet, FTP, HTTP, Secure Shell, and Secure Shell FTP).

**MIB Objects**

SessionMgr

- `sessionIndex`
- `sessionRowStatus`
exit

Ends the current CLI session. If the CLI session to the switch was through Telnet, the connection is closed.

exit

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
If changes were made using the CLI and have not been saved with the `copy running-config working` command, a warning message appears asking to confirm the user exit. To save changes, enter `N` at the warning prompt and use the `copy running-config working` command.

Examples
- `-> exit`

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
`kill` Kills an active session. The command takes effect immediately.

MIB Objects
`SessionMgr`
- `sessionIndex`
- `sessionRowStatus`
whoami

Displays the current user session.

whoami

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the who command to display all sessions on the switch.

Examples

to whomi
Session number = 5
User name = admin,
Access type = telnet,
Access port = NI,
IP address = 121.251.17.76,
Read-only domains = None,
Read-only families = ,
Read-Write domains = All,
Read-Write families = ,
End-User profile =

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session Number</th>
<th>The session number assigned to the user.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User name</td>
<td>The user name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access type</td>
<td>Type of access protocol used to connect to the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access port</td>
<td>Switch port used for access during this session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>User IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read-only domains</td>
<td>The command domains available with the user read-only access. See the table beginning on page 6-31 for a listing of valid domains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read-only families</td>
<td>The command families available with the user read-only access. See the table beginning on page 6-31 for a listing of valid families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read-Write domains</td>
<td>The command domains available with the user read-write access. See the table beginning on page 6-31 for a listing of valid domains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Possible values for command domains and families are listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>domain</th>
<th>families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain-admin</td>
<td>file image bootrom telnet reset dshell debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-system</td>
<td>system aip snmp rmon webmgt config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-physical</td>
<td>chassis module interface pmm flood health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-network</td>
<td>ip iprm ipmr ipms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-layer2</td>
<td>vlan bridge stp 802.1q linkagg ip-helper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-service</td>
<td>ldap dhcp dns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-security</td>
<td>session binding aaa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **who**
  Displays all active login sessions (for example, Console, Telnet, FTP, HTTP, Secure Shell, and Secure Shell FTP).

- **kill**
  Kills another user session.
MIB Objects

SessionActive
  sessionIndex
  sessionAccessType
  sessionPhysicalPort
  sessionUserName
  sessionUserReadPrivileges
  sessionUserWritePrivileges
  sessionUserProfileNumber
  sessionUserIpAddress
  sessionRowStatus
who

Displays all active login sessions (for example, Console, Telnet, FTP, HTTP, Secure Shell, and Secure Shell FTP).

who

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

You can identify your current login session by using IP address.

Examples

`- > who
Session number = 0
   User name   = (at login),
   Access type = console,
   Access port = Local,
   IP address  = 0.0.0.0,
   Read-only domains  = None,
   Read-only families = ,
   Read-Write domains = None,
   Read-Write families = ,
   End-User profile =
Session number = 5
   User name   = admin,
   Access type = telnet,
   Access port = NI,
   IP address  = 128.251.17.176,
   Read-only domains  = None,
   Read-only families = ,
   Read-Write domains = All,
   Read-Write families = ,
   End-User profile =

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session Number</th>
<th>The session number assigned to the user.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User name</td>
<td>The user name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access type</td>
<td>Type of access protocol used to connect to the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Who Session Management Commands

#### Possible values for command domains and families are listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain-admin</td>
<td>file image bootrom telnet reset dshell debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-system</td>
<td>system aip snmp rmon webmgt config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-physical</td>
<td>chassis module interface pmm flood health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-network</td>
<td>ip rip iprm ipmr ipms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-layer2</td>
<td>vlan bridge stp 802.1q linkagg ip-helper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-service</td>
<td>ldap dhcp dns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-security</td>
<td>session binding avlan aaa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

#### Related Commands

- **whoami**
  - Displays current user session.
- **kill**
  - Kills another user session.

#### MIB Objects

- SessionActive
  - sessionIndex
  - sessionAccessType
  - sessionPhysicalPort
  - sessionUserName
  - sessionUserReadPrivileges
  - sessionUserWritePrivileges
  - sessionUserProfileNumber
  - sessionUserIpAddress
  - sessionRowStatus
show session config

Displays session manager configuration information (for example, default prompt, banner file name, inactivity timer, login timer, and login attempts).

show session config

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Use the configuration commands detailed in this section to modify any of the values displayed.

Examples
-> show session config

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cli Default Prompt</td>
<td>-&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cli Banner File Name</td>
<td>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cli Inactivity Timer in minutes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ftp Banner File Name</td>
<td>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ftp Inactivity Timer in minutes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http Inactivity Timer in minutes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login Timer in seconds</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of Login Attempts</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cli Default Prompt</td>
<td>Default prompt displayed for CLI sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cli Banner File Name</td>
<td>Name of the file that contains the banner information that appears during a CLI session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cli Inactivity Timer in minutes</td>
<td>Inactivity timer value (in minutes) for CLI sessions. The user is logged off when this value is exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ftp Banner File Name</td>
<td>Name of the file that contains the banner information that appears during an FTP session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ftp Inactivity Timer in minutes</td>
<td>Inactivity timer value (in minutes) for FTP sessions. The user is logged off when this value is exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Http Inactivity Timer in minutes</td>
<td>Inactivity timer value (in minutes) for HTTP (including WebView) sessions. The user is logged off when this value is exceeded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Login Timer in seconds</strong></td>
<td>The amount of time the user can take to accomplish a successful login to the switch. If the timeout period is exceeded, the TCP connection is closed by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum number of Login Attempts</strong></td>
<td>The number of times a user can attempt unsuccessfully to log in to the switch before the TCP connection is closed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `session prompt default` Configures the default CLI prompt for console and Telnet sessions.
- `session banner` Sets the file name of the user-defined banner.
- `session timeout` Configures the inactivity timer for a CLI, HTTP (including WebView), or FTP interface.
- `session login-attempt` Sets the number of times a user can attempt to log in to the switch unsuccessfully before the TCP connection is closed.
- `session login-timeout` Sets the amount of time the user can take to accomplish a successful login to the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `SessionConfigTable`  
  - `sessionType`  
  - `sessionBannerFileName`  
  - `sessionInactivityTimerValue`  
  - `sessionDefaultPromptString`
show session xon-xoff

Displays whether the console port is enabled or disabled for XON-XOFF.

show session xon-xoff

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The switch can interpret noise from an RS232 line as Control-S (XOFF). If the console port is enabled for XON-XOFF (through the `session xon-xoff` command), traffic to the console port can be stopped.

**Examples**

```
-> show session xon-xoff
XON-XOFF Enabled
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `session xon-xoff`

  Enables/disables the XON-XOFF protocol on the console port.

**MIB Objects**

- `sessionXonXoffEnable`
**more size**

Specifies the number of lines that your console screen must display.

```
more size lines
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

*lines* Specify the number of lines for your console to display.

---

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>lines</em></td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

### Usage Guidelines

- If the display from the switch contains more lines than specified with this command, the switch displays only the number of lines specified. The last line on your console displays as follows:

  More? [next screen <sp>, next line <cr>, filter pattern </>, quit </>]

- To display more lines, press the spacebar to show another full screen, press Enter to show the next line, or press q to quit the display and return to the system prompt.

---

### Examples

```
-> more size 12
-> more size 30
```

---

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

---

### Related Commands

- **more** Enables the more mode for your console screen display.
- **show more** Shows the enable status of the more mode along with the number of lines specified for the screen display.

---

### MIB Objects

- **SystemServices**
  - **systemServicesArg1**
  - **systemServicesAction**
**more**

Enables the more mode for your console screen display.

```bash
more
no more
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

Disabled

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command enables the `more` mode where your console screen display is determined by the value set with the `more size` command.

**Examples**

```bash
 -> more
 -> no more
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show more` Shows the number of TTY lines and columns to be displayed.
- `more size` Specifies the number of lines that your console screen must display.

**MIB Objects**

*SystemServices*

- `systemServicesArg1`
- `systemServicesAction`
show more

Shows the enable status of the more mode along with the number of lines specified for the screen display.

show more

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
- This command shows the enable status of the more mode.
- The number of lines displayed is the value set with the more size command.

Examples
-> show more
The more feature is enabled and the number of line is set to 12

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
more  Enables the more mode for your console screen display.
more size  Specifies the number of lines that your console screen must display.

MIB Objects
SystemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
**telnet**

Invokes a Telnet session. A Telnet session is used to connect to a remote system or device.

```
telnet {host_name | ip_address}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `host_name`: Specifies the host name for the Telnet session.
- `ip_address`: Specifies the IP address for the Telnet session.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- To abort a Telnet session, enter `CTRL + J` and then `CTRL + D`. Refer to your switch User Manual for more information on using Telnet.
- You can establish up to five concurrent IPv4 or IPv6 telnet client sessions.
- You can establish up to four concurrent IPv4 or IPv6 telnet sessions (when the switch acts as a telnet server).

**Examples**

```
-> telnet 172.17.6.228
Trying 172.17.6.228...
Connected to 172.17.6.228.
Escape character is '^[].'
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**telnet6**
Invokes a Telnetv6 session. A Telnetv6 session is used to connect to a remote system or device over an IPv6 network.

**ssh**
Invokes the Secure Shell on the switch. A Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.

MIB Objects

SystemServices
- systemServicesArg1
- systemServicesAction
telnet6

Invokes a Telnetv6 session. A Telnetv6 session is used to connect to a remote system or device over an IPv6 network.

```
telnet6 {ipv6_address | hostname} [if_name]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ipv6_address` Specifies the IPv6 address for the Telnetv6 server.
- `hostname` Specifies the hostname for the Telnetv6 server.
- `if_name` The name of the interface used to reach the Telnetv6 server, if the target has been specified using the link-local address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- To abort a Telnet session, enter `CTRL + ]` and then `CTRL + D`. Refer to your switch-specific User Manual for more information on using Telnet.
- If the session is invoked using the server link-local address, the source interface name must be provided.
- You can establish up to five concurrent IPv4 or IPv6 telnet client sessions.
- You can establish up to four concurrent IPv4 or IPv6 telnet sessions (when the switch acts as a telnet server).

**Examples**

```
-> telnet6 fe80::a00:20ff:feaa:8961 intf1
-> telnet6 ::1
-> telnet6 Sun.com
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**telnet**
Invokes a Telnet session. A Telnet session is used to connect to a remote system or device.

**ssh6**
Invokes Secure Shellv6 on the switch. Secure Shellv6 is used to make a secured connection to an SSHv6 server.

MIB Objects

SystemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
**ssh**

Invokes Secure Shell on the switch. Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.

```plaintext
ssh {host_name | ip_address | enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **host_name**: Specifies the host name for Secure Shell.
- **ip_address**: Specifies the IP address for Secure Shell.
- **enable**: Administratively enables Secure Shell on the switch.
- **disable**: Administratively disables Secure Shell on the switch.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- You must have a valid username and password for the specified host.
- You can establish one SSH session from an OmniSwitch (when it acts as Client) and up to eight SSH sessions towards an OmniSwitch (when it acts as Server).

### Examples

- `-> ssh enable`
- `-> ssh 172.155.11.211 login as:

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

telnet  Invokes a Telnet session. A telnet session is used to connect to a remote system or device.
sftp  Starts an SFTP session. An SFTP session provides a secure file transfer method.
ssh6  Invokes Secure Shellv6 on the switch. Secure Shellv6 is used to make a secured connection to an SSHv6 server.
show ssh config  Displays the status of Secure Shell, SCP/SFTP on the switch.

MIB Objects

aaaAcctSATable
   aaacsInterface
alaSshConfigGroup
   alaSshAdminStatus
**ssh6**

Invokes Secure Shellv6 on the switch. Secure Shellv6 is used to make a secured connection to an SSHv6 server.

```
ssh6 {ipv6_address | hostname} [if_name]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ipv6_address`: Specifies the IPv6 address for Secure Shell.
- `hostname`: Specifies the host name for Secure Shell.
- `if_name`: The name of the interface used to reach the sshv6 server, if the target has been specified using the link-local address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- You must have a valid username and password for the specified host.
- If the session is invoked using the server link-local address, the source interface name must be provided.
- You can establish one SSH6 session from an OmniSwitch (when it acts as Client) and up to eight SSH6 sessions towards an OmniSwitch (when it acts as Server).
- A console or a telnet session can handle only one SSHv6 client session
- At anytime, there can be only one SSH client session (either SSHv4 or SSHv6) to any SSH server.

**Examples**

- `ssh6 fe80::a00:20ff:fe8:8961 int1`
- `ssh6 ::1`
- `ssh6 Sun.com`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**telnet6**
Invokes a Telnetv6 session. A Telnetv6 session is used to connect to a remote system or device over an IPv6 network.

**sftp6**
Starts an SFTPv6 session. An SFTPv6 session provides a secure file transfer method.

**ssh**
Invokes Secure Shell on the switch. Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.

**show ssh config**
Displays the status of Secure Shell, SCP/SFTP on the switch.

MIB Objects

aaaAcctSATable
aaacsInterface
alaSshConfigGroup
    alaSshAdminStatus
**ssh enforce pubkey-auth**

Enables or disables Secure Shell public key and password authentication. When enabled, password authentication is not allowed.

```
ssh enforce pubkey-auth {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enforces only SSH public key authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Enforces both SSH public key and password authentication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If a public key file (`thomas_dsa.pub`) exists in the `flash/network/pub` directory on the switch, public key authentication is used even if this method of authentication is disabled using this command. Rename, move, or delete the public key file to ensure that public key authentication is disabled.

**Examples**

```
-> ssh enforce pubkey-auth enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>telnet</td>
<td>Invokes a Telnet session. A Telnet session is used to connect to a remote system or device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sftp</td>
<td>Starts an SFTP session. An SFTP session provides a secure file transfer method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

alaSshConfigGroup

alaSshPubKeyEnforceAdminStatus
show ssh config

Displays the status of Secure Shell, SCP/SFTP on the switch.

show ssh config

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

- `-> show ssh config`

  SSH = Enabled
  SCP/SFTP = Enabled
  Public Key Authentication Enforced = False

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>Displays the SSH status <em>(enabled or disabled)</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCP/SFTP</td>
<td>Displays the SCP/SFTP status <em>(enabled or disabled)</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Key Authentication Enforced</td>
<td>Displays whether the Public Key Authentication is enforced. Options include true or false.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**ssh**
Invokes Secure Shell on the switch. Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.

**ftp6**
Enables or disables secure copy (SCP) and secure FTP (SFTP) at the same time on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaSshConfigGroup

- alaSshAdminStatus
- alaScpSftpAdminStatus
- alaSshPubKeyEnforceAdminStatus
**show command-log**

Displays the contents of the `command.log` file. This file contains a record of all CLI commands run on the switch since the command logging function was enabled. For more information on enabling and disabling command logging, refer to page 6-27.

**show command-log**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The `show command-log` command lists the CLI commands in the *descending order*. In other words, the most recent commands are listed first. In the following example, the `command-log enable` syntax is the *least recent* command logged; the `ip interface Marketing address 17.11.5.2 vlan 255` syntax is the *most recent*.

- By default, command logging is disabled. To enable command logging on the switch, use the `command-log` command.

- Command history is archived to the `command.log` file. If this file is removed, the command history is no longer available. In addition, the `command.log` file has a 66,402 byte capacity. This capacity allows up to 100 commands; if the maximum capacity is reached, only the 100 most recent commands are displayed.

**Examples**

```
-> show command-log
Command : ip interface Marketing address 17.11.5.2 vlan 255
  UserName : admin
  Date     : FRI JAN 09 00:20:01
  Ip Addr  : 128.251.19.240
  Result   : SUCCESS

Command : ip interface "Distribution" 11.255.14.102 vlan 500 local-proxy-arp
  UserName : admin
  Date     : FRI JAN 09 00:19:44
  Ip Addr  : 128.251.19.240
  Result   : ERROR: Ip Address must not belong to IP VLAN 44 subnet

Command : command-log enable
  UserName : admin
  Date     : FRI JAN 09 00:18:49
  Ip Addr  : 128.251.19.240
  Result   : SUCCESS
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>The exact syntax of the command, as entered by the user.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UserName</td>
<td>The name of the user session that entered the command. For more information on different user session names, refer to the user command page, or the “Managing Switch User Accounts” chapter in the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Switch Management Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>The date and time, down to the second, when the command was entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IpAddr</td>
<td>The IP address of the terminal from which the command was entered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result</td>
<td>The outcome of the command entry. Options include SUCCESS and ERROR. For erroneous command entries, the same error details presented by the switch at the time the command was entered are also displayed in the log file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

command-log

Enables or disables command logging on the switch.

show command-log status

Shows the status of the command logging function (enabled or disabled).

MIB Objects

sessionCliCommandLogEnable
**show command-log status**

Shows the status of the command logging function (enabled or disabled). For more information on enabling and disabling command logging, refer to the `command-log` command on page 6-27.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

Command logging is disabled by default.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> show command-log status
CLI command logging : Enable
```

**output definitions**

| CLI command logging | The status of command logging on the switch. Options include Disable and Enable. Disable indicates that the command logging function is currently disabled (default). Enable indicates that the command logging function has been enabled through the `command-log` command. For more information, refer to page 6-27. |

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `command-log` Enables or disables command logging on the switch.
- `show ssh config` Displays the contents of the `command.log` file.

**MIB Objects**

- `sessionCliCommandLogStatus`
7   File Management
   Commands

This chapter includes descriptions for CLI commands used to manage files on the switch. Several of these
commands are used to create, move, and delete both files and directories in the OmniSwitch flash direc-
tory. Other commands allow you to change command privileges and to monitor the switch’s memory.

MIB information for the system commands is as follows:

   Filename:   AlcatelIND1System.mib
   Module:     ALCATEL-IND1-SYSTEM-MIB

   Filename:   AlcatelIND1Chassis.mib
   Module:     ALCATEL-IND1-CHASSIS-MIB

   Filename:   AlcatelIND1Ssh.mib
   Module:     ALCATEL-IND1-SSH-MIB
A summary of the available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File System</th>
<th>cd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mkdir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rmdir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rename</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>scp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chmod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>attrib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>freespace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fsck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>newfs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rcp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rrm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Services</th>
<th>vi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show tty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ftp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ftp6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ssh config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sftp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sftp6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tftp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cd

Changes the switch’s current working directory.

cd [path]

Syntax Definitions

path Specifies a particular working directory. If no path is specified, the switch’s working directory is changed to the top level.

Defaults

The switch’s default working directory is /flash.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
• A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories, including /flash.
• As with file names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
• File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (_).
• This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Examples

- > cd
- > cd test_path

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **pwd**: Displays the switch’s current working directory.
- **mkdir**: Creates a new directory.
- **rmdir**: Deletes an existing directory.
- **ls**: Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.
- **dir**: Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

MIB Objects

- **systemServices**
  - **systemServicesWorkingDirectory**
pwd

Displays the switch’s current working directory.

pwd

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Examples

- -> pwd
  /flash

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

cd

Changes the switch’s current working directory.

mkdir

Creates a new directory.

rmdir

Deletes an existing directory.

ls

Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

dir

Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

MIB Objects

systemServices

systemServicesWorkingDirectory
mkdir

Creates a new directory.

.mkdir [path]/dir

Syntax Definitions

path

The path in which the new directory is being created. If no path is specified, the new directory is created in the current path.

dir

A user-defined name for the new directory. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (for example, test_directory).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Be sure to separate path directories with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including /flash.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (_).
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Examples

- > mkdir test_directory
- > mkdir flash/test_directory

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **cd** Changes the switch’s current working directory.
- **pwd** Displays the switch’s current working directory.
- **rmdir** Deletes an existing directory.
- **ls** Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.
- **dir** Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

MIB Objects

- **systemServices**
  - **systemServicesArg1**
  - **systemServicesAction**
rmdir

Deletes an existing directory.

rmdir [path]/dir

Syntax Definitions

*path*  
The path containing the directory to be removed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current path.

*dir*  
The name of the existing directory being removed. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (for example, *test_directory*).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Be sure to separate path directories with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.
- Up to 255 characters may be used for the specified path.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Examples

-> rmdir ../working
-> rmdir flash/working

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
## Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cd</td>
<td>Changes the switch’s current working directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pwd</td>
<td>Displays the switch’s current working directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkdir</td>
<td>Creates a new directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ls</td>
<td>Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## MIB Objects

```
systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
```
ls

Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

ls [-r] [path/|dir]

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **-r**  
  Optional syntax that displays the contents of the current directory in addition to recursively displaying all subdirectories. Be sure to include a space between the syntax `ls` and `-r` (that is, `ls -r`).

- **path/**  
  Specifies the path (that is, location) of a particular directory to be displayed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current location.

- **dir**  
  Specifies a particular directory to be displayed. If no directory name is specified, the contents of the current working directory are displayed.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Be sure to separate multiple path directories with a slash (/).
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including `/flash`.
- As with filenames, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (_).
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.
Examples

`-> ls`

Listing Directory `/flash`:

```
-rw   268 Oct  2 09:54 boot.params
drw   2048 Sep 29 15:36 certified/
drw   2048 Oct  2 05:32 working/
drw   2048 Sep 27 12:26 switch/
-rw   115837 Sep 27 15:30 debug.lnk
-rw    185 Sep 29 14:19 phwi
-rw    706 Sep 29 14:52 incrsrc2
-rw   127640 Sep 29 14:52 pktgen.o
-rw    354 Sep 29 15:48 incrsrc
```

3143680 bytes free

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

cd
pwd
mkdir
rmdir
dir

MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
dir

Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

`dir [path/|dir]`

**Syntax Definitions**

`path/` Specifies the path (that is, location) of a particular directory to be displayed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current location.

`dir` Specifies a particular directory to be displayed. If no directory name is specified, the contents of the current working directory are displayed.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Be sure to separate multiple path directories with a slash (/).
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including `/flash`.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (_).
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.
Examples

-> dir /certified

Listing Directory /certified:

```
drw 2048 Jul  8 11:05 ./
drw 2048 Aug 21 13:54 ../
-rw 3555538 Jul  5 09:37 Jeni.img
-rw 1824898 Jul  5 09:37 Joss.img
-rw  2929 Jul  5 09:37 Jrelease.img
-rw 10526922 Jul  5 09:37 Jbase.img
-rw  9393680 Jun 10 10:35 Jeni2.img
-rw  1452 Jun 28 18:23 boot.cfg
-rw 1348241 Jul  5 09:36 Jadvrout.img
-rw  2478362 Jul  5 09:37 Jdiag.png
-rw  349555 Jul  5 09:37 Jsecu.png
-rw   256 Jul  8 11:05 random-seed
```

2390016 bytes free

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **cd**  
  Changes the switch’s current working directory.
- **pwd**  
  Displays the switch’s current working directory.
- **mkdir**  
  Creates a new directory.
- **rmdir**  
  Deletes an existing directory.
- **ls**  
  Displays the contents of a specified directory or the current working directory.

MIB Objects

- **systemServices**  
  - systemServicesArg22
  - systemServicesAction
rename

Renames an existing file or directory.

```bash
rename [path/]old_name [path/]new_name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **path/** Specifies the particular path (that is, location) containing the file or directory to be renamed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current directory.

- **old_name** The name of the existing file or directory to be renamed.

- **new_name** The new user-defined file or directory name. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.

- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.

- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including `/flash`.

- As with file names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.

- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (_).

- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

**Examples**

```bash
-> rename flash/working/asc.1.snap new_file
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **cp**  Copies an existing file or directory.
- **mv**  Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.
- **move**  Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.

MIB Objects

- **systemServices**
  - **systemServicesArg1**
  - **systemServicesArg2**
  - **systemServicesAction**
**rm**

Permanently deletes an existing file. This command can also delete a directory if the `-r` keyword is used.

```
rm [-r] [path/]filename
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **-r**  
  Syntax that *recursively* removes directories, as well as any associated subdirectories and files. Be sure to include a space between the syntax `rm` and `-r` (that is, `rm -r`).

- **path**  
  The path (that is, location) containing the file being removed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current directory.

- **filename**  
  The name of the existing file being deleted. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (for example, `test_config_file`).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.

- Use care when deleting files. Depending on your switch and network configurations, specific configuration and image files has to be present for your system to work properly.

- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

**Examples**

```
-> rm test_config_file
-> rm flash/test_config_file
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **delete**  
  Deletes an existing file.
MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
delete

Deletes an existing file.

delete [path]/filename

Syntax Definitions

path/ The path (that is, location) containing the file being removed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current directory.

filename The name of the existing file being removed. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (for example, test_config_file).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.

• Use care when deleting files. Depending on your switch and network configurations, specific configuration and image files has to be present for your system to work properly.

• This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Examples

-> delete test_config_file
-> delete flash/test_config_file

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

rm Deletes an existing file or directory.

MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
**cp**

Copies an existing file. This command can also copy a directory if the -r keyword is used.

```bash
(cp) [-r] [path/]orig_filename [dest_path/]dupl_filename
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **-r**
  
  Syntax that *recursively* copies directories, as well as any associated subdirectories and files. Be sure to include a space between the syntax `cp` and `-r` (that is, `cp -r`).

- **path/**
  
  Specifies the path containing the original file to be copied. If no path name is specified, the command assumes the current path.

- **orig_filename**
  
  The name of the existing file to be copied.

- **dest_path/**
  
  Specifies the destination path for the resulting file copy. If no destination path is specified, the file copy is placed in the current path.

- **dupl_filename**
  
  The new user-defined file name for the resulting file copy. If you are copying a file to the same directory as the original, the file name for the copy has to be different from the original. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- You have to verify that your switch’s `/flash` directory has enough available memory to hold the new files and directories that results from using the `cp -r` command.

- A file may be copied to a new location; you are not required to copy a file to the same directory that contains the original.

- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash `/`. Refer to the examples below.

- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.

- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including `/flash`.

- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.

- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (`-`), dots (`.`), and underscores (`_`).

- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.
Examples

- cp flash/snapshots/asc.1.snap flash/snapshot/snapshot_copy
- cp flash/snapshots/asc.1.snap snapshot_copy
- cp asc.1.snap flash/snapshot/snapshot_copy
- cp asc.1.snap snapshot_copy

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

mv  
Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.

MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesArg2
  systemServicesAction
**scp**

Copies an existing file in a secure manner.

```
scp user_name@remote_ip_addr:[path/]source [path/]target
scp [path/]source user_name@remote_ip_addr:[path/]target
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **user_name@remote_ip_addr:** The username along with the IP address of the remote switch.
- **path/**: Specifies the path containing the file to be copied and the path where the file is copied.
- **source:** The name of the file(s) to be copied.
- **target:** The new user-defined file name for the resulting file copy. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command prompts you to enter the admin password, and the names and the path of the files being copied is displayed.
- A file may be copied to a new location; you are not required to copy a file to the same directory that contains the original.
- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.
- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.
- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including `/flash`.
- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.
- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (_).
- If SCP is not enabled, use the `scp-sftp` command to enable it.
- SCP is not supported between OmniSwitch and Windows currently.
Examples

-> scp admin@172.17.11.13:/flash/working/Kos.img /flash/working/Kos.img
admin's password for keyboard-interactive method:

Fetching /flash/working/Kos.img to /flash/working/Kos.img
Connection to 172.17.11.13 closed.

-> scp /flash/working/Kos.img admin@172.17.11.13:/flash/working/Kos.img
admin's password for keyboard-interactive method:

Uploading /flash/working/Kos.img to /flash/working/Kos.img
Connection to 172.17.11.13 closed.

-> scp admin@172.17.11.13:/flash/working/*.img /flash/working
admin's password for keyboard-interactive method:

Fetching /flash/working/K2os.img to /flash/working/K2os.img
Fetching /flash/working/Kadvrout.img to /flash/working/Kadvrout.img
Fetching /flash/working/Kbase.img to /flash/working/Kbase.img
Fetching /flash/working/Keni.img to /flash/working/Keni.img
Fetching /flash/working/Kos.img to /flash/working/Kos.img
Fetching /flash/working/Krelease.img to /flash/working/Krelease.img
Fetching /flash/working/Ksecu.img to /flash/working/Ksecu.img
Connection to 172.17.11.13 closed.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

mv

Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.

MIB Objects

c systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesArg2
  systemServicesAction
mv

Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.

```
mv {[path/]filename dest_path/[new_filename]} | [path/]dir dest_path/[new_dir]}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **path/**
  Specifies the path (that is, location) containing the file or directory being moved. If no path name is specified, the command assumes the current path.

- **filename**
  Specifies the name of the existing file to be moved.

- **dest_path/**
  Specifies the destination path (that is, new location) for the file or directory that is being moved.

- **new_filename**
  Specifies a new file name for the file being moved. If a new name is not specified, the existing name is used.

- **dir**
  Specifies the name of the existing directory to be moved.

- **new_dir**
  Specifies a new directory name for the directory being moved. If a new name is not specified, the existing name is used.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The `mv` command does not make a copy of the file or directory being moved. To copy a file or directory to the current path or to a new location, use the `cp` command on page 7-19.

- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.

- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.

- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including `/flash`.

- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.

- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (_).

- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```
-> mv flash/asc.1.snap flash/backup_files/asc.1.snap
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rename</td>
<td>Renames an existing file or directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cp</td>
<td>Copies an existing file or directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

- `systemServices`
  - `systemServicesArg1`
  - `systemServicesArg2`
  - `systemServicesAction`
**move**

Moves an existing file or directory to a new location.

```
move {[[path/]filename dest_path/[new_filename]] | [path/]dir dest_path/[new_dir]]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **path/**: Specifies the path (that is, location) containing the file or directory being moved. If no path name is specified, the command assumes the current path.

- **filename**: Specifies the name of the existing file to be moved.

- **dest_path/**: Specifies the destination path (that is, new location) for the file or directory that is being moved.

- **new_filename**: Specifies a new file name for the file being moved. If a new name is not specified, the existing name is used.

- **dir**: Specifies the name of the existing directory to be moved.

- **new_dir**: Specifies a new directory name for the directory being moved. If a new name is not specified, the existing name is used.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- The **move** command does not make a copy of the file or directory being moved. To copy a file or directory to the current path or to a new location, use the **cp** command.

- Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Refer to the examples below.

- Up to 255 characters may be used for a fully qualified path.

- A path can contain up to a maximum of seven (7) directories including `/flash`.

- As with files names, up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used for a directory name.

- File and directory names can include only the following character types: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, dashes (-), dots (.), and underscores (_).

- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

---

**Examples**

```
-> move flash/asc.1.snap flash/backup_files/asc.1.snap
```
Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

rename
Renames an existing file or directory.

cp
Copies an existing file or directory.

MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesArg2
  systemServicesAction
chmod

Changes the write privileges for a specified file.

\texttt{chmod \{}+w \textbar{} -w\texttt{\}} [\texttt{path}/\texttt{file}]

### Syntax Definitions

- **+w**: Enables read-write privileges for the file.
- **-w**: Disables write privileges for the file—that is, the file becomes read-only.
- **path/**: The path containing the file for which privileges are being changed. Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Up to 255 characters may be used for the specified path. Also, a path may contain a maximum of thirty-two (32) directories.
- **file**: The name of the file for which read-write privileges are being changed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

- \texttt{-> chmod +w vlan.config}
- \texttt{-> chmod -w flash/backup_configs/vlan.config}

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **attrib**: Changes the write privileges for a specified file.

### MIB Objects

- **systemServices**
  - **systemServicesArg1**
  - **systemServicesAction**
attrib

Changes the write privileges for a specified file.

`attrib {+w | -w} [path]/file`

**Syntax Definitions**

`+w`  
Enables read-write privileges for the file.

`-w`  
Disables write privileges for the file—that is, the file becomes read-only.

`path/`  
The path containing the file for which write privileges are being changed. Be sure to separate path directories and file names with a slash (/). Up to 255 characters may be used for the specified path. Also, a path may contain a maximum of thirty-two (32) directories.

`file`  
The name of the file for which write privileges are being changed.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

**Examples**

- `-> attrib +w vlan.config`
- `-> attrib -w flash/backup_configs/vlan.config`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`chmod`  
Changes the write privileges for a specified file.

**MIB Objects**

- `systemServices`
- `systemServicesArg1`
- `systemServicesAction`
**freespace**

Displays the amount of free space available in the `/flash` directory.

freespace [/flash]

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`/flash` Optional syntax. The amount of free space is shown for the `/flash` directory.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Examples**

- -> freespace /flash
  /flash 3143680 bytes free

- -> freespace
  /flash 3143680 bytes free

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **fsck** Performs a file system check, including diagnostic information in the event of file corruption. If the fsck command detects a problem with the `/flash` file system, a message is displayed indicating the problem, along with any steps needed to resolve it.

**MIB Objects**

- SystemFileSystemTable
  - systemFileSystemFreespace
**fsck**

Performs a file system check, including diagnostic information in the event of file corruption.

```
fsck /flash [no-repair | repair]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `/flash`  
  Indicates that the file system check is performed on the `/flash` directory.

- `no-repair`  
  Performs only the file system check on the `/flash` directory.

- `repair`  
  Performs file system check on the `/flash` directory and also repairs any errors found on the file system.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no-repair</td>
<td>repair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The file system check is performed on the `/flash` directory by default.

- Specifying the parameter `repair` along with the command performs the file system check and also repairs any errors found. The switch displays the errors found and specify those errors that have been repaired. If there are no errors found, then just the file system information is displayed.

- This command only applies to the primary and secondary CMM in an OmniSwitch chassis-based switch or the primary and secondary switch in an OmniSwitch stack.

**Examples**

```
-> fsck /flash no-repair
/flash/ - disk check in progress ...
/flash/ - Volume is OK

total # of clusters:  29,758
# of free clusters:  18,886
# of bad clusters:  0
total free space:  77,357,056
max contiguous free space:  55,451,648 bytes
# of files:  59
# of folders:  5
total bytes in files:  44,357,695
# of lost chains:  0
total bytes in lost chains:  0
```

(Example Continued on Next Page)
-> fsck /flash repair
/flash/ - disk check in progress ...
/flash/ - Volume is OK
Change volume Id from 0x0 to 0xef2e3c

    total # of clusters:  29,758
    # of free clusters:  18,886
    # of bad clusters:  0
    total free space:  77,357,056
    max contiguous free space:  55,451,648 bytes
        # of files:  59
        # of folders:  5
    total bytes in files:  44,357,695
        # of lost chains:  0
    total bytes in lost chains:  0

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**freespace**

Displays the amount of free space available in the /flash directory.

**MIB Objects**

systemServices
    systemServicesArg1
    systemServicesAction
newfs

Deletes a complete /flash file system and all files within it, replacing it with a new, empty /flash file system. Use this command when you want to reload all files in the file system or in the unlikely event that the /flash file system becomes corrupt.

newfs /flash

Syntax Definitions

/newflash Required syntax. This indicates that the complete flash file system is replaced.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• It is recommended that you preserve all required image and configuration files by saving them to a remote host before executing the newfs command.

• Do not power-down the switch after running the newfs command until you reload all required image and configuration files.

• This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Examples

-> newfs /flash

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

N/A

MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
**rcp**

Copies a file from a primary to a non-primary switch in a stack and vice versa.

```
rcp [slot:] source_filepath [slot:] destination_filepath
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  - The slot number of the non-primary switch in a stack.
- **source_filepath**
  - The name and path of the source file.
- **destination_filepath**
  - The name and path of the destination file.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

On switches in a stack configuration, this command copies a file from any non-primary switch to the primary switch in a stack. You have to specify the slot number on these switches.

**Examples**

```
-> rcp 3:/flash/file.txt file.txt
-> rcp /flash/working/file.txt 3:/flash/working/file.txt
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **rrm**
  - Removes a file from a secondary CMM or from a non-primary switch in a stack.
- **rls**
  - Displays the content of a non primary CMM in a switch or a non-primary switch in a stack.

**MIB Objects**

- chasSupervisionRfsLsTable
- alcatelIND1ChassisSupervisionRfsCommands
- chasSupervisionRfsCommandsSlot
- chasSupervisionRfsCommandsCommand
- chasSupervisionRfsCommandsSrcFileName
- chasSupervisionRfsCommandsDestFileName
rrm

Removes a file from a non-primary switch in a stack.

**rrm slot filepath**

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>The slot number of the non-primary switch in a stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filepath</td>
<td>The name and path of the file to be deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

On switches in a stacked configuration, this command deletes a file from any non-primary switch. You have to specify the slot number on these switches.

**Examples**

```
-> rrm 5 /flash/boot.params
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **rcp** Copies a file from a non-primary switch to a primary switch in a stack.
- **rls** Displays the content of a non primary CMM in a switch or anon-primary switch in a stack.

**MIB Objects**

- `chasSupervisionRfsTable`
- `alcatelIND1ChassisSupervisionRfsCommands`
- `chasSupervisionRfsCommandsSlot`
- `chasSupervisionRfsCommandsCommand`
- `chasSupervisionRfsCommandsSrcFileName`
**rls**

Displays the content of a non-primary switch in a stack.

```
rls slot directory [file_name]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot` The slot number of the non-primary switch in a stack.
- `directory` The name of the directory on the non-primary switch.
- `file_name` The file to be displayed on the non-primary switch.

**Defaults**

By default, all files in the specified directory are displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command displays directory content on any non-primary switch in a stack. You have to specify the slot number on these switches.

**Examples**

```
-> rls 5 /flash
-rw 324 Mar 3 11:32 boot.params
-drw 2048 Mar 3 11:32 certified/
-drw 2048 Mar 3 11:32 working/
-rw 64000 Mar 7 09:54 swlog1.log
-rw 29 Feb 5 2023 policy.cfg
-rw 3369019 Mar 3 11:20 cs_system.pmd
-rw 394632 Jan 1 1980 bootrom.bin
-rw 511096 Jan 1 1980 miniboot.backup
-rw 511096 Jan 1 1980 miniboot.default
-drw 2048 Feb 25 06:34 network/
-drw 2048 Mar 3 11:29 switch/
-rw 256 Mar 3 11:29 random-seed
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

rcp  
Copies a file from a secondary CMM to a primary CMM or from a non-primary switch to a primary switch in a stack.

rrm  
Removes a file from a secondary CMM or from a non-primary switch in a stack.

MIB Objects

chasSupervisionRfsLsTable
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileIndex
  chasSupervisionRfsLsSlot
  chasSupervisionRfsLsDirName
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileName
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileType
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileSize
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileAttr
  chasSupervisionRfsLsFileDateTime
vi

Launches the switch’s UNIX-like Vi text editor. The Vi file editor allows you to view or edit the contents of a specified text file.

vi [path/]filename

Syntax Definitions

path

The path (that is, location) containing the file being viewed or edited. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current directory.

filename

The name of the existing file being viewed or edited. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (for example, test_config_file).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Until you exit the switch’s file editor, all keystrokes is passed to the text editor rather than the switch’s command line.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Examples

-> vi test_config_file

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

view

Allows you to view the contents of a specified file by invoking the Vi text editor in read-only mode.

MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
view

Allows you to view the contents of a specified file by invoking the Vi text editor in read-only mode.

view [path/]filename

Syntax Definitions

path
   The path directory leading to the file being viewed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current directory.

filename
   The name of the existing file being viewed. Up to thirty-two (32) characters may be used (for example, test_config_file).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Examples

-> view flash/text_file.txt

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

vi
   Launches the switch’s Vi text editor.

MIB Objects

systemServices
   systemServicesArg1
   systemServicesAction
**tty**

Specifies the number of lines and columns to be displayed on the terminal screen while the switch is in the edit file mode.

```bash
tty lines columns
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **lines**
  The number of lines to be displayed on the terminal emulation screen for the current session. Values may range from 10 to 150.

- **columns**
  The number of columns to be displayed for each line. One column is the same width as a single text character. Values may range from 20 to 150.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lines</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>columns</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The number of lines and columns set with this command control the screen size when the switch is editing or viewing a text file with the `vi` or `more` commands.

- The values set with this command do not control the CLI screen when the switch is operating in normal mode.

- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

### Examples

```bash
-> tty 10 60
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **show tty**  Displays current TTY settings.
- **more**    Displays a switch text file onto the console screen.

MIB Objects

- **systemServices**
  - **systemServicesTtyLines**
  - **systemServicesTtyColumns**
show tty

Displays current TTY settings.

show tty

---

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Shows the settings made with the tty command.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Examples

-> show tty
lines = 24, columns = 80

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

tty Specifies the number of TTY lines and columns to be displayed.

MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesTtyLines
  systemServicesTtyColumns
**more**

Displays a switch text file onto the console screen.

`more [path]/file`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **path**
  The directory path leading to the file to be displayed. If no path is specified, the command assumes the current path.

- **file**
  The name of the text file to be displayed.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command displays the specified text file within the line and column parameters set with the `tty` command.

- If the specified text file contains more columns than set with the `tty` command, the text wraps to the next line displayed.

- If the text file contains more lines than set with the `tty` command, the switch displays only the number of lines specified. To display more lines, press the spacebar to show another full screen, press Enter to show the next line, or press q to quit the display and return to the system prompt.

- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

**Examples**

```
-> more config_file1
-> more flash/config_file1
-> more flash/working/config_file1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `tty`
  Specifies the number of TTY lines and columns to be displayed.
MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
ftp

Starts an FTP session.

ftp \{host_name | ip_address\}

**Syntax Definitions**

- **host_name**: Specifies the host name for the FTP session.
- **ip_address**: Specifies the IP address for the FTP session.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- You have to have a valid username and password for the specified host.
- You can establish up to 9 FTP sessions from an OmniSwitch (when it acts as FTP Client) and up to 4 FTP sessions towards an OmniSwitch (when it acts as FTP Server).
- After logging in, FTP commands are supported. They are defined in the following table:

  - `ascii`: Set transfer type to ASCII (7-bit).
  - `binary`: Set transfer type to binary (8-bit).
  - `bye`: Close session gracefully.
  - `cd`: Change to a new directory on the remote machine.
  - `delete`: Delete a file on the remote machine.
  - `dir`: Obtain a long listing on the remote machine.
  - `get`: Retrieve a file from the remote machine.
  - `hash`: Print the hash symbol (#) for every block of data transferred. (This command toggles hash enabling and disabling.)
  - `ls`: Display summary listing of the current directory on the remote host.
  - `put`: Send a file to the remote machine.
  - `pwd`: Display the current working directory on the remote host.
  - `quit`: Close session gracefully.
  - `remotehelp`: List the commands that the remote FTP server supports.
  - `user`: Send new user information.
  - `lpwd`: Display the current working directory on the local host.
  - `?`: Display list of available FTP commands.
Examples

-> ftp 172.17.6.228
Connecting to 172.17.6.228 [172.17.6.228]...connected.
Name :

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

sftp
Starts an SFTP session.
ftp6
Starts an FTPv6 session.

MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesAction
**ftp6**

Starts an FTPv6 session.

```plaintext
ftp6 {ipv6_address | hostname} [if_name]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ipv6_address**: Specifies the IPv6 address of the FTPv6 server.
- **hostname**: Specifies the hostname of the FTPv6 server.
- **if_name**: The name of the interface used to reach the FTPv6 server, if the target has been specified using the link-local address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- You need to have a valid username and password for the specified host.
- A console, a telnet or an SSH session can handle only one FTPv6 client session.
- You can establish upto 9 FTP or FTPv6 sessions from an OmniSwitch (when it acts as FTP Client) and upto 4 FTP or FTPv6 sessions towards an OmniSwitch (when it acts as FTP Server).
- If the session is invoked using the server’s link-local address, the source interface name has to be provided.
- After logging in, FTPv6 commands are supported. They are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ascii</td>
<td>Set transfer type to ASCII (7-bit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binary</td>
<td>Set transfer type to binary (8-bit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bye</td>
<td>Close session gracefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cd</td>
<td>Change to a new directory on the remote machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close</td>
<td>Terminate the ftp session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delete</td>
<td>Delete a file on the remote machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir</td>
<td>Obtain a long listing on the remote machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Retrieve a file from the remote machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hash</td>
<td>Print the hash symbol (#) for every block of data transferred. (This command toggles hash enabling and disabling.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>Display list of available FTP commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lcd</td>
<td>Change to a new directory on the local machine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Examples**

- `-> ftp6 fe80::a00:20ff:feaa:8961 int3`
- `-> ftp6 ::5`
- `-> ftp6 Sun.com`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `sftp6` Starts an SFTPv6 session.
- `ftp` Starts an FTP session.

**MIB Objects**

- `systemServices`
- `systemServicesArg1`
- `systemServicesAction`
**scp-sftp**

Enables or disables secure copy (SCP) and Secure FTP (SFTP) at the same time on the switch.

```bash
scp-sftp {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **enable**
  - Administratively enables SCP/SFTP on the switch.

- **disable**
  - Administratively disables SCP/SFTP on the switch.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```bash
-> scp-sftp enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ssh**
  - Invokes Secure Shell on the switch. Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.

- **show ssh config**
  - Displays the status of Secure Shell, SCP/SFTP on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaSshConfigGroup`
  - `alaScpSftpAdminStatus`
show ssh config

Displays the status of Secure Shell, SCP/SFTP on the switch.

show ssh config

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show ssh config
SSH = Enabled
SCP/SFTP = Enabled
Public Key Authentication Enforced = False

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSH</th>
<th>Displays the SSH status (enabled or disabled).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCP/SFTP</td>
<td>Displays the SCP/SFTP status (enabled or disabled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Key Authentication Enforced</td>
<td>Displays whether the Public Key Authentication is enforced. Options include true or false.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

ssh          | Invokes Secure Shell on the switch. Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device. |
ftp6         | Enables or disables secure copy (SCP) and secure FTP (SFTP) at the same time on the switch. |
**MIB Objects**

**alaSshConfigGroup**
- aliSshAdminStatus
- aliScpSftpAdminStatus
- aliSshPubKeyEnforceAdminStatus
**sftp**

Starts an SFTP session. An SFTP session provides a secure file transfer method.

```plaintext
sftp {host_name | ip_address}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **host_name**
  - Specifies the host name for the SFTP session.
- **ip_address**
  - Specifies the IP address for the SFTP session.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- You need to have a valid username and a password for the specified host.
- If SFTP is not enabled, use the `scp-sftp` command to enable it.
- You can establish up to 4 SFTP sessions from an OmniSwitch (when it acts as FTP Client) and up to 8 SFTP sessions towards an OmniSwitch (when it acts as FTP Server).
- After logging in, SFTP commands are supported. They are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cd path</td>
<td>Change remote path to ‘path’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lcd path</td>
<td>Change local directory to ‘path’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chmod mode path</td>
<td>Change permissions of file ‘path’ to ‘mode’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>Display command help information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get remote-path</td>
<td>Download a file from the remote path to the local path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lls [path]</td>
<td>Display local directory listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ln oldpath newpath</td>
<td>Creates a symbolic link (symlink) to the remote file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>symlink oldpath newpath</td>
<td>Creates a symbolic link (symlink) to the remote file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkdir path</td>
<td>Create local directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lpwd</td>
<td>Print local working directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ls [path]</td>
<td>Display remote directory listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkdir path</td>
<td>Create remote directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put local-path</td>
<td>Upload file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pwd</td>
<td>Display remote working directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Quit the sftp mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sftp File Management Commands

### quit
Exit the sftp mode.

### rename oldpath newpath
Rename a remote file.

### rmdir path
Remove remote directory.

### rm path
Delete remote file.

### version
Show the current SFTP version.

### ?
Synonym for help. Displays command help information.

#### Examples

```
-> sftp 12.251.11.122
login as:
```

#### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

#### Related Commands

- **ftp**
  Starts an FTP session.

- **ssh**
  Invokes Secure Shell on the switch. Secure Shell is used to make a secured connection to a remote system or device.

#### MIB Objects

- **SystemServices**
  - **systemServicesArg1**
  - **systemServicesAction**
**sftp6**

Starts an SFTPv6 session. An SFTPv6 session provides a secure file transfer method.

`sftp6 host_name | ipv6_address [if_name]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `host_name`: Specifies the host name for the SFTPv6 session.
- `ipv6_address`: Specifies the IPv6 address for the SFTPv6 session.
- `if_name`: The name of the interface used to reach the SFTPv6 server, if the target has been specified using the link-local address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- You need to have a valid username and a password for the specified host.
- A console or a telnet session can handle only one SSHv6 client session.
- If the session is invoked using the server’s link-local address, the source interface name has to be provided.
- You can establish up to 4 SFTP6 sessions from an OmniSwitch (when it acts as FTP Client) and up to 8 SFTP6 sessions towards an OmniSwitch (when it acts as FTP Server).
- At anytime, there can be only 4 SFTP sessions (including SFTPv4 or SFTPv6) to any SSH servers.
- After logging in, SFTPv6 commands are supported. They are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| cd path | Change remote path to ‘path’.
| lcd path | Change local directory to ‘path’.
| chmod mode path | Change permissions of file ‘path’ to ‘mode’.
| help | Display command help information.
| get remote-path [local path] | Download a file from the remote path to the local path.
| ll | Display local directory listing.
| ln oldpath newpath | Creates a symbolic link (symlink) to the remote file.
| symlink oldpath newpath | Creates a symbolic link (symlink) to the remote file.
| lmkdir path | Create local directory.
| lpwd | Print local working directory.
| ls [path] | Display remote directory listing.
**Examples**

```
-> sftp6 fe80::a00:20ff:fea8:8961 int1
-> sftp6 ::1
-> sftp6 Sun.com
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ftp6**
  Starts an FTP6 session.

- **ssh6**
  Invokes Secure Shellv6 on the switch. Secure Shellv6 is used to make a secured connection to an SSHv6 server.

**MIB Objects**

SystemServices

- `systemServicesArg1`
- `systemServicesAction`
tftp

Starts a TFTP client session that enables a file transfer to an TFTP server.

\[ \text{tftp} \{\text{host\_name} | \text{ip\_address}\} \{\text{get} | \text{put}\} \text{source\_file} [\text{src\_path}]\text{src\_file} [\text{destination\_file} [\text{dest\_path}]\text{dest\_file}] [\text{ascii}] \]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>host_name</td>
<td>Specifies the hostname of the TFTP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip_address</td>
<td>Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>Specifies to download the file from the TFTP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put</td>
<td>Specifies to upload the file to the TFTP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>src_path</td>
<td>Specifies the path containing the source file to be transferred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>src_file</td>
<td>Specifies the file name of the source file to be transferred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dest_path</td>
<td>Specifies the destination path of the file to be transferred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dest_file</td>
<td>Specifies the destination file name of the file to be transferred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ascii</td>
<td>Sets the transfer type to ASCII (7-bit).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

- If a path is not specified with the filename, the current path is used by default (for example, /flash).
- If a destination filename is not specified, the source filename is used by default.
- The default file transfer mode for a TFTP client session is Binary mode.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The OmniSwitch supports TFTP client functionality only.
- A TFTP server has no provisions for user authentication.
- Only one active TFTP client session is allowed at a time.
- When downloading a file to the switch, the file size must not exceed the available flash space.
Examples

-> tftp tftp.server.com get source-file abc.img destination-file xyz.img
-> tftp tftp.server.com put source-file abc.txt destination-file xyz.txt ascii
-> tftp 10.211.17.1 get source-file boot.cfg destination-file /flash/working/boot.cfg ascii
-> tftp 10.211.17.1 get source-file boot.cfg ascii

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

N/A

MIB Objects

systemServices
  systemServicesArg1
  systemServicesArg2
  systemServicesArg3
  systemServicesArg4
  systemServicesArg5
  systemServicesAction
rz

Starts a Zmodem session.

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- To use Zmodem, you need to have a terminal emulator that supports the Zmodem protocol.
- Activate the Zmodem transfer according to the instructions that came with your terminal emulation software.
- When the transfer is complete, use the `ls` command to verify that the files were loaded successfully.
- To abort a Zmodem session, enter `CTRL + X` five times in succession. Refer to your switch’s User Manual for more information on uploading files via Zmodem.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Examples

```
$ rz
Upload directory: /flash
rz ready to receive file, please start upload (or send 5 CTRL-X's to abort).
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

N/A

MIB Objects

```
systemServices
    systemServicesAction
```
8 Web Management Commands

The switch can be configured and monitored using WebView, which is a web-based device management tool. Web Management CLI commands allow you to enable/disable web-based management and configure certain WebView parameters, such as Secure Socket Layer (SSL).

MIB information for the Web Management commands is as follows:

- **Filename:** AlcatelInd1WebMgt.mib
- **Module:** alcatelIND1WebMgtMIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

```
http server
http ssl
http port
https port
debug http sessiondb
show http
```
**http server**

Enables/disables web management on the switch. When enabled, a user is able to configure the switch using the WebView application.

```
{[ip] http | https} server
no {[ip] http | https} server
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip</td>
<td>Optional syntax. Using this optional syntax is the same as using the <code>http server</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

Web management is enabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to disable web management. If web management is disabled, you may be unable to access the switch using WebView.

### Examples

- -> http server
- -> no http server
- -> https server
- -> no https server

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>http ssl</td>
<td>Enables/disables SSL on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug http sessiondb</td>
<td>Displays web management session information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show http</td>
<td>Displays web management configuration information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIB Objects

- `alaIND1WebMgtConfigMIBGroup`
  - `alaInd1WebMgtAdminStatus`
http ssl

Enables/disables Force SSL on the switch. SSL is a protocol that establishes and maintains secure communication between SSL-enabled servers and clients across the Internet.

```
{[ip] http | https} ssl
no {[ip] http | https} ssl
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ip` Optional syntax. Using this optional syntax is the same as using the `http ssl` command.

**Defaults**

SSL is enabled by default.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of this command to disable SSL.

**Examples**

```
-> http ssl
-> no http ssl
-> https ssl
-> no https ssl
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `http server` Enables/disables web management on the switch.
- `show http` Displays web management configuration information.

**MIB Objects**

alaIND1WebMgtConfigMIBGroup
alaInd1WebMgtSsl
**http port**

Changes the port number for the embedded Web server in the switch.

[ip] http port {default | port}

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip</td>
<td>Optional syntax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Restores the port to its default (80) value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>The desired port number for the embedded Web server. The number has to be in the range 0 to 65535; well-known port numbers cannot be configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

All WebView sessions has to be terminated before entering this command.

**Examples**

- `-> http port 1025`
- `-> http port default`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `http server` Enables/disables web management on the switch.
- `show http` Displays web management configuration information.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIND1WebMgtConfigMIBGroup`  
  `alaIND1WebMgtHttpPort`
https port

Changes the default secure HTTP (HTTPS) port for the embedded Web server.

`https port {default | port}`

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Restores the port to its default (443) value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>The desired HTTPS port number. The number has to be in the range 0 to 65535; well-known port numbers cannot be configured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

All WebView sessions has to be terminated before entering this command.

**Examples**

- `-> https port 1026`
- `-> https port default`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `http server` Enables/disables web management on the switch.
- `show http` Displays web management configuration information.

**MIB Objects**

alaIND1WebMgtConfigMIBGroup
- `alaIND1WebMgtHttpsPort`
**debug http sessiondb**

Displays web management session information.

```
debug http sessiondb
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> debug http sessiondb

   Sess    SessName   Name  TimeOut     Status             URL Name--&--StatMsg
              -----+-----------+-------+--------------+----------------------------------
        0  6  sess_21606  admin  5848035  AUTHENTICATED  /web/content/index.html
        1 -2  sess_28257         5999940  IN_PROGRESS    /ip/content/index.html
Current Active WebView Session: 1
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sess</td>
<td>The first number is the session number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SessName</td>
<td>Unique ID assigned by the browser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>User name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeOut</td>
<td>User-configured inactivity timer, in minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Session status. If the user has successfully logged in, the status is “Authenticated.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL Name&amp;StatMsg</td>
<td>Current page being viewed by the user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>http server</td>
<td>Enables/disables web management on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>http ssl</td>
<td>Enables/disables SSL on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show http</td>
<td>Displays web management configuration information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIB Objects
show http

Displays web management configuration information.

show [ip] http

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip</td>
<td>Optional syntax. Using this optional syntax is the same as using the show http command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

`-> show http`

Web Management = on
Force SSL = on
Web Management Http Port = 80
Web Management Https Port = 443

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Web Management</td>
<td>Indicates whether web management is enabled (on) or disabled (off) on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force SSL</td>
<td>Indicates whether Force SSL is enabled (on) or disabled (off) on the switch. If this is set to on this means that SSL is forced on an HTTP session and hence HTTPS protocol is negotiated between the client and server. For example, an “<a href="http://switchname.com%E2%80%9D">http://switchname.com”</a> URL is redirected to an “<a href="https://switchname.com%E2%80%9D">https://switchname.com”</a> URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Management Http Port</td>
<td>The port configured for the HTTP connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Management Https Port</td>
<td>The port configured for a secure HTTP connection (SSL enabled).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

http server  
Enables/disables web management on the switch.

http ssl  
Enables/disables SSL on the switch.

http port

https port

**MIB Objects**

alaIND1WebMgtConfigMIBGroup

alaInd1WebMgtAdminStatus
alaInd1WebMgtSsl
alaInd1WebMgtHttpStatus
alaInd1WebMgtHttpStatus
9 Configuration File Manager Commands

The Configuration Manager feature allows you to configure your switch using an ASCII-based text file. CLI commands may be typed into a text document—referred to as a configuration file—and then uploaded and applied to the switch.

MIB information for the Configuration Manager commands is as follows:

FILENAME:  AlcatelIND1System.mib
MODULE:    Alcatel-IND1ConfigMgr.mib

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

```
configuration apply
configuration error-file limit
show configuration status
configuration cancel
configuration syntax check
configuration snapshot
show configuration snapshot
write terminal
```

configuration apply

Applies a configuration file to the switch. Files may be applied immediately or after a designated timer session. With the timer session option, files are applied either at a scheduled date and time or after a specified period of time (that is, a countdown) has passed.

**configuration apply** filename [at hh:mm month dd [year]] | [in hh:mm] [verbose]

### Syntax Definitions

**filename**

The name of the configuration text file to be applied to the switch (for example, *newfile1*).

**at hh:mm**

{dd month | month dd} [year]

Designates a timer session in which a configuration file is applied at a specified date and time in the future. Values for *hh* range from 00 through 23. Values for *mm* range from 00 through 59. Values for *dd* range from 01 through 31. Values for month range from january through december. The switch assumes either the current year or the next calendar year for month and day pairs that precede the current date.

**in hh:mm**

Designates a timer session in which the configuration file is applied after a specific amount of time (that is, a countdown) has passed. Values for *hh* range from 00 through 23. Values for *mm* range from 00 through 59.

**verbose**

When verbose is entered, information is displayed on your workstation’s console as each command in the configuration file is applied.

### Defaults

By default, verbose error checking is not performed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The **configuration apply** command only applies settings to the running configuration. The **boot.cfg** file does not get overwritten.

- It is recommended that you check all configuration files for syntax errors before applying them to your switch.

- To schedule a timer session in which a file is applied at a specific date and time, enter **at** followed by the hour, minute, month, day, and year. The switch assumes either the current calendar year or the next calendar year for dates beginning January 1.

- To schedule a timer session in which a file is applied after a specific amount of time, that is, a countdown, has passed, enter **in** followed by the number of hours and minutes.

- Verbose mode is not supported for timer sessions.
The keyword, **authkey**, along with a related alpha-numeric text string, are automatically included in many snapshot files (for example, `configuration snapshot all`). The text string following the `authkey` keyword represents a login password that has been encrypted twice. (The first encryption occurs when a password is first created by a user; the second encryption occurs when a configuration snapshot is taken.) This dual encryption further enhances switch security. However, it is important to note that any configuration file (including a generated snapshot) that includes this dual-encrypted password information results in an error whenever it is applied to the switch through the `configuration apply` command. This is a valid switch function and does not represent a significant problem. If an `authkey`-related error is the only error detected, simply remove all `authkey`-related syntax using a text editor. If a new password is required for the switch, include valid password syntax in the configuration file or immediately issue a new password by using the `password` command at the command prompt. For more information on passwords, see page 48-37.

**Examples**

```
-> configuration apply new_configuration at 12:00 15 november
-> configuration apply new_configuration at 12:00 november 15
-> configuration apply newfile1 in 01:30
-> configuration apply my_switch_config in 00:05
-> configuration apply asc.1.snap in 23:00
-> configuration apply aaa_config in 12
-> configuration apply vlan_config verbose
-> configuration apply vlan_config
...
```

**Note.** When the `configuration apply` command is entered *without* `at` or `in` syntax information, one or more dots “.” is displayed in the next line, immediately following the command line. This indicates command progress; each dot represents 256 text lines in the configuration file processed by the `configuration apply` mechanism.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`configuration syntax check` Performs a syntax and authorization check of all CLI commands contained in a configuration file.

**MIB Objects**

`alcatelIND1ConfigMgrMIBObjects`
- `configFileName`
- `configFileMode`
- `configFileAction`
- `configTimerFileName`
- `configTimerFileTime`
configuration error-file limit

Specifies the maximum number of configuration error files allowed in the switch’s /flash directory. Error files are normally generated when a configuration file is applied to the switch. Error files are identified by their .err extension. When the maximum number of .err files is exceeded, any new error file overwrites the .err file with the oldest timestamp.

configuration error-file limit number

Syntax Definitions

number

Indicate the number of error files allowed in the /flash directory. The valid range is from 1 to 25 files.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- When the error file limit is set to 1 (the default value), the next error file generated by the switch replaces the existing one.
- When the error file limit is set to a value greater than 1, when a new error file that exceeds the maximum limit is created, the switch automatically removes the error file with the smallest timestamp.
- The error files generated by the switch have the .err extension.
- If you want to save an error file, you may change the file name so that it does not have the .err extension, or you can move it from the /flash directory.

Examples

-> configuration error-file limit 2
-> configuration error-file limit 1

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

configuration apply
Applies a configuration file to the switch. Also used for scheduling a timer session for a configuration file.

configuration cancel
Cancels a pending timer session for a configuration file.

MIB Objects

alcatelIND1ConfigMgrMIBObjects
configErrorFileMaximum

---

**show configuration status**

Displays whether there is a pending timer session scheduled for a configuration file and indicates whether the running configuration and the saved configuration files are *identical* or *different*. This command also displays the number of error files that is held in the flash directory.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- A timer session can be scheduled using the `configuration apply` command. For more information, see page 9-2.
- The screen output **File configuration \</path\filename\>: scheduled at dd/mm hh:mm** indicates that a timer session has been scheduled for a later time.
- The output **No file configuration has been scheduled** indicates an idle timer session (that is, no timer session has been scheduled for a configuration file).
- The output **File configuration is in progress** indicates that a file is currently being applied to the switch.
- The output **File configuration \</path\filename\>: completed with 2 errors** indicates that the named file was applied to the switch with two recorded errors.
- When the running and saved configurations are the same, the output **Running configuration and saved configuration are identical** are displayed.
- When the running and saved configurations are the different, the output **Running configuration and saved configuration are different** are displayed.
- To synchronize the running and saved configuration, use the `write memory` command.

**Examples**

```bash
-> show configuration status
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **configuration apply**: Applies a configuration file to the switch. Also used for scheduling a timer session for a configuration file.
- **configuration cancel**: Cancels a pending timer session for a configuration file.
- **configuration error-file limit**: Specifies the maximum number of configuration error files allowed in the switch’s `/flash` directory.
- **write memory**: Copies the running configuration (RAM) to the working directory.

**MIB Objects**

- `configTimerFileGroup`
- `configTimerFileStatus`
configuration cancel

Cancels a pending timer session for a configuration file.

configuration cancel

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples
-> configuration cancel

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

configuration apply
Applies a configuration file to the switch. Also used for scheduling a timer session for a configuration file.

show configuration status
Displays whether there is a pending timer session scheduled for a configuration file.

MIB Objects

configTimerFileGroup

configTimerClear
configuration syntax check

Performs a syntax and authorization check of all CLI commands contained in a configuration file.

configuration syntax check path/filename [verbose]

Syntax Definitions

path/filename
The configuration file being checked for syntax and authorization errors. If a configuration file is located in another directory, be sure to specify the full path. For example, /flash/working/asc.1.snap.

verbose
When verbose is specified in the command line, all syntax contained in the configuration file is printed to the console, even if no error is detected. When verbose is not specified in the command line, cursory information (number of errors and error log file name) is printed to the console only if a syntax or configuration error is detected.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• When an error is detected, an error file (.err) is automatically generated by the switch. By default, this file is placed in the root /flash directory. To view the contents of a generated error file, use the view command. For example, view asc.1.snap.1.err.

• The syntax, mac alloc, is automatically included in many snapshot files (for example, configuration snapshot all). All mac alloc-related syntax is valid during switch boot up only (that is, it cannot be applied while the switch is in run-time operation). Because snapshot files are commonly used as configuration files, syntax checks may detect mac alloc syntax and issue an error (along with a generated .err file). This is a valid switch function and does not represent a significant problem. If a mac alloc-related error is the only error detected, simply remove the syntax using a text editor, then re-check the file using the configuration syntax check command.

• It is recommended that you check all configuration files for syntax errors before applying them to your switch.

Examples

- > configuration syntax check vlan_file1
...

Note. When the configuration syntax check command is entered, one or more dots “.” is displayed in the command output. This indicates command progress; each dot represents 256 text lines in the configuration file processed by the syntax check mechanism.
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

configuration apply  
Applies a configuration file to the switch. Also used for scheduling a timer session for a configuration file.

show configuration status  
Displays whether there is a pending timer session scheduled for a configuration file.

MIB Objects

configFileGroup
    configErrorFileName
    configErrorFileMaximum
    configFileMode
    configFileStatus
configuration snapshot

Generates a snapshot file of the switch’s non-default current running configuration. A snapshot can be generated for all current network features or for one or more specific network features. A snapshot is a single text file that can be viewed, edited, and reused as a configuration file.

configuration snapshot feature_list [path/filename]

Syntax Definitions

feature_list

The description for the network feature(s) to be included in the snapshot. You may enter more than one network feature in the command line. Current snapshot-supported network features are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>feature-supported features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.1q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chassis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efm-oam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet-oam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

path/filename

A user-defined name for the resulting snapshot file. For example, test_snmp_snap. You may also enter a specific path for the resulting file. For example, the syntax /flash/working/test_snmp_snap places the test_snmp_snap file in the switch’s /flash/working directory.

Defaults

If a file name is not specified, the default file name asc.#.snap is used. Here, # indicates the order in which the default file is generated. For example, the first default file name to be generated is asc.1.snap, the second default file name to be generated is named asc.2.snap, and so on. By default, all snapshot files are placed in the root /flash directory.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
**Usage Guidelines**

- Only current, non-default configuration settings are written to the snapshot file.
- You may enter more than one network feature in the command line. Separate each network feature with a space and no comma. Network features may be entered in any order.
- The snapshot file is automatically placed in the root `/flash` directory unless otherwise specified.

**Examples**

```
-> configuration snapshot all
-> configuration snapshot new_file1 qos health aggregation
-> configuration snapshot snmp_snapshot snmp
-> configuration snapshot 802.1q
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.2; erp parameter added.

**Related Commands**

N/A

**MIB Objects**

- `configManager`
  - `configSnapshotFileName`
  - `configSnapshotAction`
  - `configSnapshotAllSelect`
  - `configSnapshotVlanSelect`
  - `configSnapshotSpanningTreeSelect`
  - `configSnapshotQOSSelect`
  - `configSnapshotIPSelect`
  - `configSnapshotIPMSSelect`
  - `configSnapshotAAASelect`
  - `configSnapshotSNMPSelect`
  - `configSnapshot802.1QSelect`
  - `configSnapshotLinkAggregateSelect`
  - `configSnapshotPortMirrorSelect`
  - `configSnapshotXIPSelect`
  - `configSnapshotHealthMonitorSelect`
  - `configSnapshotBootPSelect`
  - `configSnapshotBridgeSelect`
  - `configSnapshotChassisSelect`
  - `configSnapshotInterfaceSelect`
  - `configSnapshotPolicySelect`
  - `configSnapshotSessionSelect`
  - `configSnapshotSystemServiceSelect`
  - `configSnapshotWebSelect`
  - `configSnapshotRIPSelect`
  - `configSnapshotIPRMSSelect`
  - `configSnapshotIPMRSSelect`
  - `configSnapshotModuleSelect`
  - `configSnapshotRDPSelect`
configSnapshotIPv6Select
show configuration snapshot

Displays the switch’s current running configuration for all features or for the specified feature(s).

show configuration snapshot [feature_list]

Syntax Definitions

feature_list Specify the feature(s) for which you want to display the running configuration. List the features separated by a space with no comma.

snapshot-supported features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ip</th>
<th>pmm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.1q</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa</td>
<td>ip-helper</td>
<td>policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aip</td>
<td>ip-routing</td>
<td>qos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>ipmr</td>
<td>rdp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge</td>
<td>ipms</td>
<td>rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chassis</td>
<td>ipv6</td>
<td>ripng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efm-oam</td>
<td>linkagg</td>
<td>session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erp</td>
<td>loopback-detection</td>
<td>snmp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet-oam</td>
<td>module</td>
<td>stack-manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td>ntp</td>
<td>stp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface</td>
<td>port-mapping</td>
<td>vlan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, this command shows configuration information for all features.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to view the current configuration for any feature shown in the table.
- To show a list of features on the switch, use the show configuration snapshot ? syntax.
- Configurations are listed below the name of each feature.
- Features with no current configuration show only the name of the feature.
Examples

-> show configuration snapshot

AAA output for Case Sensitive MAC address Authentication

-> show configuration snapshot aaa
aaa authentication console "local"
user "public" read All write All no auth authkey 391b0e74dbd13973d703ccea4a8e30
retransmit 3 timeout 2 auth-port 1812 mac-address-format-status enable
mac-address-format 1 lowercase

-> show configuration snapshot aaa bridge
! Bridging :

! AAA :
aaa authentication default "local"
aaa authentication console "local"
user "public" read All write All no auth authkey 391b0e74dbd13973d703ccea4a8e30

Bridging snapshot with finite learning window:
-> show configuration snapshot bridge
! Bridging :
port-security SHUTDOWN 1 boot-up disable no-aging disable convert-to-static enable
learn-as-static enable mac-move enable

Bridging snapshot with infinite learning window:
-> show configuration snapshot bridge
! Bridging :
port-security SHUTDOWN 0 boot-up disable no-aging enable convert-to-static disable
learn-as-static enable mac-move enable

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.2; erp parameter added.

Related Commands

write terminal Displays the switch’s current running configuration for all features.
MIB Objects

configManager
  configSnapshotFileName
  configSnapshotAction
  configSnapshotAllSelect
  configSnapshotVlanSelect
  configSnapshotSpanningTreeSelect
  configSnapshotQOSSelect
  configSnapshotIPSSelect
  configSnapshotIPMSSelect
  configSnapshotAAASelect
  configSnapshotSNMPSelect
  configSnapshot802.1QSelect
  configSnapshotLinkAggregateSelect
  configSnapshotPortMirrorSelect
  configSnapshotXIPSelect
  configSnapshotHealthMonitorSelect
  configSnapshotBootPSelect
  configSnapshotBridgeSelect
  configSnapshotChassisSelect
  configSnapshotInterfaceSelect
  configSnapshotPolicySelect
  configSnapshotSessionSelect
  configSnapshotSystemServiceSelect
  configSnapshotWebSelect
  configSnapshotRIPSelect
  configSnapshotIPRMSSelect
  configSnapshotIPMRSelect
  configSnapshotModuleSelect
  configSnapshotRDPSelect
  configSnapshotIPv6Select
write terminal

Displays the switch’s current running configuration for all features.

write terminal

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
- Configurations are listed below the name of each feature.
- Features with no current configuration show only the name of the feature.

Examples
- write terminal

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands
show configuration snapshot Displays the switch’s current running configuration for all features or for
the specified feature(s).

MIB Objects
configManager
   mib_configSnapshotAllSelect
10 SNMP Commands

This chapter includes descriptions for Trap Manager and SNMP Agent commands. The commands are used for configuring SNMP settings on the switch.

- SNMP station commands can create, modify, or delete an SNMP station. Also included is a show command for monitoring current SNMP station status.

- SNMP trap commands configure SNMP trap settings. Traps can be replayed and filtered. Also, test traps can be generated to verify that individual traps are being correctly handled by the Network Management Station (NMS). The SNMP trap commands set includes show commands for monitoring SNMP trap information.

- SNMP agent commands configure SNMP security levels on the switch. Also includes show commands for monitoring the current SNMP security status.

MIB information for SNMP Community commands is as follows:

- Filename: IETFsnmpCommunity.MIB
- Module: IETF SNMP-COMMUNITY.MIB

MIB information for Trap Manager commands is as follows:

- Filename: AlcatelIND1TrapMgr.MIB
- Module: ALCATEL-IND1-TRAP-MGR.MIB

MIB information for SNMP Agent commands is as follows:

- Filename: AlcatelIND1SNMPAgent.MIB
- Module: ALCATEL-IND1-SNMP-AGENT.MIB
A summary of the available commands is listed here:

| SNMP station commands | snmp station  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>show snmp station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| SNMP community map commands | snmp community map  
| snmp community map mode |
| show snmp community map |
| SNMP security commands | snmp security  
| show snmp security  
| show snmp statistics |
| show snmp mib family |
| SNMP trap commands | snmp trap absorption  
| snmp trap to webview  
| snmp trap replay  
| snmp trap filter  
| snmp authentication trap  
| show snmp trap replay |
| show snmp trap filter  
| snmp authentication trap  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>show snmp trap config</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


**snmp station**

Adds a new SNMP station; modifies or deletes an existing SNMP station.

```
snmp station {ip_address | ipv6_address} {[udp_port] [username] [v1 | v2 | v3] [enable | disable]}
```

```
no snmp station {ip_address | ipv6_address}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

- **ip_address**
  - The IP address to which SNMP unicast traps is sent.

- **ipv6_address**
  - The IPv6 address to which SNMP unicast traps is sent.

- **udp_port**
  - A UDP destination port.

- **username**
  - The user name on the switch or external server used to send traps to the SNMP station(s). The username specified here must match an existing user account name.

- **v1**
  - Specifies that traps are sent using SNMP version 1.

- **v2**
  - Specifies that traps are sent using SNMP version 2.

- **v3**
  - Specifies that traps are sent using SNMP version 3.

- **enable**
  - Enables the specified SNMP station.

- **disable**
  - Disables the specified SNMP station.

---

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>udp_port</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v1</td>
<td>v2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of the command to remove an existing SNMP station.

- When adding an SNMP station, you have to specify an IP address plus **username** parameters. For example, the syntax `snmp station 1.2.3.4` is not a valid command entry; however, `snmp station 1.2.3.4 username1` is a valid command entry.

- You can establish up to 50 SNMP sessions towards an OmniSwitch.

- When modifying an SNMP station, you have to specify an IP address plus at least one additional parameter. For example, the syntax `snmp station 1.2.3.4 v2` is not a valid command entry; however, `snmp station 1.2.3.4 v2` is a valid command entry.
- The default UDP port 162 is commonly used for traps; however, the destination port can be redefined to accommodate an SNMP station using a nonstandard port. The destination port specified in the command line has to correspond with the UDP destination port configured at the receiving SNMP station(s).

- When the SNMP station is enabled, the switch transmits traps to the specified IP or IPv6 address.

**Examples**

- `snmp station 168.22.2.2 111 username2 v1 disable`
- `snmp station 168.151.2.101 "test lab"
- `snmp station 170.1.2.3 username1 enable`
- `snmp station 1.1.2.2 v2`
- `no snmp station 2.2.2.2`
- `snmp station 300::1 enable`
- `no snmp station 300::1`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show snmp station` Displays the current SNMP station information.

**MIB Objects**

- `trapStationTable`
  - `trapStationIP`
  - `trapStationPort`
  - `trapStationUser`
  - `trapStationProtocol`
  - `trapStationRowStatus`

- `alaTrapInetStationTable`
  - `alaTrapInetStationIPType`
  - `alaTrapInetStationIP`
  - `alaTrapInetStationPort`
  - `alaTrapInetStationRowStatus`
  - `alaTrapInetStationProtocol`
  - `alaTrapInetStationUser`
**snmp source ip preferred**

Configures the source IP address field of the SNMP client packets.

```
snmp source ip preferred {default | no-loopback | ip_address}
```

```
no snmp source ip preferred
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **default**
  - The Loopback0 address, if configured, will be used for the source IP address field. If no Loopback0 is configured, the first IP address on the switch will be used.

- **no-loopback**
  - The Loopback0 address should not be used for the source IP address field and the first available IP address on the switch should be used for this field.

- **ip_address**
  - The IP address to be used in the source IP field.

**Defaults**

By default, the setting is set to the `default` parameter.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When configuring a specific IP address, that address must already exist on the switch.
- Use the no form of this command to clear a specific IP address and change the behavior back to default.

**Examples**

```
-> snmp source ip preferred 192.168.10.1
-> snmp source ip preferred no-loopback
-> snmp source ip preferred default
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command was introduced

**Related Commands**

- **snmp station**
  - Adds a new SNMP station; modifies or deletes an existing SNMP station.
show snmp station

Displays the current SNMP station status.

show snmp station

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples
-> show snmp station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ipAddress/udpPort</th>
<th>status</th>
<th>protocol</th>
<th>user</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>172.21.160.32/4000</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>v3</td>
<td>abc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.21.160.12/5000</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>v3</td>
<td>user1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0300:0000:0000:0000:0211:d8ff:fe47:470b/4001</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>v3</td>
<td>user2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0300:0000:0000:0000:0211:d8ff:fe47:470c/5001</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>v2</td>
<td>abc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPAddress</th>
<th>IP Address of the SNMP management station that replayed the trap.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UDP Port</td>
<td>UDP port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The Enabled/Disabled status of the SNMP management station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>The version of SNMP set for this management station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User</td>
<td>The user account name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

`snmp station` Adds a new SNMP station; modifies or deletes an existing SNMP station.

**MIB Objects**

`trapStationTable`
  - `trapStationIP`
  - `trapStationPort`
  - `trapStationUser`
  - `trapStationProtocol`
  - `trapStationRowStatus`

`alaTrapInetStationTable`
  - `alaTrapInetStationIPType`
  - `alaTrapInetStationIP`
  - `alaTrapInetStationPort`
  - `alaTrapInetStationRowStatus`
  - `alaTrapInetStationProtocol`
  - `alaTrapInetStationUser`
**snmp community map**

Configures and enables a community string on the switch and maps it to an existing user account name.

```
snmp community map community_string [{user useraccount_name} | {enable | disable}]
```

```
no snmp community map community_string
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **community_string**: A community string in the form of a text string. This string has to be between 1 and 32 characters.

- **useraccount_name**: A user name in the form of a text string. This name must match a user login account name already configured on the switch or configured remotely on an external AAA server. This user name must be between 1 and 32 characters.

- **enable**: Enables SNMP community string mapping.

- **disable**: Disables SNMP community string mapping.

### Defaults

By default, SNMP community map authentication is enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Community strings configured on the switch are used for v1 and v2c SNMP managers only.

- The user account name must be a current user account recognized by the switch. For a list of current user names use the `show user` command. To create a new user account, use the `user` command.

- There is one to one mapping between each community string and a user account name.

- Privileges attached to the community string are the ones inherited from the user account name that created it.

### Examples

- `-> snmp community map community1 user testname1`
- `-> snmp community map community1 enable`

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**snmp community map mode**  Enables the local community strings database.

MIB Objects

SNMPCommunityTable

  snmpCommunityIndex
  snmpCommunitySecurityName
  snmpCommunityStatus
**snmp community map mode**

Enables the local community strings database.

```
snmp community map mode {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables SNMP community map database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables SNMP community map database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

By default, SNMP community strings database is enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- When enabled, the community string carried over each incoming v1 or v2c SNMP request must be mapped to a user account name in order to be processed by the SNMP agent.
- When enabled, mapping is contained in the local community strings database populated by using the `snmp community map` command.
- When disabled, the community strings carried over each incoming v1 or v2c request must be equal to a user account name in order to be processed by the SNMP agent.

### Examples

```
-> snmp community map mode enable
-> snmp community map mode disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- `snmp community map` Configures and enables a community string on the switch and maps it to an existing user account name.

### MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNMPCommunityTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmpCommunityIndex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmpCommunitySecurityName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmpCommunityStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show snmp community map

Shows the local community strings database.

```
show snmp community map
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guideline**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show snmp community map
Community mode : enabled

status   community string                 user name
--------+-------------------------------+--------------------------------
enabled test_string1 bb_usename
enabled test_string2 rr_usename
disabled test_string3 cc_usename
disabled test_string4 jj_usename
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>The Enabled/Disabled status of the community string.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community String</td>
<td>The text that defines the community string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Name</td>
<td>The user account name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `snmp community map` Configures and enables a community string on the switch and maps it to an existing user account name.
**snmp security**

Configures SNMP security settings.

`snmp security {no security | authentication set | authentication all | privacy set | privacy all | trap only}`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **no security**
  
  The switch accepts all SNMP v1, v2, and v3 requests.

- **authentication set**
  
  The switch accepts all requests except v1, v2, and non-authenticated v3 set requests. SNMP v1, v2, and non-authenticated v3 set requests is rejected.

- **authentication all**
  
  The switch accepts all requests except v1, v2, and non-authenticated v3 get, get-next, and set requests. SNMP v1, v2, and non-authenticated v3 get, get-next, and set requests is rejected.

- **privacy set**
  
  The switch accepts only authenticated SNMP v3 get, get-next and encrypted v3 set requests. All other requests is rejected.

- **privacy all**
  
  The switch accepts only encrypted v3 get, get-next, and set requests. All other requests is rejected.

- **trap only**
  
  All SNMP get, get-next, and set requests is rejected.

---

**Defaults**

By default, the SNMP security default is set to **privacy all**, which is the highest level of security.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

Refer to the table below for a quick-reference list of security parameter and the SNMP request allowances for each parameter.

|               | v1 set | v2 set | v3 non-auth set | v1 get | v2 get | v3 non-auth get/ | v3 auth set | v3 auth get/ | v3 encryp set | v3 encryp get/ |
|---------------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|get-next          |--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| **no security** | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted |
| **authentication set** | rejected | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted |
| **authentication all** | rejected | rejected | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted |
| **privacy set** | rejected | rejected | rejected | rejected | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted |
| **privacy all** | rejected | rejected | rejected | rejected | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted | accepted |
| **trap only** | rejected | rejected | rejected | rejected | rejected | rejected | rejected | rejected | rejected | rejected |
Examples

-> snmp security no security
-> snmp security authentication set
-> snmp security authentication all
-> snmp security privacy set
-> snmp security trap only

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show snmp security Displays the current SNMP security status.

MIB Objects

SNMPAgtConfig
  SnmpAgtSecurityLevel
show snmp security

Displays the current SNMP security status.

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Refer to the command on page 10-12 for descriptions of the five SNMP security states: no security, authentication set, authentication all, privacy set, privacy all, and trap only.

Examples

-> show snmp security
snmp security = no security

-> show snmp security
snmp security = authentication set

-> show snmp security
snmp security = authentication all

-> show snmp security
snmp security = privacy set

-> show snmp security
snmp security = privacy all

-> show snmp security
snmp security = trap only

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

snmp security Configures the SNMP security settings.
show snmp statistics

Displays the current SNMP statistics.

show snmp statistics

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples

-> show snmp statistics
From RFC1907
  snmpInPkts = 801
  snmpOutPkts = 800
  snmpInBadVersions = 0
  snmpInBadCommunityNames = 0
  snmpInBadCommunityUses = 0
  snmpInASNParseErrs = 0
  snmpEnableAuthenTraps = disabled(2)
  snmpSilentDrops = 0
  snmpProxyDrops = 0
  snmpInTooBigs = 0
  snmpOutTooBigs = 0
  snmpInNoSuchNames = 0
  snmpOutNoSuchNames = 0
  snmpInBadValues = 0
  snmpOutBadValues = 0
  snmpInReadOnlys = 0
  snmpOutReadOnlys = 0
  snmpInGenErrs = 0
  snmpOutGenErrs = 0
  snmpInTotalReqVars = 839
  snmpInTotalSetVars = 7
  snmpInGetRequests = 3
  snmpOutGetRequests = 0
  snmpInGetNexts = 787
  snmpOutGetNexts = 0
  snmpInSetRequests = 7
  snmpOutSetRequests = 0
  snmpInGetResponses = 0
  snmpOutGetResponses = 798
show snmp statistics

| SNMP Commands                                      |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| snmpInTraps                     | = 0             |
| snmpOutTraps                    | = 0             |
| From RFC2572                    |                 |
| snmpUnknownSecurityModels       | = 0             |
| snmpInvalidMsgs                 | = 0             |
| snmpUnknownPDUHandlers          | = 0             |
| From RFC2573                    |                 |
| snmpUnavailableContexts         | = 0             |
| snmpUnknownContexts             | = 1             |
| From RFC2574                    |                 |
| usmStatsUnsupportedSecLevels    | = 0             |
| usmStatsNotInTimeWindows        | = 1             |
| usmStatsUnknownUserNames        | = 1             |
| usmStatsUnknownEngineIDs        | = 0             |
| usmStatsWrongDigests            | = 0             |
| usmStatsDecryptionErrors        | = 0             |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>output definitions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From RFCxxxx</td>
<td>Displays the RFC number that defines the SNMP MIB objects listed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIB Objects</td>
<td>Name of the MIB object listed as an SNMP statistic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= (integer)</td>
<td>The number of times the MIB object has been reported to the SNMP management station since the last reset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

N/A
show snmp mib family

Displays SNMP MIB information. Information includes MIP ID number, MIB table name, and command family.

`show snmp mib family [table_name]`

Syntax Definitions

`table_name` The name of the MIB table to be displayed.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- If a table name is not specified in the command syntax, all MIB table names is displayed.
- If the command family is not valid for the entire MIB table, the command family is displayed on a per-object basis.
- Table names are case-sensitive. Therefore, use the exact table names from the MIB database.

Examples

`-> show snmp mib family trapStationTable`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIP ID</th>
<th>MIB TABLE NAME</th>
<th>FAMILY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73733</td>
<td>trapStationTable</td>
<td>snmp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIP ID</th>
<th>Identification number for the MIP associated with this MIB Table.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIB Table Name</td>
<td>Name of the MIB table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Command family to which this MIB table belongs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `show snmp trap filter` Displays the SNMP trap filter information.
**snmp trap absorption**

Enables or disables the trap absorption function.

`snmp trap absorption {enable | disable}`

---

### Syntax Definitions

- **enable**
  Enables SNMP trap absorption. When trap absorption is enabled, identical, repetitive traps sent by applications during a pre-configured time period is absorbed, and therefore not sent to SNMP Manager stations configured on the switch.

- **disable**
  Disables SNMP trap absorption.

**Defaults**

By default, trap absorption is enabled. Trap absorption drops additional traps within the absorption period (default 15 seconds)

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

To view the current trap absorption status, use the `show snmp trap config` command.

**Examples**

- `-> snmp trap absorption enable`
- `-> snmp trap absorption disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show snmp trap config`
  Displays the SNMP trap information. Information includes trap ID numbers and corresponding trap names and families.

**MIB Objects**

- `trapFilterTable`
- `trapAbsorption`
**snmp trap to webview**

Enables the forwarding of traps to WebView.

```
snmp trap to webview {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>enable</strong></td>
<td>Enables WebView forwarding. When WebView forwarding is enabled, all traps sent by switch applications are also forwarded to WebView. This allows a WebView session to retrieve the trap history log.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>disable</strong></td>
<td>Disables WebView forwarding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

By default, WebView forwarding is enabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

To view the current WebView forwarding status, use the **show snmp trap config** command.

### Examples

```
-> snmp trap to webview enable
-> snmp trap to webview disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **show snmp trap config**
  Displays the SNMP trap information, including the current status for trap absorption and WebView forwarding.

### MIB Objects

- **trapFilterTable**
  - **trapToWebView**
**snmp trap replay**

Replays stored traps from the switch to a specified SNMP station. This command is used to replay (to resend) traps on demand. This is useful in the event when traps are lost in the network.

```
snmp trap replay {ip_address | ipv6_address} [seq_id]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ip_address**: The IP address for the SNMP station to which traps are replayed from the switch.
- **ipv6_address**: The IPv6 address for the SNMP station to which traps are replayed from the switch.
- **seq_id**: The sequence number from which trap replay begins. Each trap sent by the switch to an SNMP station has a sequence number. The sequence number reflects the order in which the trap was sent to the SNMP station. For example, the first trap sent to an SNMP station has a sequence number of 1; the second trap has a sequence number of 2, and so on. If no sequence number is entered, all stored traps are replayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `show snmp station` command on page page 10-6 to display the latest stored sequence number for each SNMP station.
- The switch replays traps in the same order that they were previously sent, beginning from the specified sequence number.
- When traps are replayed, the original dates on which the trap was issued, rather than the current dates are used.
- If the specified sequence number is lower than the oldest trap sequence number stored in the switch, the switch replays all stored traps.
- If the specified sequence number is equal to or greater than the oldest trap sequence number stored, the switch replays all stored traps from the specified sequence number up to the latest sequence number.
- If the specified sequence number is greater than the latest sequence number, no traps are replayed.

### Examples

```
-> snmp trap replay 172.12.2.100
-> snmp trap replay 300::1
```
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show snmp station  Displays the current SNMP station status.
show snmp trap replay Displays the SNMP trap replay information.

MIB Objects

trapStationTable
  trapStation Replay
AlaTrapInetStationEntry
  alaTrapInetStationReplay
  alaTrapInetStationNextSeq
**snmp trap filter**

Enables or disables SNMP trap filtering. Trap filtering is used to determine whether a trap or group of traps is sent from the switch to a specified SNMP station.

**snmp trap filter** `{ip_address | ipv6_address} trap_id_list`

**no snmp trap filter** `{ip_address | ipv6_address} trap_id_list`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ip_address**: The IP address for the SNMP station for which trap filtering is being enabled or disabled.
- **ipv6_address**: The IPv6 address for the SNMP station for which trap filtering is being enabled or disabled.
- **trap_id_list**: Specifies the trap(s) for which filtering is being enabled or disabled. Traps must be specified using the numeric trap ID. You can specify more than one trap in the command line; separate each trap ID with a space and no comma.

**Defaults**

By default, SNMP trap filtering is disabled.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- To **enable** trap filtering, use the syntax `snmp trap filter ip_address trap_id_list`.
- To **disable** trap filtering, use the syntax `no snmp trap filter ip_address trap_id_list`.
- When filtering is enabled, the specified trap(s) is **not** sent to the SNMP station. When filtering is disabled, the specified traps **is** sent to the SNMP station.
- To display a list of traps and their ID numbers, use the `show snmp trap config` command.

**Examples**

```
-> snmp trap filter 172.1.2.3 1
-> snmp trap filter 172.1.2.3 0 1 3 5
-> snmp trap filter 300::1 1 3 4
-> no snmp trap filter 172.1.2.3 1
-> no snmp trap filter 172.1.2.3 0 1 3 5
-> no snmp trap filter 300::1 1 3
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- `show snmp trap filter` Displays the current SNMP trap filter status.
- `show snmp trap config` Displays the SNMP trap information, including trap ID numbers, trap names, command families, and absorption rate.

MIB Objects

- `trapFilterTable`  
  - `trapFilterStatus`
- `alaTrapInetFilterTable`  
  - `alaTrapInetFilterStatus`
**snmp authentication trap**

Enables or disables SNMP authentication failure trap forwarding.

```
snmp authentication trap {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables authentication failure trap forwarding. When enabled, the standard authentication failure trap is sent each time an SNMP authentication failure is detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables authentication failure trap forwarding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

By default, authentication failure trap forwarding is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> snmp authentication trap enable
-> snmp authentication trap disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- `show snmp authentication trap` Displays the current authentication failure trap forwarding status.

### MIB Objects

- `snmpGroup
  - snmpEnableAuthenTraps`
**show snmp trap replay**

Displays SNMP trap replay information.

```
show snmp trap replay
```

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

A maximum of 60 traps is replayed.

### Examples

```
-> show snmp trap replay

+-----------------------------------------+---------------------+
ipAddress                                 oldest replay number
-----------------------------------------+---------------------+
172.21.160.32                                      12
172.21.160.12                                      57
0300:0000:0000:0000:0211:d8ff:fe47:470b            12
0300:0000:0000:0000:0211:d8ff:fe47:470c            42
```

### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPAddress</th>
<th>IP address of the SNMP station manager that replayed the trap.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oldest Replay Number</td>
<td>Number of the oldest replayed trap.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

**show snmp trap replay**  
Replays stored traps from the switch to a specified SNMP station.

**MIB Objects**

- `trapStationTable`  
  - `snmpStation Replay`
- `alaTrapInetStationEntry`  
  - `alaTrapInetStationReplay`
  - `alaTrapInetStationNextSeq`
show snmp trap filter

Displays the current SNMP trap filter status.

show snmp trap filter

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
To display a list of traps and their ID numbers, use the `show snmp trap config` command.

Examples

```
-> show snmp trap filter
ipAddress                              trapId list
---------------------------------------+-----------------------------------
172.21.160.32                          1   3   4
172.21.160.12                          no filter
0300:0000:0000:0000:0211:d8ff:fe47:470b 4   5   6
0300:0000:0000:0000:0211:d8ff:fe47:470c no filter
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPAddress</th>
<th>TrapId List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP address of the SNMP management station that recorded the traps.</td>
<td>Identification number for the traps being filtered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>snmp trap filter</td>
<td>Enables or disables SNMP trap filtering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show snmp trap config</td>
<td>Displays the SNMP trap information, including trap ID numbers, trap names, command families, and absorption rate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MIB Objects**

- trapFilterTable
  - trapFilterEntry
- alaTrapInetFilterTable
  - alaTrapInetFilterStatus
**show snmp authentication trap**

Displays the current authentication failure trap forwarding status (that is, enable or disable).

```
show snmp authentication trap
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show snmp authentication trap
snmp authentication trap = disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `snmp authentication trap` Enables or disables SNMP authentication failure trap forwarding.

**MIB Objects**

- `sessionAuthenticationTrap`
show snmp trap config

Displays SNMP trap information. Information includes trap ID numbers, trap names, command families, and absorption rate. This command also displays the Enabled/Disabled status of SNMP absorption and the Traps to WebView service.

show snmp trap config

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples

-> show snmp trap config
Absorption service : enabled
Traps to WebView : enabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id</th>
<th>trapName</th>
<th>family</th>
<th>absorption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>coldStart</td>
<td>chassis</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>warmStart</td>
<td>chassis</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>linkDown</td>
<td>interface</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>linkUp</td>
<td>interface</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>authenticationFailure</td>
<td>snmp</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>entConfigChange</td>
<td>module</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>slPesudoCAMStatusTrap</td>
<td>bridge</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>ifMauJabberTrap</td>
<td>interface</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>sessionAuthenticationTrap</td>
<td>session</td>
<td>15 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Identification number for the trap.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trap Name</td>
<td>Name of the trap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Family to which the trap belongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absorption</td>
<td>Time needed for the trap to process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
### Related Commands

- **show snmp mib family**
  
  Displays SNMP MIB information.
- **snmp trap absorption**
  
  Enables or disables the trap absorption function.
- **snmp trap to webview**
  
  Enables or disables the forwarding of SNMP traps to WebView.

### MIB Objects

- **trapConfigTable**
- **trapConfigEntry**
11 DNS Commands

A Domain Name System resolver is an internet service that translates host names into IP addresses. Every time you use a host name, a DNS service must resolve the name to an IP address. You can configure up to three domain name servers. If the primary DNS server does not know how to translate a particular host name, it asks the secondary DNS server (if specified). If this fails, it asks the third DNS server (if specified), until the correct IP address is returned (resolved). If all DNS servers have been queried and the name is still not resolved to an IP address, the DNS resolver fails and issue an error message.

MIB information for the DNS commands is as follows:

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1System.mib
- **Module:** ALCATEL-IND1-SYSTEM.MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here.

```
  ip domain-lookup
  ip name-server
  ipv6 name-server
  ip domain-name
  show dns
```
ip domain-lookup

Enables or disables the DNS resolver.

ip domain-lookup
no ip domain-lookup

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
By default, the DNS resolver is disabled.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
- Use the no form of this command to disable the DNS resolver.
- You must use the ip domain-name command to set a default domain name for your DNS resolver(s) and the ip name-server command to specify up to three DNS servers to query on host lookups.
- The ip domain-lookup command enables the DNS resolver.

Examples
-> ip domain-lookup
-> no ip domain-lookup

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands
ip name-server Specifies the IP addresses of up to three servers to query on a host lookup.
ipv6 name-server Specifies the IPv6 addresses of up to three IPv6 DNS servers to query on a host lookup.
ip domain-name Sets or deletes the default domain name for DNS lookups.
show dns Displays the current DNS resolver configuration and status.

MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>systemDNS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>systemDNSEnableDnsResolver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ip name-server**

Specify the IP addresses of up to three servers to query on a host lookup.

```
ip name-server server-address1 [server-address2 [server-address3]]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **server-address1**: The IP address of the primary DNS server to query for host lookup. This is the only address that is required.
- **server-address2**: The IP address of the secondary DNS server to query for host lookup. This server is queried only if the desired host name or host IP address is not located by the primary DNS server. A second IP address is optional.
- **server-address3**: The IP address of the DNS server with the lower priority. This server is queried only if the desired host name or IP address is not located by the primary and secondary DNS servers. A third IP address is optional.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Configuration of the DNS resolver to resolve any host query requires that you first set the default domain name with the `ip domain-name` command and enable the DNS resolver function with the `ip domain-lookup` command before you specify the IP addresses of the DNS servers by using the `ip name-server` command.

- You can configure up to three IPv4 DNS servers and three IPv6 DNS servers in a switch.

**Examples**

- `-> ip name-server 10.255.11.66`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **ip domain-lookup** Enables or disables the DNS resolver.
- **ip domain-name** Sets or deletes the default domain name for DNS lookups.
- **show dns** Displays the current DNS resolver configuration and status.

**MIB Objects**

- `systemDNS`
- `systemDNSNsAddr1`
- `systemDNSNsAddr2`
- `systemDNSNsAddr3`
**ipv6 name-server**

Specifies the IPv6 addresses of up to three IPv6 DNS servers to query on a host lookup.

```
ipv6 name-server server-ipv6_address1 [server-ipv6_address2 [server-ipv6_address3]]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **server-ipv6_address1**
  
  The IPv6 address of the primary IPv6 DNS server to query for host lookup. Specifying the primary IPv6 DNS address is mandatory.

- **server-ipv6_address2**
  
  The IPv6 address of the secondary IPv6 DNS server to query for host lookup. This server is queried only if the desired host name is not able to be resolved by the primary IPv6 DNS server. A second IPv6 address is optional.

- **server-ipv6_address3**
  
  The IPv6 address of the IPv6 DNS server with the lower priority. This server is queried only if the desired host name is not able to be resolved by both the primary and secondary IPv6 DNS servers. A third IPv6 address is optional.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Configuration of the DNS resolver to resolve any host query requires that you first set the default domain name with the `ip domain-name` command and enable the DNS resolver function with the `ip domain-lookup` command before you specify the IPv6 addresses of the IPv6 DNS servers by using the `ipv6 name-server` command.

- You cannot use multicast, loopback, link-local and unspecified IPv6 addresses for specifying IPv6 DNS servers.

- You can configure up to three IPv6 DNS servers and three IPv4 DNS servers in a switch.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 name-server fec0::2d0:d3:f3fc
-> ipv6 name-server fe2d::2c f302::3de1:1 f1bc::202:fd40:f3
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **ip domain-lookup** Enables or disables the DNS resolver.
- **ip domain-name** Sets or deletes the default domain name for DNS lookups.
- **show dns** Displays the current DNS resolver configuration and status.

**MIB Objects**

systemDNS
- systemDNSNsIPv6Addr1
- systemDNSNsIPv6Addr2
- systemDNSNsIPv6Addr3
ip domain-name

Sets or deletes the default domain name for DNS lookups.

ip domain-name name
no ip domain-name

Syntax Definitions

name The default domain name for host lookups.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to delete the default domain name.
- Use this command to set the default domain name for DNS lookups.

Examples

-> ip domain-name company.com
-> no ip domain-name

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

ip domain-lookup Enables or disables the DNS resolver.
ip name-server Specifies the IP addresses of up to three servers to query on a host lookup.
ipv6 name-server Specifies the IPv6 addresses of up to three IPv6 DNS servers to query on a host lookup.
show dns Displays the current DNS resolver configuration and status.

MIB Objects

systemDNS
  systemDNSDomainName
**show dns**

Displays the current DNS resolver configuration and status.

```
show dns
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show dns
Resolver is       : enabled
domainName        : company.com
IPv4 nameServer(s): 189.202.191.14
                  : 189.202.191.15
                  : 188.255.19.1
IPv6 nameServer(s): fe2d::2c
                  : f302::3de1:1
                  : f1bc::202:fd40:f3
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resolver is</td>
<td>Indicates whether the DNS resolver is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domainName</td>
<td>Indicates the default domain name assigned to the DNS lookups. This value is set using the <code>ip domain-name</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv4 nameServer(s)</td>
<td>Indicates the IP address(es) of the IPv4 DNS server(s). These addresses are set using the <code>ip name-server</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 nameServer(s)</td>
<td>Indicates the IPv6 address(es) of the IPv6 DNS server(s). These addresses are set using the <code>ipv6 name-server</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ip domain-lookup**
Enables or disables the DNS resolver.

**ip name-server**
Specifies the IP addresses of up to three servers to query on a host lookup.

**ipv6 name-server**
Specify the IPv6 addresses of up to three IPv6 DNS servers to query on a host lookup.

**ip domain-name**
Sets or deletes the default domain name for DNS lookups.

MIB Objects

```
systemDNS
    systemDNSEnableDnsResolver
    systemDNSDomainName
    systemDNSNsAddr1
    systemDNSNsAddr2
    systemDNSNsAddr3
    systemDNSNsIPv6Addr1
    systemDNSNsIPv6Addr2
    systemDNSNsIPv6Addr3
```
12 Link Aggregation Commands

Link aggregation is a way of combining multiple physical links between two switches into one logical link. The aggregate group operates within Spanning Tree as one virtual port and can provide more bandwidth than a single link. It also provides redundancy. If one physical link in the aggregate group goes down, link integrity is maintained.

There are two types of aggregate groups: static and dynamic. Static aggregate groups are manually configured on the switch with static links. Dynamic groups are set up on the switch but they aggregate links as necessary according to the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP).

The dynamic aggregation software is compatible only with the following IEEE standard:

- 802.3ad — Aggregation of Multiple Link Segments

MIB information for the link aggregation commands is as follows:

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1LAG.MIB
- **Module:** ALCATEL-IND1-LAG-MIB
A summary of available commands is listed here:

| Static link aggregates                      | static linkagg size       |
|                                         | static linkagg name       |
|                                         | static linkagg admin state|
|                                         | static agg agg num        |
| Dynamic link aggregates                   | lACP linkagg size         |
|                                         | lACP linkagg name         |
|                                         | lACP linkagg admin state  |
|                                         | lACP linkagg actor admin key|
|                                         | lACP linkagg actor system priority|
|                                         | lACP linkagg actor system id|
|                                         | lACP linkagg partner system id|
|                                         | lACP linkagg partner system priority|
|                                         | lACP linkagg partner admin key|
|                                         | lACP agg actor admin key  |
|                                         | lACP agg actor admin state|
|                                         | lACP agg actor system id  |
|                                         | lACP agg actor system priority|
|                                         | lACP agg partner admin state|
|                                         | lACP agg partner admin system id|
|                                         | lACP agg partner admin key  |
|                                         | lACP agg partner admin system priority|
|                                         | lACP agg actor port priority|
|                                         | lACP agg partner admin port|
|                                         | lACP agg partner admin port priority|
| Dual Home Link (DHL)                      | dhl num                   |
| Active-Active                             | dhl num linka linkb       |
|                                         | dhl num admin-state       |
|                                         | dhl num vlan-map linkb    |
|                                         | dhl num pre-emption-time  |
|                                         | dhl num mac-flushing      |
|                                         | show dhl                  |
|                                         | show dhl num              |
|                                         | show dhl num link          |
| Static and dynamic                        | show linkagg              |
|                                         | show linkagg port         |
static linkagg size

Creates a static aggregate group between two switches. A static aggregate group contains static links.

```
static linkagg agg_num size size [name name] [admin state {enable | disable}]
```

```
no static linkagg agg_num
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **agg_num**
  - The number corresponding to the static aggregate group. Can be an unique integer in the range 0–31.

- **size**
  - The maximum number of links allowed in the aggregate group. Values can be 2, 4, or 8.

- **name**
  - The name of the static aggregate group. Can be any alphanumeric string up to 255 characters long. Spaces can be given within quotes (for example, “Static Group 1”).

- **enable**
  - Specifies that the static aggregate group is active and is able to aggregate links.

- **disable**
  - Specifies that the static aggregate group is inactive and not able to aggregate links.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a static aggregate group from the configuration.

- The maximum number of link aggregate groups allowed on the switch (static and dynamic combined) is 32 with upto 8 ports per group.

- If the static aggregate has any attached ports, delete them with the `static agg agg num` command before you can delete it.

- Use the `lacp linkagg size` command to create a dynamic aggregation (LACP) group. See page 12-9 for more information about this command.

**Examples**

```
-> static linkagg 3 size 8
-> static linkagg 4 size 2 admin state disable
-> no static linkagg 3
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show linkagg`  Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) link aggregate groups.

**MIB Objects**

- `alclnkaggAggTable`
  - `alclnkaggAggNumber`
  - `alclnkaggAggSize`
  - `alclnkaggAggLacpType`
  - `alclnkaggAggName`
  - `alclnkaggAggAdminState`
**static linkagg name**

Configures a name for an existing static aggregate group.

```
static linkagg agg_num name name
static linkagg agg_num no name
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **agg_num**
  
  The number corresponding to the static aggregate group.

- **name**
  
  The name of the static aggregation group, an alphanumeric string up to 255 characters. Spaces can be given within quotes (for example, “Static Group 1”).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the `no` form of this command to remove a name from a static aggregate.

### Examples

```
-> static linkagg 2 name accounting
-> static linkagg 2 no name
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **static linkagg size**
  
  Creates a static aggregate group.

- **show linkagg**
  
  Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

### MIB Objects

- **alclnkaggAggTable**
  
  - **alclnkaggAggNumber**
  
  - **alclnkaggAggName**
**static linkagg admin state**

Configures the administrative state (whether the static aggregate group is active or inactive) of a static aggregate group.

```
static linkagg agg_num admin state {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agg_num</td>
<td>The number corresponding to the static aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Specifies that the static aggregate group is active and is able to aggregate links.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Specifies that the static aggregate group is inactive and not able to aggregate links.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

When the administrative state is set to `disable`, the static aggregate group is disabled.

### Examples

```
-> static linkagg 2 admin state disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **static linkagg size** Creates a static aggregate group.
- **show linkagg** Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

### MIB Objects

- `alclnkaggAggTable`
  - `alclnkaggAggNumber`
  - `alclnkaggAggAdminState`
**static agg agg num**

Configures a slot and port for a static aggregate group.

`static agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slotport agg num agg_num`

`static agg no [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slotport`  

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ethernet**
  Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.

- **fastethernet**
  Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.

- **gigaethernet**
  Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.

- **slot**
  The slot number for this aggregate.

- **port**
  The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.

- **agg_num**
  The number corresponding to the static aggregate group.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove one or more ports from a static aggregate group.

- Mobile ports cannot be aggregated.

- A port can belong to only one aggregate group.

- Ports in a static aggregate must all be the same speed (for example, all 10 Mbps, all 100 Mbps, all 1 Gigabit, or all 10 Gigabit).

- Ports that belong to the same static aggregate group need not be configured sequentially and can be on any Network Interface (NI) or unit within a stack.

- The `ethernet`, `fastethernet`, and `gigaethernet` keywords do not modify a port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

---

**Examples**

- `-> static agg 2/1 agg num 4`
- `-> static agg no 2/1`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**static linkagg size**  
Creates a static aggregate group.

**show linkagg port**  
Displays information about link aggregation ports.

MIB Objects

alclnkaggAggPortTable
  alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber
  alclnkaggAggPortLacpType
  alclnkaggAggPortSelectedAggNumber
**lACP Link Aggregation Commands**

**lACP linkagg size**

Creates a dynamic aggregate group that uses the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) to establish and maintain link aggregation. The `size` parameter is required to create the link aggregate group.

```
lACP linkagg agg_num size size
   [name name]
   [admin state {enable | disable}]
   [actor admin key actor_admin_key]
   [actor system priority actor_system_priority]
   [actor system id actor_system_id]
   [partner system id partner_system_id]
   [partner system priority partner_system_priority]
   [partner admin key partner_admin_key]
```

```
no lACP linkagg agg_num
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **agg_num**: The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group. Can be a unique integer in the range 0–31.
- **size**: The maximum number of links that can belong to the aggregate. Values can be 2, 4, or 8.
- **name**: The name of the dynamic aggregate group. Can be any alphanumeric string up to 255 characters long. Spaces must be contained within quotes (for example, “Dynamic Group 1”).
- **enable**: Specifies that the dynamic aggregate group is active and is able to aggregate links.
- **disable**: Specifies that the dynamic aggregate group is inactive and not able to aggregate links.
- **actor_admin_key**: The administrative key value associated with the dynamic aggregate group. Possible values are 0–65535.
- **actor_system_priority**: The priority of the dynamic aggregate group. Possible values are 0–65535.
- **actor_system_id**: The MAC address of the dynamic aggregate group on the switch.
- **partner_system_id**: The MAC address of the remote system to which the aggregate group of the switch is attached.
- **partner_system_priority**: The priority of the remote system to which the aggregate group is attached. Possible values are 0–65535.
- **partner_admin_key**: The administrative key for the remote partner of the aggregate group. Possible values are 0–65535.
Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a dynamic aggregate group from the configuration.
- The maximum number of link aggregate groups allowed on the switch (static and dynamic combined) is 32 with up to 8 ports per group.
- If the dynamic group has any attached ports, disable the group with the `lacp linkagg admin state` command before you can delete it.
- Optional parameters for the dynamic aggregate group can be configured when the aggregate is created or the dynamic aggregate group can be modified later.
- Use the `static linkagg size` command to create static aggregate groups. See page 12-3 for more information about this command.

Examples

```bash
-> lacp linkagg 2 size 4
-> lacp linkagg 3 size 2 admin state disable actor system priority 65535
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

`show linkagg` Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggTable
  alclnkaggAggNumberOf
  alclnkaggAggSize
  alclnkaggAggLacpType
  alclnkaggAggName
  alclnkaggAggAdminState
  alclnkaggAggActorAdminKey
  alclnkaggAggActorSystemPriority
  alclnkaggAggActorSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemPriority
  alclnkaggAggPartnerAdminKey
```
**lACP linkagg name**

Configures a name for a dynamic aggregate group.

```
lACP linkagg agg_num name name
lACP linkagg agg_num no name
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **agg_num**: The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.
- **name**: The name of the dynamic aggregate group. Can be any alphanumeric string up to 255 characters long. Spaces must be contained within quotes (for example, “Dynamic Group 1”).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the `no` form of this command to remove a name from a dynamic aggregate group.

### Examples

```
-> lACP linkagg 2 name finance
-> lACP linkagg 2 no name
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **lACP linkagg size**: Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- **show linkagg**: Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

### MIB Objects

```
alclnkaggAggTable
   alclnkaggAggNumber
   alclnkaggAggName
```
**lACP linkagg admin state**

Configures the administrative state of the dynamic aggregate (whether it is up and active, or down and inactive) group.

```
lACP linkagg agg_num admin state {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **agg_num**: The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.
- **enable**: Specifies that the dynamic aggregate group is active and is able to aggregate links.
- **disable**: Specifies that the operation of a dynamic aggregate group cannot be performed.

**Defaults**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

When the administrative state is set to **disable**, the operation of a dynamic aggregation (LACP) group cannot be performed.

**Examples**

```
-> lACP linkagg 2 admin state disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- `lacp linkagg size` Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- `show linkagg` Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.
- `show linkagg port` Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

MIB Objects

- `alclnkaggAggTable`
  - `alclnkaggAggNumber`
  - `alclnkaggAggAdminState`
**lacp linkagg actor admin key**

Configures the administrative key associated with a dynamic aggregate group.

```
lacp linkagg agg_num actor admin key actor_admin_key
lacp linkagg agg_num no actor admin key
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>agg_num</code></td>
<td>The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>actor_admin_key</code></td>
<td>The administrative key value associated with the dynamic aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The valid range is 0–65535.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>actor_admin_key</code></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of this command to remove an actor admin key from a dynamic aggregate group.

**Examples**

```
-> lacp linkagg 3 actor admin key 2
-> lacp linkagg 3 no actor admin key
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `lacp linkagg size` Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- `show linkagg` Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

**MIB Objects**

- `alclnkaggAggTable`  
  - `alclnkaggAggNumber`  
  - `alclnkaggAggActorAdminKey`
### lACP linkagg actor system priority

Configures the priority of the dynamic aggregate group.

```
lACP linkagg agg_num actor system priority actor_system_priority
```

```
lACP linkagg agg_num no actor system priority
```

#### Syntax Definitions

- **agg_num**
  The number corresponding to the link aggregate group.

- **actor_system_priority**
  The priority of the dynamic aggregate group of the switch in relation to other aggregate groups. Possible values are 0–65535.

#### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>actor_system_priority</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

#### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to return the value to its default.
- Ports with the same system priority value can join the same dynamic aggregate group.

#### Examples

```
-> lACP linkagg 3 actor system priority 100
-> lACP linkagg 3 no actor system priority
```

#### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

#### Related Commands

- **lACP linkagg size**
  Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

- **show linkagg**
  Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

#### MIB Objects

- `alclnkaggAggTable`
  - `alclnkaggAggNumber`
  - `alclnkaggAggActorSystemPriority`
**lcap linkagg actor system id**

Configures the MAC address of a dynamic aggregate group on the switch.

```
lcap linkagg agg_num actor system id actor_system_id
lcap linkagg agg_num no actor system id
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `agg_num`: The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>actor_system_id</code></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of this command to remove an actor system ID from a dynamic aggregate group.

**Examples**

```
-> lcap linkagg 3 actor system id 00:20:da:81:d5:b0
-> lcap linkagg 3 no actor system id
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `lcap linkagg size`: Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- `show linkagg`: Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

**MIB Objects**

- `alclnkaggAggTable`
  - `alclnkaggAggNumber`
  - `alclnkaggAggActorSystemID`
**lACP linkagg partner system id**

Configures the MAC address of the remote system’s dynamic aggregate group to which the dynamic aggregate group of the local switch is attached.

```
lACP linkagg  agg_num partner system id  partner_system_id
lACP linkagg  agg_num no partner system id
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `agg_num` The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group on the switch.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>partner_system_id</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a partner system ID from a dynamic aggregate group.
- The `partner_system_id` and the `partner_system_priority` specifies the priority of remote system.

**Examples**

```bash
-> lACP linkagg 2 partner system id 00:20:da4:32:81
-> lACP linkagg 2 no partner system id
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **lACP linkagg size**
  Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

- **show linkagg**
  Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

MIB Objects

- **alclnkaggAggTable**
  - **alclnkaggAggNumber**
  - **alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemID**
**lACP Linkagg Partner System Priority**

Configures the priority of the remote switch’s dynamic aggregate group to which the local switch’s aggregate group is attached.

```
lACP linkagg agg_num partner system priority partner_system_priority
lACP linkagg agg_num no partner system priority
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **agg_num**: The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.
- **partner_system_priority**: The priority of the remote switch’s dynamic aggregate group to which the local switch’s aggregate group is attached. Possible values are 0–65535.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>partner_system_priority</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the **no** form of this command to return to the priority value to its default.

**Examples**

- `--> lACP linkagg 3 partner system priority 65535`
- `--> lACP linkagg 3 no partner system priority`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **lACP Linkagg Size**: Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- **Show Linkagg**: Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

**MIB Objects**

- **alclnkaggAggTable**
  - **alclnkaggAggNumber**
  - **alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemPriority**
**lACP linkagg partner admin key**

Configures the administrative key for the dynamic aggregation group’s remote partner.

```bash
lACP linkagg agg_num partner admin key partner_admin_key
lACP linkagg agg_num no partner admin key
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>agg_num</code></td>
<td>The number corresponding to the dynamic aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>partner_admin_key</code></td>
<td>The administrative key for the dynamic aggregation group’s remote partner. Possible values are 0–65535.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>partner_admin_key</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of this command to remove a partner admin key from a dynamic aggregate group.

**Examples**

- `--> lACP linkagg 3 partner admin key 1`
- `--> lACP linkagg 3 no partner admin key`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `lACP linkagg size` Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- `show linkagg` Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

**MIB Objects**

- `alclnkaggAggTable`
  - `alclnkaggAggNumber`
  - `alclnkaggAggPartnerAdminKey`
**lacp agg actor admin key**

Configures an actor administrative key for a port, which allows the port to join a dynamic aggregate group.

```plaintext
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor admin key actor_admin_key
   [actor system id actor_system_id]
   [actor system priority actor_system_priority]
   [partner admin system id partner_admin_system_id]
   [partner admin key partner_admin_key]
   [partner admin system priority partner_admin_system_priority]
   [actor port priority actor_port_priority]
   [partner admin port partner_admin_port]
   [partner admin port priority partner_admin_port_priority]
```

```plaintext
lacp agg no [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ethernet**: Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
- **fastethernet**: Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
- **gigaethernet**: Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.
- **slot**: The slot number for this aggregate.
- **port**: The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
- **actor_admin_key**: The administrative key associated with this dynamic aggregate group. Possible values are 0–65535.
- **actor admin state**: See the `lacp agg actor admin state` command on page 12-24.
- **actor_system_id**: The MAC address of this dynamic aggregate group on the switch.
- **actor_system_priority**: The priority of the dynamic aggregate group. Possible values are 0–255.
- **partner_admin_system_id**: The MAC address of the remote switch’s dynamic aggregate group.
- **partner_admin_key**: The administrative key for the dynamic aggregation group’s remote partner. Possible values are 0–65535.
- **partner_admin_system_priority**: The priority of the remote system to which the dynamic aggregation group is attached. Possible values are 0–255.
- **partner admin state**: See the `lacp agg partner admin state` command on page 12-30.
- **actor_port_priority**: The priority of the actor port. Possible values are 0–255.
**partner_admin_port**  
The administrative state of the partner port. Possible values are 0–65535.

**partner_admin_port_priority**  
The priority of the partner port. Possible values are 0–255.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[active] [timeout]....</td>
<td>active, timeout, aggregate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a slot and port from a dynamic aggregate group.
- Mobile ports cannot be aggregated.
- A port can belong to only one aggregate group.
- Ports in a dynamic aggregate must all be in the same speed (for example, all 100 Mbps. 1 Gigabit. or all 10 Gigabit).
- Ports that belong to the same dynamic aggregate group need not be configured sequentially and can be on any Network Interface (NI).
- The *ethernet*, *fastethernet*, and *gigaethernet* keywords do not modify port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

### Examples

- `-> lacp agg 3/1 actor admin key 0`
- `-> lacp agg no 3/1`

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **lacp linkagg size**  
  Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- **show linkagg port**  
  Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregates.

### MIB Objects

- alclnkaggAggPortTable
  - alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber
  - alclnkaggAggActorAdminKey
  - alclnkaggAggPortLacpType
  - alclnkaggAggPortActorAdminState
  - alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemID
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemPriority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminSystemID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminKey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminSystemPriority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminState</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alclnkaggAggPortActorPortPriority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPortPriority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lacp agg actor admin state

Configures the system administrative state of the slot and port for the dynamic aggregate group on the local switch. The state values correspond to bits in the actor state octet in the LACPDU frame.

```
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor admin state {
  [active] [timeout] [aggregate] [synchronize] [collect] [distribute] [default] [expire] | none}
```

```
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port
actor admin state {
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ethernet**: Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
- **fastethernet**: Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
- **gigaethernet**: Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.
- **slot**: The slot number for this aggregate.
- **port**: The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
- **active**: Specifies that bit 0 in the actor state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, the dynamic aggregate group is able to exchange LACPDU frames. By default, this value is set.
- **timeout**: Specifies that bit 1 in the actor state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, a short timeout is used for LACPDU frames. When this bit is disabled, a long timeout is used for LACPDU frames. By default, this value is set.
- **aggregate**: Specifies that bit 2 in the actor state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, the system considers this port to be a potential candidate for aggregation. If this bit is not enabled, the system considers the port to be individual (it can only operate as a single link). By default, this value is set.
- **synchronize**: Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 3) is set by the system, the port is allocated to the correct dynamic aggregation group. If this bit is not set by the system, the port is not allocated to the correct dynamic aggregation group.
- **collect**: Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 4) is set by the system, incoming LACPDU frames are collected from the individual ports that make up the dynamic aggregate group.
- **distribute**: Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 5) is set by the system, distributing outgoing frames on the port is disabled.
default  Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 6) is set by the system, it indicates that the actor is using the defaulted partner information administratively configured for the partner.

default  Expire  Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 7) is set by the system, the actor cannot receive LACPDU frames.

none  Resets all administrative states to their default configurations.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[active] [timeout]</td>
<td>active, timeout, aggregate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of this command to restore the LACPDU bit settings to their default configuration.
- When the actor admin state is set to none, all bit values are restored to their default configurations.
- The ethernet, fastethernet, and gigaethernet keywords do not modify port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

**Examples**

- `-> lacp agg 4/2 actor admin state synchronize no collect distribute`
- `-> lacp agg 4/2 actor admin state no synchronize collect`
- `-> lacp agg 4/2 actor admin state none`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- lACP Linkagg Size  Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- Show Linkagg Port  Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

**MIB Objects**

alclinkaggAggPortTable  alclinkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber  alclinkaggAggPortActorAdminState
**lacp agg actor system id**

Configures the system ID (MAC address) for the local port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.

```
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor system id actor_system_id
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no actor system id
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ethernet**: Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
- **fastethernet**: Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
- **gigaethernet**: Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.
- **slot**: The slot number for this aggregate.
- **port**: The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>actor_system_id</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove an actor system ID from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The `ethernet`, `fastethernet`, and `gigaethernet` keywords do not modify a port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

**Examples**

```
-> lacp 3/1 actor system id 00:20:da:06:ba:d3
-> lacp 3/1 no actor system id
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**lacp linkagg size**
Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

**show linkagg port**
Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

**MIB Objects**

alclnkaggAggPortTable

  alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber
  alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemID
**lacp agg actor system priority**

Configures the system priority of the port on the switch that belongs to the dynamic aggregate group.

```
lacp [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor system priority actor_system_priority
lacp [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no actor system priority
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ethernet**: Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
- **fastethernet**: Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
- **gigaethernet**: Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.
- **slot**: The slot number for this aggregate.
- **port**: The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
- **actor_system_priority**: The priority of the dynamic aggregate group. Possible values are 0–255.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>actor_system_priority</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an actor system priority value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

**Examples**

- `-> lacp agg ethernet 3/2 actor system priority 65`
- `-> lacp agg ethernet 3/2 no actor system priority`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- `lACP linkagg size` creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- `show linkagg port` displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregates.

MIB Objects

- `AlcLnkAggAggPortTable` (Table of Aggregate Ports)
  - `alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber` (Global Port Number)
  - `alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemPriority` (Actor System Priority)
**lacp agg partner admin state**

Configures the system administrative state of the slot and port for the dynamic aggregate group on the remote switch. The state values correspond to bits in the actor state octet in the LACPDU frame.

```plaintext
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin state
{[active] [timeout] [aggregate] [synchronize] [collect] [distribute] [default] [expire] | none}

lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin state
{[no] active] [no] timeout] [no] aggregate] [no] synchronize] [no] collect] [no] distribute]
{[no] default] [no] expire] | none}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ethernet**: Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
- **fastethernet**: Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
- **gigaethernet**: Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.
- **slot**: The slot number for this aggregate.
- **port**: The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
- **active**: Specifies that bit 0 in the partner state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, the dynamic aggregate group is able to exchange LACPDU frames. By default, this value is set.
- **timeout**: Specifies that bit 1 in the partner state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, a short timeout is used for LACPDU frames. When this bit is disabled, a long timeout is used for LACPDU frames. By default, this value is set.
- **aggregate**: Specifies that bit 2 in the partner state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, the system considers this port to be a potential candidate for aggregation. If this bit is not enabled, the system considers the port to be individual (it can only operate as a single link). By default, this value is set.
- **synchronize**: Specifies that bit 3 in the partner state octet is enabled. When this bit is set, the port is allocated to the correct dynamic aggregation group. If this bit is not enabled, the port is not allocated to the correct aggregation group. By default, this value is disabled.
- **collect**: Specifying this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 4) is set by the system, incoming LACPDU frames are collected from the individual ports that make up the dynamic aggregate group.
- **distribute**: Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 5) is set by the system, distributing outgoing frames on the port is disabled.
- **default**: Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 6) is set by the system, it
indicates that the partner is using the defaulted actor information administratively configured for the actor.

**expire**

Specifying that this keyword has no effect because the system always determines its value. When this bit (bit 7) is set by the system, the partner cannot receive LACPDU frames.

**none**

Resets all administrative states to their default configurations.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[active] [timeout] ....</td>
<td>active, timeout, aggregate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to restore the LACPDU bit settings to their default configuration.
- When the partner admin state is set to `none`, all bit values are restored to their default configurations.
- The `ethernet`, `fastethernet`, and `gigaethernet` keywords do not modify a port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

**Examples**

```
-> lacp agg 4/2 partner admin state synchronize collect distribute
-> lacp agg 4/2 partner admin state no synchronize no collect
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `lacp linkagg size` Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- `show linkagg port` Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

**MIB Objects**

- `alclnkaggAggPortTable`  
  - `alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber`  
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminState`
**lacp agg partner admin system id**

Configures the partner administrative system ID for a dynamic aggregate group port.

```
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin system id
partner_admin_system_id
```

```
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no partner admin system id
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ethernet**: Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
- **fastethernet**: Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
- **gigaethernet**: Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.
- **slot**: The slot number for this aggregate.
- **port**: The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>partner_admin_system_id</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a partner administrative system ID from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.

- The `ethernet`, `fastethernet`, and `gigaethernet` keywords do not modify a port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

**Examples**

```
-> lacp agg 3/1 partner admin system id 00:20:da:05:f6:23
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**lACP linkagg size**  Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
**show linkagg port**  Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

MIB Objects

```
AlcLnkAggAggPortTable
  alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber
  alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminSystemID
```
**lacp agg partner admin key**

Configures the partner administrative key for a dynamic aggregate group port.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin key partner_admin_key
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no partner admin key
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ethernet**: Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
- **fastethernet**: Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
- **gigaethernet**: Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.
- **slot**: The slot number for this aggregate.
- **port**: The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
- **partner_admin_key**: The administrative key for the dynamic aggregation group’s remote partner. Possible values are 0–65535.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>partner_admin_key</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a partner admin key value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

**Examples**

- `-> lacp agg 2/1 partner admin key 0`
- `-> lacp agg 2/1 no partner admin key`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **lACP linkagg size**: Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- **show linkagg port**: Displays detailed information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.
- **show linkagg port**: Displays information about slots and ports associated with all aggregate groups.

MIB Objects

- **AlcLnkAggPortTable**
  - **alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber**
  - **alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminKey**
# lACP agg partner admin system priority

Configures the partner system priority for a dynamic aggregate group port.

```plaintext
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin system priority

partner_admin_system_priority

lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no partner admin system priority
```

## Syntax Definitions

- **ethernet**: Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
- **fastethernet**: Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
- **gigaethernet**: Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.
- **slot**: The slot number for this aggregate.
- **port**: The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
- **partner_admin_system_priority**: The priority of the remote switch’s dynamic aggregate group to which the aggregation group is attached. Possible values are 0–255.

## Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>partner_admin_system_priority</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a `partner_system_priority` value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.

- The `ethernet`, `fastethernet`, and `gigaethernet` keywords do not modify a port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

## Examples

- `-> lacp agg 2/1 partner admin system priority 65`
- `-> lacp agg 2/1 no partner admin system priority`

## Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**lACP linkagg size**
Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

**show linkagg port**
Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

MIB Objects

AlcLnkAggAggPortTable
- alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber
- alclnkaggAggPortAdminSystemPriority
**lacp agg actor port priority**

Configures the priority for an actor port.

```plaintext
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor port priority actor_port_priority
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no actor port priority
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ethernet**: Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
- **fastethernet**: Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
- **gigaethernet**: Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.
- **slot**: The slot number for this aggregate.
- **port**: The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
- **actor_port_priority**: The priority of the actor port. Possible values are 0–255.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>actor_port_priority</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an **actor_port_priority** value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The **ethernet**, **fastethernet**, and **gigaethernet** keywords do not modify a port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

**Examples**

- `-> lacp agg 2/1 actor port priority 100`
- `-> lacp agg 2/1 no actor port priority`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **lacp linkagg size**: Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- **show linkagg port**: Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

MIB Objects

- **AlcLnkAggAggPortTable**
  - **alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber**
  - **alclnkaggAggPortActorPortPriority**
**lacp agg partner admin port**

Configures the administrative status of a partner port.

```
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin port partner_admin_port
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no partner admin port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethernet</td>
<td>Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fastethernet</td>
<td>Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gigaethernet</td>
<td>Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>The slot number for this aggregate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partner_admin_port</td>
<td>The administrative state of the partner port. Possible values are 0–65535.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>partner_admin_port</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a `partner_admin_port` value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.

- The `ethernet`, `fastethernet`, and `gigaethernet` keywords do not modify a port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

**Examples**

```bash
-> lacp agg 2/1 partner admin port 255  
-> lacp agg 2/1 no partner admin port
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **lACP linkagg size**
  - Creates a dynamic aggregate group.

- **show linkagg port**
  - Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

**MIB Objects**

- **AlcLnkAggAggPortTable**
  - alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber
  - alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPort
**lacp agg partner admin port priority**

Configures the priority for a partner port.

```
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin port priority
partner_admin_port_priority
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no partner admin port priority
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ethernet**
  - Documents that the port is 10 Mbps Ethernet.
- **fastethernet**
  - Documents that the port is 100 Mbps Fast Ethernet.
- **gigaethernet**
  - Documents that the port is Gigabit Ethernet.
- **slot**
  - The slot number for this aggregate.
- **port**
  - The port that the switch initially uses as the Spanning Tree virtual port for this aggregate.
- **partner_admin_port_priority**
  - The priority of the partner port. Possible values are 0–255.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>partner_admin_port_priority</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of this command to remove a `partner_admin_port_priority` value from a slot and port associated with a dynamic aggregate group.
- The ethernet, fastethernet, and gigaethernet keywords do not modify a port configuration. See “Ethernet Port Commands,” for information on CLI commands to configure Ethernet ports.

**Examples**

```
-> lacp agg 2/1 partner admin port priority 100
-> lacp agg 2/1 no partner admin port priority
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **lACP linkagg size**  Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
- **show linkagg port**  Displays information about ports associated with a particular aggregate group or all aggregate groups.

MIB Objects

```
AlcLnkAggAggPortTable
    alclnkaggAggPortGlobalPortNumber
    alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPortPriority
```
show linkagg

Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

show linkagg [agg_num]

Syntax Definitions

agg_num

Specifies the aggregate group. Configured through the static linkagg
size or lacp linkagg size command.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• If no aggregation number is specified, information for all aggregate groups is displayed. If an
aggregate number is specified, information about that aggregate group is displayed only. The fields
included in the display depend on whether the aggregate group is a static or dynamic.

• Use the show linkagg port command to display information about aggregate group ports.

Examples

No aggregate group is specified:

- show linkagg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>SNMP Id</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Admin State</th>
<th>Oper State</th>
<th>Att/Sel Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Static</td>
<td>40000001</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>40000002</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>40000003</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td>40000004</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Static</td>
<td>40000005</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>DISABLED</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output fields are defined here:

output definitions

Number

The aggregate group number.

Aggregate

The type of aggregate group, which can be Static or Dynamic.

SNMP Id

The SNMP ID associated with the aggregate group.

Size

The number of links in this aggregate group.
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Admin State</strong></td>
<td>The current administrative state of the aggregate group, which can be <strong>ENABLED</strong> or <strong>DISABLED</strong>. You can modify this parameter with the static linkagg admin state command (see page 12-6) for static aggregate groups and with the lacp linkagg admin state command (see page 12-12) for dynamic aggregate groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oper State</strong></td>
<td>The current operational state of the aggregate group, which can be <strong>UP</strong> or <strong>DOWN</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Att Ports</strong></td>
<td>The number of ports attached to this aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sel Ports</strong></td>
<td>The number of ports that could possibly attach to the aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A static aggregate is specified:

```
-> show linkagg 5
```

**Static Aggregate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNMP Id</td>
<td>40000005,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate Number</td>
<td>5,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP Descriptor</td>
<td>Omnicomnial Aggregate Number 5 ref 40000005 size 2,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>AGG5,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin State</td>
<td>ENABLED,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational State</td>
<td>DOWN,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate Size</td>
<td>2,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Selected Ports</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Reserved Ports</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Attached Ports</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Port</td>
<td>NONE,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SNMP Id</strong></td>
<td>The SNMP ID associated with this static aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggregate Number</strong></td>
<td>The group number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SNMP Descriptor</strong></td>
<td>The standard MIB name for this static aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td>The name of this static aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the static linkagg name command (see page 12-5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Admin State</strong></td>
<td>The administrative state of this static aggregate group, which can be <strong>ENABLED</strong> or <strong>DISABLED</strong>. You can modify this parameter with the static linkagg admin state command (see page 12-6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational State</strong></td>
<td>The operational state of this static aggregate group, which can be <strong>UP</strong> or <strong>DOWN</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggregate Size</strong></td>
<td>The number of links configured for this static aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Selected Ports</strong></td>
<td>The number of ports that could possibly attach to this static aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Reserved Ports</strong></td>
<td>The total number of ports reserved for use in link aggregation by this static aggregate group. (Note: This field is not relevant for static aggregate groups.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Attached Ports</strong></td>
<td>The number of ports attached to this static aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Port</strong></td>
<td>The port number of the first port to join this static aggregate group. If the first port to join the aggregate is no longer part of the aggregate group, the switch automatically assigns another port in the aggregate group to be the primary port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A dynamic aggregate group is specified:

`-> show linkagg 2`

**Dynamic Aggregate**

- **SNMP Id**: 40000002,
- **Aggregate Number**: 2,
- **SNMP Descriptor**: Dynamic Aggregate Number 2 ref 40000002 size 4,
- **Name**: AGG 2,
- **Admin State**: ENABLED,
- **Operational State**: DOWN,
- **Aggregate Size**: 4,
- **Number of Selected Ports**: 0,
- **Number of Reserved Ports**: 0,
- **Number of Attached Ports**: 0,
- **Primary Port**: NONE,

**LACP**

- **MACAddress**: [00:1f:cc:00:00:00],
- **Actor System Id**: [00:20:da:81:d5:b0],
- **Actor System Priority**: 50,
- **Actor Admin Key**: 120,
- **Actor Oper Key**: 0,
- **Partner System Id**: [00:20:da:81:d5:b1],
- **Partner System Priority**: 70,
- **Partner Admin Key**: 220,
- **Partner Oper Key**: 0

**Pre-emption**: ENABLED, **Pre-empt Value**: 250

### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SNMP Id</strong></td>
<td>The SNMP ID associated with this dynamic aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggregate Number</strong></td>
<td>The group number of this dynamic aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SNMP Descriptor</strong></td>
<td>The standard MIB name for this dynamic aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td>The name of this dynamic aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the <em>lacp linkagg name</em> command (see page 12-11).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Admin State</strong></td>
<td>The administrative state of this dynamic aggregate group, which can be ENABLED or DISABLED. You can modify this parameter with the <em>lacp linkagg admin state</em> command (see page 12-12).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational State</strong></td>
<td>The operational state of this dynamic aggregate group, which can be UP or DOWN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggregate Size</strong></td>
<td>The number of links configured for this dynamic aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Selected Ports</strong></td>
<td>The number of ports available to this dynamic aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Reserved Ports</strong></td>
<td>The total number of ports reserved for use in link aggregation by this dynamic aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Attached Ports</strong></td>
<td>The number of ports attached to this dynamic aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Port</strong></td>
<td>The port number of the first port to join this dynamic aggregate group. If the first port to join the aggregate group is no longer part of the aggregate group, the switch automatically assigns another port in the aggregate group to be the primary port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MACAddress</strong></td>
<td>The MAC address associated with the primary port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actor System Id</strong></td>
<td>The MAC address of this dynamic aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the <em>lacp linkagg actor system id</em> command (see page 12-16).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actor System Priority</td>
<td>The priority of this dynamic aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the <code>lacp linkagg actor system priority</code> command (see page 12-15).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor Admin Key</td>
<td>The administrative key associated with this dynamic aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the <code>lacp linkagg actor admin key</code> command (see page 12-14).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor Oper Key</td>
<td>The operational key associated with this dynamic aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner System Id</td>
<td>The MAC address of the remote dynamic aggregate group. You can modify this parameter with the <code>lacp linkagg partner system id</code> command (see page 12-17).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner System Priority</td>
<td>The priority of the remote system to which this dynamic aggregation group is attached. You can modify this parameter with the <code>lacp linkagg partner system priority</code> command (see page 12-19).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Admin Key</td>
<td>The administrative key for this dynamic aggregation group’s remote partner. You can modify this parameter with the <code>lacp linkagg partner admin key</code> command (see page 12-20).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Oper Key</td>
<td>The operational key of the remote system to which the dynamic aggregation group is attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-emption</td>
<td>The pre-emption status of the link agg ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-empt Value</td>
<td>The value of the pre-emption timer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

- `static linkagg size` Creates a static aggregate group.
- `lacp linkagg size` Creates a dynamic aggregate group.
MIB Objects

alclnkaggAggTable
  alclnkAggSize
  alclnkaggAggNumber
  alclnkaggAggDescr
  alclnkaggAggName
  alclnkaggAggLacpType
  alclnkaggAggAdminState
  alclnkaggAggOperState
  alclnkaggAggNbrSelectedPorts
  alclnkaggAggNbrAttachedPorts
  alclnkaggPrimaryPortIndex
  alclnkaggAggMACAddress
  alclnkaggAggActorSystemPriority
  alclnkaggAggActorSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPartnerAdminKey
  alclnkaggAggActorAdminKey
  alclnkaggAggActorOperKey
  alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemID
  alclnkaggAggPartnerSystemPriority
  alclnkaggAggPartnerOperKey
  alclnkaggAggPreemptState
  alclnkaggAggPreemptValue
show linkagg port

Displays the aggregate group information about a particular slot and port.

show linkagg [agg_num] port [slot/port]

Syntax Definitions

- **agg_num**: Specifies the aggregate group. Configured through the `static linkagg size` or `lacp linkagg size` command.
- **slot**: The slot number for this aggregate.
- **port**: The port number for this aggregate.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- If no `slot/port` is specified, the information for all ports is displayed. If a particular slot or port is specified, the fields displayed depend upon whether the port belongs to a static aggregate group or dynamic (LACP) aggregate group.
- If no `agg_num` is specified, the information for all aggregates is displayed.

Examples

```
-> show linkagg port
Slot/Port Aggregate SNMP Id   Status   Agg  Oper Link Prim Standby
-----------------------------------------------
  1/9   Static      1009  ATTACHED     1  UP   UP   YES NO
  1/10  Static      1010  ATTACHED     1  UP   UP   NO YES
  1/11  Static      1011  ATTACHED 2 UP   UP   YES NO

-> show linkagg 1 port
Slot/Port Aggregate SNMP Id   Status   Agg  Oper Link Prim Standby
-----------------------------------------------
  1/9   Static      1009  ATTACHED     1  UP   UP   YES NO
  1/10  Static      1010  ATTACHED     1  UP   UP   NO YES
```

**output definitions**

- **Slot/Port**: The slot/port associated with the aggregate group.
- **Aggregate**: The type of aggregate group associated with the port, either Static or Dynamic.
A port that belongs to a static aggregate is specified:

```
-> show linkagg port 4/1
```

Static Aggregable Port

- SNMP Id : 4001,
- Slot/Port : 4/1,
- Administrative State : ENABLED,
- Operational State : DOWN,
- Port State : CONFIGURED,
- Link State : DOWN,
- Selected Agg Number : 2,
- Port position in the aggregate : 0,
- Primary port : NONE

### output definitions

- **SNMP Id**: The SNMP ID associated with this port.
- **Slot/Port**: The slot and port number.
- **Administrative State**: The current administrative state of this port (ENABLED or DISABLED).
- **Operational State**: The current operational state of the port (UP or DOWN).
- **Port State**: The current operational state of the port (CONFIGURED, PENDING, SELECTED, or RESERVED).
- **Link State**: The current operational state of the link from this port to its remote partner (UP or DOWN).
- **Selected Agg Number**: The number associated with the static aggregate group to which the port is attached.
- **Port position in the aggregate**: The rank of this port within the static aggregate group (0–15).
- **Primary Port**: The port number of the first port to join this static aggregate group. If the first port to join the aggregate is no longer part of the aggregate group, the switch automatically assigns another port in the aggregate group to be the primary port.
A port that belongs to a dynamic aggregate is specified:

```plaintext
-> show linkagg port 2/1
```

### Dynamic Aggregable Port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNMP Id</td>
<td>2001,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot/Port</td>
<td>2/1,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative State</td>
<td>ENABLED,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational State</td>
<td>DOWN,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port State</td>
<td>CONFIGURED,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link State</td>
<td>DOWN,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected Agg Number</td>
<td>NONE,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary port</td>
<td>UNKNOWN,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACP Actor System Priority</td>
<td>10,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor System Id</td>
<td>[00:d0:95:6a:78:3a],</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor Admin Key</td>
<td>8,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor Oper Key</td>
<td>8,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Admin System Priority</td>
<td>20,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Admin System Id</td>
<td>[00:00:00:00:00:00],</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Oper System Priority</td>
<td>20,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Oper System Id</td>
<td>[00:00:00:00:00:00],</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Admin Key</td>
<td>8,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Oper Key</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached Agg Id</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor Port</td>
<td>7,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor Port Priority</td>
<td>15,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Admin Port</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Oper Port</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Admin Port Priority</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Oper Port Priority</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor Admin State</td>
<td>act1.tim1.agg1.syn0.col0.dis0.def1.exp0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actor Oper State</td>
<td>act1.tim1.agg1.syn0.col0.dis0.def1.exp0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Admin State</td>
<td>act0.tim0.agg1.syn1.col1.dis1.def1.exp0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner Oper State</td>
<td>act0.tim0.agg1.syn0.col1.dis1.def1.exp0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Standby State

- Standby State: ENABLED

---

#### output definitions

- **SNMP Id**: The SNMP ID associated with this port.
- **Slot/Port**: The slot and port number.
- **Administrative State**: The current administrative state of this port (ENABLED or DISABLED).
- **Operational State**: The current operational state of the port (UP or DOWN).
- **Port State**: The current operational state of the port (CONFIGURED, PENDING, SELECTED, or AGGREGATED).
- **Link State**: The current operational state of the link from this port to its remote partner (UP or DOWN).
- **Selected Agg Number**: The number associated with the dynamic aggregate group to which the port is attached.
- **Primary Port**: The port number of the first port to join this dynamic aggregate group. If the first port to join the aggregate is no longer part of the aggregate group, the switch automatically assigns another port in the aggregate group to be the primary port.
- **Actor System Priority**: The actor system priority of this port. Configured through the `lacp agg actor system priority` command.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definitions (continued)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actor System Id</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actor Admin Key</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actor Oper Key</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner Admin System Priority</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner Oper System Priority</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner Admin System Id</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner Oper System Id</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner Admin Key</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner Oper Key</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attached Agg ID</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actor Port</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actor Port Priority</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner Admin Port</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner Oper Port</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner Admin Port Priority</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner Oper Port Priority</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actor Admin State</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actor Oper State</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Partner Admin State</strong></th>
<th>The administrative state of the partner’s port. Configured through the <code>lacp agg partner admin state</code> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partner Oper State</strong></td>
<td>The current operational state of the partner’s port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standby State</strong></td>
<td>The standby state of the port. This value indicates if the port will participate as a standby port in a dynamic dual-home link aggregate. Configured through the <code>show linkagg</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

- `static agg agg num`: Configures a slot and port for a static aggregate group.
- `lacp agg actor admin key`: Configures a slot and port for a dynamic aggregate group.
- `show linkagg`: Displays information about static and dynamic (LACP) aggregate groups.

MIB Objects

- `alclnkaggAggPortTable`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortActorSystem`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemPriority`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortActorSystemID`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortActorAdminKey`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortActorOperKey`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminSystemPriority`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperSystemPriority`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminSystemID`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperSystemID`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminKey`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperKey`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPort`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperPort`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminPortPriority`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperPortPriority`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortActorAdminState`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortActorOperState`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerAdminState`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortPartnerOperState`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortSelectedAggID`
  - `alclnkaggAggPortAttachedAggID`
**dhl num**

Configures a Dual-homed Link (DHL) session associated with the specified session ID number.

```
dhl num dhl_num [name name]
```

```
no dhl num dhl_num
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `dhl_num`  
  The DHL session ID number. Valid range is 1–1000.

- `name`  
  The name of the DHL session.

**Defaults**

By default, if a name is not assigned to a DHL session, the session is configured as DHL-1.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a DHL session ID from the switch configuration.

- Use the optional `name` parameter to specify a name for the DHL session.

- Only one DHL session can be configured per switch.

- Once the DHL session ID is created, assign link A port and link B port to the session before administratively enabling the DHL session is allowed.

**Examples**

```
-> dhl num 1 name dhl_session1
-> no dhl num 1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

- `dhl num linka linkb` Associates a pair of links (port or linkagg) with the DHL session.
- `dhl num admin-state` Configures the administrative status of the DHL session.
- `show dhl num` Displays information about a specific DHL session.

MIB Objects

- `alaDHLSessionTable`
  - `alaDHLSessionIndex`
  - `alaDHLSessionDescr`
**dhl num linka linkb**

Configures two ports or two link aggregates or a combination of both as linkA and linkB for the specified DHL session. Only two links are allowed per DHL session. Only one DHL session per switch is allowed.

```
dhl num dhl_num linka {port slot/port | linkagg agg_id} linkb {port slot/port | linkagg agg_id}
no dhl num dhl_num linka {port slot/port | linkagg agg_id} linkb {port slot/port | linkagg agg_id}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **dhl_num**: An existing DHL session ID number.
- **slot/port**: The slot number and the physical port number to designate as a link for the DHL session. (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **agg_id**: The link aggregate ID number to designate as a link for the DHL session.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove the linkA and linkB ports from the specified session ID. Before attempting to remove the links, administratively disable the DHL session.
- Ensure that the DHL linkA and linkB are associated with each VLAN that the DHL session will protect. Any VLAN not associated with either link or only associated with one of the links is unprotected.
- DHL linkA and linkB must belong to the same default VLAN. In addition, select a default VLAN that is one of the VLANs that the DHL session will protect. For example, if the session is going to protect VLANs 10-20, then assign one of those VLANs as the default VLAN for linkA and linkB.
- Only one DHL session per switch is allowed. Each session can have only two links (linkA and linkB). Specify a physical switch port or a link aggregate (linkagg) ID as a DHL link. The same port or link aggregate is not configurable as both linkA or linkB.
- DHL is not supported on mobile, 802.1x-enabled, GVRP, or UNI ports. DHL is also not supported on a port that is a member of a link aggregate or a port that is enabled for transparent bridging.
- The administrative state of a DHL session is not configurable until a linkA port and a linkB port are associated with the specified DHL session ID number.
- Changing the port designations for linkA and linkB is not recommended while the DHL session is enabled.
- If the aggregate is configured as a link for a DHL session, you cannot remove a link aggregate from the switch configuration.
Examples

-> dhl num 1 linka port 1/1 linkb port 1/2
-> dhl num 1 linka linkagg 1 linkb port 1/2
-> dhl num 1 linka port 1/1 linkb linkagg 1
-> dhl num 1 linka linkagg 1 linkb linkagg 2
-> no dhl num 1 linka port 1/1 linkb port 1/2

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

dhl num
  Configures a session ID for the DHL session.
dhl num admin-state
  Configures the administrative status for the DHL session.
show dhl
  Displays the global status of the DHL configuration.
show dhl num
  Displays information about a specific DHL session.
show dhl num link
  Displays information about a specific link.

MIB Objects

AlaDHLLinksTable
  alaDHLLinksSessionIndex
  alaDHLLinkslinkA
  alaDHLLinkslinkB
**dhl num admin-state**

Enables or disables the administrative state of a DHL session.

*dhl num dhl_num admin-state {enable | disable}*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dhl_num</td>
<td>An existing DHL session ID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the DHL session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the DHL session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

### Usage Guidelines

- The DHL session ID specified with this command must exist in the switch configuration.
- The administrative state is not configurable until a linkA port and a linkB port are associated with the specified DHL session ID number.

---

### Examples

- `dhl num 1 admin-state enable`
- `dhl num 1 admin-state disable`

---

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

---

### Related Commands

- **dhl num** Configures a session ID for the DHL session.
- **dhl num linka linkb** Configures the two links required for a DHL session.
- **show dhl** Displays the global status of the DHL configuration.
- **show dhl num** Displays information about a specific DHL session.

---

### MIB Objects

- `alaDHLSessionTable`  
  - `alaDHLSessionAdminStatus`
**dhl num vlan-map linkb**

Configures a VLAN-MAP (a single VLAN or a range of VLANs) from a common pool of VLANs to operate on DHL link B.

```
dhl num dhl_num vlan-map linkb {vlan_id[-vlan_id]}
no dhl num dhl_num vlan-map linkb {vlan_id[-vlan_id]}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **dhl_num**
  Specifies the DHL session ID number.

- **vlan_id[-vlan_id]**
  A VLAN ID number or a range of VLAN IDs to map to linkB. The valid range is 1-4094.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Create a DHL session prior to VLAN-MAP configuration.

- When the DHL session is active, the common VLAN that both the dual homed links belong to is treated as a protected VLAN. The VLAN having only one dual homed link is treated as an unprotected VLAN. Traffic is forwarded only on the dual homed links belonging to the protected VLAN.

- If a VLAN is removed globally and if the VLAN belongs to a particular dual homed link, then the VLAN is automatically removed from the dual homed link.

- If one dual homed link, for example linkA, is moved out of a protected VLAN, then the VLAN becomes unprotected and the VPA is removed from the second dual homed link, for example linkB.

- If the admin state of a VLAN is changed to disabled, and if the VLAN is part of a protected VLAN, then the disabled VLAN is removed from the operational DHL VLAN list but will be present in the protected VLAN list.

- If the admin state of a dual homed link, for example linkA, is changed to disabled, then the protected VLANs of the disabled linkA is moved to the other link, for example linkB. When linkA is re-enabled, then the VLANs are moved back to linkA.

- If the VLAN-MAP of linkB is removed, then the VPAs for the linkB is also removed, and the VLANs configured on linkB is moved to linkA.

- If a VLAN is configured as default on one dual homed link, for example linkA, then the same VLAN cannot be configured as tagged on the other link, for example linkB.
**Examples**

```bash
-> vlan 10-30
-> vlan 10-20 802.1q 1/1
-> vlan 4
-> vlan port default 1/1-2
-> dhl num 1 name dhl_session1
-> dhl num 1 linka port 1/1 linkb port 1/2
-> dhl num 1 vlan-map linkb 18-20
-> no dhl num 1 vlan-map linkb 18-20
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `dhl num`  
  Configures a session ID for the DHL session.

- `dhl num linka linkb`  
  Configures a port or a link aggregate as dual homed links (linkA, linkB) of a DHL session.

- `show dhl`  
  Displays the global status of the DHL configuration.

- `show dhl num`  
  Displays information about a specific DHL session.

- `show dhl num link`  
  Displays information about a specific DHL link.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDHLVlanMapTable`
  - `alaDHLVlanMapSessionIndex`
  - `alaDHLVlanMapVlanStart`
  - `alaDHLVlanMapVlanEnd`
  - `alaDHLVlanMapRowStatus`
**dhl num pre-emption-time**

Configures the pre-emption timer for the DHL session. A pre-emption timer is a recovery-delay timer that is used to delay the switchover of VLANs to their primary links. It is the delay in the resumption of traffic when a link that is down is brought up.

**dhl num dhl_num pre-emption-time num**

### Syntax Definitions

- **dhl_num**
  - Specifies the number of the DHL session.

- **num**
  - Specifies the number of seconds for the delay in the switchover of VLANs to their primary links. The valid range is 10 - 600.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Pre-emption timer is applicable only when a failed port is brought up. If both ports are down, the pre-emption timer is activated only when the second port is brought up.

- If a link fails when the pre-emption value is active, that is when the pre-emption value is not equal to 0, then the time will be halted.

- When the pre-emption timer is active for a particular link and port and if the other port goes down, then the VLANs of the port that is down is automatically moved to the port for which the pre-emption timer is active.

- When DHL ports spanned across the NIs or DHC ports are on the same NI but data port is on different NI, configure mac-flush mechanism for faster convergence.

### Examples

- `-> dhl num 1 pre-emption-time 40`

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **dhl num**: Configures a session ID for the DHL session.
- **show dhl**: Displays the global status of the DHL configuration.
- **show dhl num**: Displays information about a specific DHL session.
- **show dhl num link**: Displays information about a specific dual homed link.

MIB Objects

- **alaDHLSessionTable**
  - **alaDHLSessionPreemptionTime**
**dhl num mac-flushing**

Configures the MAC-flushing technique for the DHL session. The MAC-flushing technique is used to correct any stale MAC entries that are caused when a dual homed link goes down.

```
dhl num dhl_num mac-flushing {none | raw | mvrp}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **dhl_num**
  - Specifies the number of the DHL session.
- **none**
  - Flushing of the MAC address tables does not occur.
- **raw**
  - Method of flushing when VPAs of the links moved across them due to link up/down or configuration change (VLAN-map). The switch determines the MAC addresses within the affected VLANs.

**Note.** MVRP is not supported in this release.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>raw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

If VLANs are moved across the dual homed links as a result of configuration changes, then mac-flushing is automatically enabled, if configured, excepting dual homed links that are changed on the fly.

### Examples

```
-> dhl num 1 mac-flushing none
-> dhl num 1 mac-flushing raw
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **dhl num**: Configures a session ID for the DHL session.
- **show dhcp**: Displays the global status of the DHL configuration.
- **show dhl num**: Displays information about a specific DHL session.
- **show dhl num link**: Displays information about a specific dual homed link.

MIB Objects

- **alaDHLSessionTable**
  - **alaDHLSessionMacFlushingtech**
show dhl

Displays the global status of the DHL configuration.

show dhl

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples
-> show DHL
Number Name Admin state Oper state Pre-emption time Mac-flushing Active Mac-flushing
---------------------------------------------------------------
1 DHL-1 UP UP 30sec Raw Raw

output definitions
Number Number of the DHL session.
Name The user-defined text description of the DHL session.
Admin state The administrative status of the DHL session.
Oper state The operational status of the DHL session.
Pre-emption time The pre-emption time in seconds of the DHL session.
Mac-flushing Mac-flushing technique on the DHL session.
Active Mac-flushing Mac-flushing technique that is currently active on the DHL session.

Release History
Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **dhl num**  
  Configures a session ID for the DHL session.

- **show dhl num**  
  Displays information about a specific DHL session.

- **show dhl num link**  
  Displays information about a specific dual homed link.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaDHLSessionTable**
  - **alaDHLSessionIndex**
  - **alaDHLSessionDesc**
  - **alaDHLSessionAdminStatus**
  - **alaDHLSessionOperStatus**
  - **alaDHLSessionPreemptionTime**
  - **alaDHLSessionMacFlushingtech**
**show dhl num**

Displays information about a specific DHL session.

**show dhl num dhl_num**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **dhl_num**
  
  Specifies the number of the DHL session.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

---

**Examples**

-> show dhl num 1

DHL session name : Arice,
Admin state : Up,
Operational state : Up,
Pre-emption time : 40 sec,
Mac-flushing : Raw-Flush,ing,
Active Mac-flushing : Raw-Flush,ing,

Protected VLANs : 10-20,23,25,30-100,600,700,800,

linkA:

Port : 1/2,
Operational state : Up,

Un protected VLANs : 900,1980,1987,234,
Active VLAN : 10-20,23,25,30-100,600,700,800,

linkB:

Port : 1/1,
Operational state : Down,

Un protected VLANs : 1730-1800,
Vlan-map : 30-100,600,
Active Vlans : none,

---

**output definitions**

- **DHL session Name**
  
  The user-defined text description of the DHL session.

- **Admin state**
  
  The current administrative status of the DHL session.

- **Operational state**
  
  The operational state of the DHL session.
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-emption time</th>
<th>The delay-interval in seconds to move the VLANs back to their original links.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mac-flushing</td>
<td>Mac-flushing technique on the DHL session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Mac-flushing</td>
<td>The active Mac-flushing technique that is enabled on the specified DHL session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected VLANs</td>
<td>The common VLANs that contain both the dual homed links, for example linkA and linkB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkA</td>
<td>A dual homed link that is part of a pair of DHL links that can be configured per switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port number of linkA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational state</td>
<td>The operational state of the port. The operational states are UP or DOWN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un protected VLANs</td>
<td>The VLANs containing only one dual homed link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active VLANs</td>
<td>The VLANs that are in an active state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkB</td>
<td>A dual homed link that is part of a pair of DHL links that can be configured per switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port number of linkB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational state</td>
<td>The operational state of the port. The operational states are UP or DOWN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un protected VLANs</td>
<td>The VLANs containing only one dual homed link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN-map</td>
<td>The DHL VLAN map for linkB. VLAN map specifies the VLANs that are operational on DHL linkB from the common pool of VLANs between DHL linkA and linkB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational VLANs</td>
<td>The VLANs that are in an operational state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

dhl num                 Configures a session ID for the DHL session.
show dhl num link       Displays information about a specific dual homed link.

MIB Objects

alaDHLSessionTable
  alaDHLSessionIndex
  alaDHLSessionDescr
  alaDHLSessionAdminStatus
  alaDHLSessionOperStatus
  alaDHLSessionPreemptionTime
  alaDHLSessionMacFlushingtech
alaDHLLinksTable
  alaDHLLinksSessionIndex
  alaDHLLinkslinkA
show dhl num link

Displays information about a specific DHL link, for example linkA or linkB and the VLAN details of the specified link.

show dhl num dhl_num [linkA | linkB]

Syntax Definitions

dhl_num
  Specifies the number of the DHL session.

linkA
  The dual homed link that is part of a pair of DHL links that can be configured per switch.

linkB
  The dual homed link that is part of a pair of DHL links that can be configured per switch.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show dhl num 1 linkA

linkA:
  Port                        : 1/2,
  Operational state           : Up,

  Protected VLANs             : 10-20, 23, 25, 30-100, 600, 700, 800,
  Un protected VLANs          : 900, 1980, 1987, 234,
  Active VLAN                 : 10-20, 23, 25, 30-100, 600, 700, 800,

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**dhl num**
Configures a session ID for the DHL session.

**dhl num linka linkb**
Configures a port or a link aggregate as dual homed links (linkA, linkB) of a DHL session.

**dhl num vlan-map linkb**
Configures a VLAN or a range of VLANs from a common pool to operate on DHL linkB.

**show dhl num**
Displays information about a specific DHL session.

MIB Objects

alaDHLLinksTable
- alaDHLLinksSessionIndex
- alaDHLLinkslinkA
- alaDHLLinkslinkAOperStatus
- alaDHLLinkslinkB

alaDHLVpaTable
- alaDHLVpalink
- alaDHLVpaVlan
- alaDHLVpaVlanType
- alaDHLVpaOperationalLink

alaDHLVlanMapTable
- alaDHLVlanMapSessionIndex
- alaDHLVlanMapVlanStart
- alaDHLVlanMapVlanEnd
802.1AB is an IEEE standard for exchanging information with neighboring devices and maintaining a database of the information. The information is exchanged using the LLDPDU (Link Layer Discovery Protocol Data Unit) in TLV (Time, Length, Value) format. This chapter details configuring and monitoring 802.1AB on a switch.

Alcatel-Lucent version of 802.1AB complies with the IEEE 802.1AB-2005 Station and Media Access Control Discovery and ANSI-TIA 1057-2006 Link Layer Discovery Protocol for Media End Point Devices.

MIB information for the 802.1AB commands is as follows:

- **Filename:** IEEE_LLDP_Base.mib  
  **Module:** LLDP-MIB

- **Filename:** IEEE_LLDP_Dot1.mib  
  **Module:** LLDP-EXT-DOT1-MIB

- **Filename:** IEEE_LLDP_Dot3.mib  
  **Module:** LLDP-EXT-DOT3-MIB

- **Filename:** ANSI_TIA_LLDP_MED.mib  
  **Module:** LLDP-EXT-DOT3-MIB

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Security Mechanism in AOS prevents rogue LLDP agent from being connected to OmniSwitch. This security mechanism ensures secured access to the device and the network.

LLDP Security Mechanism ensures having only one trusted LLDP agent on a network port. When more than one LLDP agent is learned on a port, the port is moved to violation state.

MIB information for the LLDP commands is as follows:

- **Filename:** AlcatelINDLLDP.mib  
  **Module:** LLDP (IEEE802.1ab)
A summary of available commands is listed here:

| LLDP | lldp destination mac-address  
|      | lldp transmit fast-start-count  
|      | lldp transmit interval  
|      | lldp transmit hold-multiplier  
|      | lldp transmit delay  
|      | lldp reinit delay  
|      | lldp network-policy  
|      | lldp med network-policy  
|      | lldp notification interval  
|      | lldp lldpdu  
|      | lldp notification  
|      | lldp tlv management  
|      | lldp tlv dot1  
|      | lldp tlv dot3 mac-phy  
|      | lldp tlv med  
|      | show lldp config  
|      | show lldp network-policy  
|      | show lldp med network-policy  
|      | show lldp system-statistics  
|      | show lldp statistics  
|      | show lldp local -system  
|      | show lldp local -port  
|      | show lldp local-management-address  
|      | show lldp remote-system  
|      | show lldp remote-system med  

| LLDP Security Mechanism | lldp trust-agent  
|                         | lldp trust-agent violation-action  
|                         | show lldp trusted remote-agent  
|                         | show lldp trust-agent  

Configuration procedures for 802.1AB are explained in the “Configuring 802.1AB” chapter of the *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide*. 
**lldp destination mac-address**

Sets the LLDP destination MAC address sent in LLPDUs.

`lldp destination mac-address {nearest-bridge | nearest-edge}`

---

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nearest-bridge</td>
<td>Specifies the destination MAC address as 01:80:C2:00:00:0E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nearest-edge</td>
<td>Specifies the destination MAC address as 01:20:DA:02:01:73.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mac-address</td>
<td>nearest-bridge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

The **nearest-edge** MAC address is used in conjunction with the Auto Download Configuration feature to advertise the management VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> lldp destination mac-address nearest-edge
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- `show lldp local-system` Displays local system information.

### MIB Objects

- `lldpDestMac`
**lldp transmit fast-start-count**

Configures the fast start count for an LLDP Media Endpoint Device (MED). The fast start count specifies the number of LLDPDUs to be sent as soon as a MED is detected by the switch. The LLDPDUs contain the LLDP MED Network Policy TLVs.

```
lldp transmit fast-start-count num
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`num` Specifies the number of LLDPDUs to send when a MED is detected. The valid range is 1–10.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The LLDP MED fast start is only applicable when the MED is detected by the switch.

**Examples**

```
-> lldp transmit fast-start-count 4
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **lldp network-policy**: Configures a MED Network Policy on the switch for a specific application type.
- **lldp med network-policy**: Associates an existing MED Network Policy with one or more LLDP ports.
- **show lldp local -system**: Displays local system information.

**MIB Objects**

- `lldpXMedFastStartRepeatCount`
lldp transmit interval

Sets the transmit time interval for LLDPDUs.

**lldp transmit interval** *seconds*

---

**Syntax Definitions**

| seconds | The transmit interval between LLDPDUs, in seconds. The valid range is 5 - 32768. |

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The LLDP protocol must be enabled before using this command.

**Examples**

```
-> lldp transmit interval 40
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **lldp transmit hold-multiplier**
  - Sets the transmit hold multiplier value. This value is used to calculate the Time to Live (TTL) value that is advertised in an LLDPDU.

- **show lldp local -system**
  - Displays local system information.

**MIB Objects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lldpConfiguration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lldpMessageTxInterval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**lldp transmit hold-multiplier**

Sets the transmit hold multiplier value. This value is used to calculate the Time to Live (TTL) value that is advertised in an LLDPDU.

```
lldp transmit hold-multiplier num
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`num` The transmit hold multiplier value. The valid range is 2-10.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>num</code></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The LLDP protocol must be enabled before using this command.
- The Time to Live is a multiple of transmit interval and transmit hold multiplier.

**Examples**

```
-> lldp transmit hold-multiplier 6
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **lldp destination mac-address** Sets the transmit time interval for LLDPDUs. Time interval is the amount of time the switch waits between each transmission of an LLDPDU.
- **show lldp local -system** Displays local system information.

**MIB Objects**

`lldpConfiguration`
- `lldpMessageTxHoldMultiplier`
**lldp transmit delay**

Sets the minimum amount of time that must elapse between successive LLDPDUs that are transmitted as the result of a value or status change in the LLDP local systems MIB.

`lldp transmit delay seconds`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`seconds` The time interval between successive LLDPDUs transmitted, in seconds. The valid range is 1-8192.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The LLDP protocol must be enabled before using this command.
- The transmit delay is less than or equal to the multiplication of transmit interval and 0.25 (transmit interval * 0.25).

**Examples**

`-> lldp transmit delay 20`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `lldp destination mac-address` Sets the transmit time interval for LLDPDUs. Time interval is the amount of time the switch waits between each transmission of an LLDPDU.
- `show lldp local -system` Displays local system information.

**MIB Objects**

`lldpConfiguration`

- `lldpTxDelay`
**lldp reinit delay**

Sets the time interval that must elapse before the status of a port is reinitialized after a status change.

**lldp reinit delay seconds**

### Syntax Definitions

seconds  
The number of seconds to reinitialize the ports status after a status change. The valid range is 1-10.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

The LLDP protocol must be enabled before using this command.

### Examples

```plaintext
-> lldp reinit delay 4
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **lldp transmit delay**  
  Sets the minimum time interval between successive LLDPDUs transmitted.

- **show lldp local -system**  
  Displays local system information.

### MIB Objects

- lldpConfiguration
  - lldpReinitDelay
**lldp notification interval**

Sets the time interval that must elapse before a notification about the local system MIB change is generated.

**lldp notification interval** *seconds*

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*seconds* The minimum number of seconds for generating a notification-event. The valid range is 5-3600.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- The LLDP protocol and notification must be enabled before using this command.
- In a specified interval, generating more than one notification-event is not possible.

---

**Examples**

-> lldp notification interval 25

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

- **lldp notification** Enables or disables the LLDP notification status for one or more switch ports. LLDP notifications are sent when there is a change to the remote systems MIB.
- **show lldp local -system** Displays local system information.

---

**MIB Objects**

lldpConfiguration

- **lldpNotificationInterval**
lldp lldpdu

Configures the switch to control the transmission and the reception of LLDPDUs for a particular chassis, a slot, or a port.

**lldp** {slot/port | slot | chassis} lldpdu {tx | rx | tx-and-rx | disable}

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*slot/port*  
Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

*slot*  
The slot number for a specific module.

*chassis*  
All ports on the switch.

*tx*  
Transmits LLDPDUs.

*rx*  
Receives LLDPDUs.

*tx-and-rx*  
Transmits and receives LLDPDUs.

*disable*  
Disables LLDPDUs transmission and reception.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tx</td>
<td>rx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The port can be set to receive, transmit, or transmit and receive LLDPDUs using this command.
- If this command is applied to a slot or chassis, then the existing configuration related to this command is lost.

**Examples**

-> lldp 1/2 lldpdu tx-and-rx
-> lldp chassis lldpdu disable

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

**lldp notification**
Enables or disables the LLDP notification status for one or more switch ports. LLDP notifications are sent when there is a change to the remote systems MIB.

**show lldp local -port**
Displays information about local system ports.

**show lldp config**
Displays the general LLDP configuration information for LLDP ports.

**MIB Objects**

lldpPortConfigTable

  | lldpPortConfigPortNum
  | lldpPortConfigAdminStatus
**lldp notification**

Enables or disables the LLDP notification status for one or more switch ports. LLDP notifications are sent when there is a change to the remote systems MIB.

```
lldp {slot/port | slot | chassis} notification {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**
  - Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **slot**
  - The slot number for a specific module.
- **chassis**
  - All switch ports.
- **enable**
  - Enables the notification of local system MIB changes.
- **disable**
  - Disables the notification.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The LLDPDU administrative status must be in the receive state before using this command.
- If this command is applied to a slot or chassis, then the existing configuration related to this command is lost.

### Examples

```
-> lldp 1/2 notification enable
-> lldp 1 notification disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

**lldp notification interval**
Sets the time interval that must elapse before a notification about the local system MIB change is generated.

**lldp lldpdu**
Configures the LLDPDU status for one or more switch ports. The status determines if the specified switch ports will transmit, receive, transmit and receive, or drop LLDPDUs.

**MIB Objects**

lldpPortConfigTable
- lldpPortConfigPortNum
- lldpPortConfigNotificationEnable
**lldp network-policy**

Configures a local Network Policy on the switch for a specific application type.

```plaintext
   vlan { untagged | priority-tag | vlan-id } [ l2-priority 802.1p_value ] [ dscp dscp_value ]
```

```plaintext
no lldp network-policy policy_id - [ policy_id2 ]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **policy_id - [policy_id2]**: A network policy identifier (0-31) which is associated to a port.
- **voice**: Specifies a voice application type.
- **voice-signaling**: Specifies a voice-signaling application type.
- **guest-voice**: Specifies a guest-voice application type.
- **guest-voice-signaling**: Specifies a guest-voice-signaling application type.
- **softphone-voice**: Specifies a softphone-voice application type.
- **video-conferencing**: Specifies a video-conferencing application type.
- **streaming-video**: Specifies a streaming-video application type.
- **video-signaling**: Specifies a video-signaling application type.
- **untagged**: Specifies that a VLAN port is untagged.
- **priority-tag**: Specifies the internal priority that would be assigned to the VLAN.
- **vlan_id**: VLAN identifier. Valid range is 1–4094.
- **802.1p_value**: The Layer-2 priority value assigned to the VLAN. Valid range is 0–7.
- **dscp_value**: Priority value assigned to the DSCP (Differentiated Service Code Point) header. Valid range is 0–63.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.1p_value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dscp_value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- By default, the VLAN ID is configured in the voice network profile.
- By default, the 802.1p_value is 5 for voice application.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the configured network policy from the system.
- When a network policy is deleted, all the associated values and port bindings are also deleted.
- A maximum of 32-network policies can be configured on a single VLAN.
- Once a policy is created, the application type, VLAN ID, 802.1p, and DSCP values can be modified.
- If a network policy ID is bound to a port, it cannot be modified.
- Use a hyphen to specify a range of Policy IDs and a space to separate multiple Policy IDs in the command.
- The range for Policy IDs is supported only with the **no** form of this command.

Examples

-> lldp network-policy 10 application voice vlan 20
-> lldp network-policy 11 application guest-voice-signaling vlan untagged 12-priority 3
-> lldp network-policy 20 application voice vlan priority-tag dscp 39
-> lldp network-policy 20 application voice-signaling vlan 23 12-priority 2 dscp 43
-> no lldp network-policy 10
-> no lldp network-policy 10-20

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

Related Commands

**lldp tlv med** Configure whether LLDP-MED TLVs are included in transmitted LLDPDUs.

**show lldp network-policy** Displays the network policy details for a given policy ID.

**show lldp med network-policy** Displays the network policy configured on a slot or port. If no option is specified, network policies configured on all ports of the chassis are displayed.

MIB Objects

* **aLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyTable**
  * **alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyId**
  * **alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyAppType**
  * **alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyVlanType**
  * **alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyVlanID**
  * **alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyPriority**
  * **alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyDscp**
  * **alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyUnknown**
  * **alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyTagged**
  * **alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyRowStatus**
lldp med network-policy

Associates an existing network policy to a port, slot, or chassis.

```plaintext
lldp {slot/port | slot | chassis} med network-policy policy_id - [policy_id2]
no lldp {slot/port | slot | chassis} med network-policy policy_id - [policy_id2]
```

**Syntax Definition**

- **slot/port**
  The slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **slot**
  The slot number for a specific module.

- **chassis**
  All switch ports.

- **policy_id - [policy_id2]**
  A network policy identifier (0–31).

**Defaults**

NA

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to disassociate a network policy from a port.
- The network policy must already be configured in the system before associating it with a port.
- A maximum of eight-network policies can be associated to a port.
- Two or more network policy IDs with the same application type cannot be associated to a port.

**Examples**

```
-> lldp chassis med network-policy 22
-> lldp 1 med network-policy 1-4 5 6
-> lldp 2/3 med network-policy 12
-> no lldp 2/3 med network-policy 12
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.
Related Commands

**lldp tlv med**  
Configures whether LLDP-MED TLVs are included in transmitted LLDPDUs.

**show lldp network-policy**  
Displays the MED Network Policy details for a given policy ID.

**show lldp med network-policy**  
Displays the network policy configured on a slot or port. If no option is specified, network policies configured on all ports of the chassis are displayed.

MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyPortTable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyPortIfIndex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyPortRowStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

lldp tlv med

Configures whether LLDP-MED TLVs are included in transmitted LLDPDUs.

show lldp network-policy

Displays the MED Network Policy details for a given policy ID.

show lldp med network-policy

Displays the network policy configured on a slot or port. If no option is specified, network policies configured on all ports of the chassis are displayed.
lldp tlv management

Configures the switch to control per port management TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

```
lldp {slot/port | slot | chassis} tlv management {port-description | system-name | system-description | system-capabilities | management-address} {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  - Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **slot**
  - The slot number for a specific module.

- **port-description**
  - Enables or disables the transmission of port description TLV in LLDPDU.

- **system-name**
  - Enables or disables the transmission of system name TLV in LLDPDU.

- **system-description**
  - Enables or disables transmission of system description TLV in LLDPDU.

- **system-capabilities**
  - Enables or disables transmission of system capabilities TLV in LLDPDU.

- **management-address**
  - Enables or disables transmission of management address on per port.

- **enable**
  - Enables management TLV LLDPDU transmission.

- **disable**
  - Disables management TLV LLDPDU transmission.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The LLDPDU must be enabled and set to transmit before using this command.
- If this command is applied to a slot or chassis, then the existing configuration related to this command is lost.

**Examples**

```
-> lldp 1/2 tlv management port-description enable
-> lldp 2 tlv management management-address enable
-> lldp 3 tlv management system-name disable
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>lldp lldpdu</code></td>
<td>Configures the switch to control the transmission and the reception of LLDPDUs for a particular chassis, a slot, or a port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show lldp local -system</code></td>
<td>Displays local system information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show lldp local -port</code></td>
<td>Displays per port information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show lldp remote-system</code></td>
<td>Displays per local port and information of remote system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

- `lldpPortConfigTable`
  - `lldpLocPortPortNum`
  - `lldpPortConfigTLVsTxEnable`
- `lldpConfigManAddrTable`
  - `lldpConfigManAddrPortsTxEnable`
lldp tlv dot1

Configures the switch to control per port 802.1 TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

```
pll {slot/port | slot | chassis} tlv dot1 {port-vlan | vlan-name} {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **slot**: The slot number for a specific module.
- **port-vlan**: Enables or disables transmission of port VLAN TLV in LLDPDU.
- **vlan-name**: Enables or disables transmission of VLAN name TLV in LLDPDU.
- **enable**: Enables 802.1 TLV LLDPDU transmission.
- **disable**: Disables 802.1 TLV LLDPDU transmission.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The LLDPDU must be enabled and set to transmit before using this command.
- If this command is applied to a slot or chassis, then the existing configuration related to this command is lost.
- If one TLV is included then the other TLV is automatically included when you use this command.

**Examples**

```
-> lldp 5/1 tlv dot1 port-vlan enable
-> lldp 3 tlv dot1 vlan-name enable
-> lldp 3 tlv dot1 vlan-name disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**lldp tlv management**  
Configures the switch to control per port management TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

**show lldp statistics**  
Displays per port statistics.

**show lldp local -port**  
Displays per port information.

MIB Objects

- lldpPortConfigTable
  - lldpPortConfigPortNum
- lldpXdot1ConfigPortVlanTable
  - lldpXdot1ConfigPortVlanTxEnable
- lldpXdot1ConfigVlanNameTable
  - lldpXdot1ConfigVlanNameTxEnable
lldp tlv dot3 mac-phy

Configures the switch to control per port 802.3 TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

```
lldp {slot/port | slot | chassis} tlv dot3 mac-phy {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**: Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **slot**: The slot number for a specific module.
- **enable**: Enables 802.3 TLV LLDPDU transmission.
- **disable**: Disables 802.3 TLV LLDPDU transmission.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The LLDPDU must be enabled and set to transmit before using this command.
- If this command is applied to a slot or chassis, then the existing configuration related to this command is lost.

### Examples

```
-> lldp 2/4 tlv dot3 mac-phy enable
-> lldp 2 tlv dot3 mac-phy disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**lldp lldpdu**  
Configures the LLDPDU status for one or more switch ports. The status determines if the specified switch ports will transmit, receive, transmit and receive, or drop LLDPDUs.

**lldp tlv management**  
Configures the switch to control per port management TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

**lldp tlv dot1**  
Configures the switch to control per port 802.1 TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

**show lldp statistics**  
Displays per port statistics.

MIB Objects

**lldpPortConfigTable**
- **lldpPortConfigPortNum**

**lldpXdot3PortConfigTable**
- **lldpXdot3PortConfigTLVsTxEnable**
lldp tlv med

Configures the switch to control per port LLDP-MED (Media Endpoint Device) TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

```
lldp {slot/port | slot | chassis} tlv med {power | capability | network policy} {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot/port</td>
<td>Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>The slot number for a specific module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chassis</td>
<td>All ports on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power</td>
<td>Includes the extended PoE TLV in transmitted LLDPDUs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capability</td>
<td>Enables or disables transmission of LLDP-MED capabilities TLV in LLDPDU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network policy</td>
<td>Includes the network policy TLV in transmitted LLDPDUs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables LLDP-MED TLV LLDPDU transmission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables LLDP-MED TLV LLDPDU transmission.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The LLDPDU must be enabled and set to transmit before using this command.
- If this command is applied to a slot or chassis, then the existing configuration related to this command is lost.
- The `lldp tlv med power` version of this command applies only to PoE units.
- Before enabling the power MED TLV, use the `lanpower start` command to activate PoE on a port or on all ports in a specific slot.

**Examples**

- `lldp 4/4 tlv med power enable`
- `lldp 4/3 tlv med capability enable`
- `lldp 4 tlv med power disable`
- `lldp 4 tlv med network-policy enable`
- `lldp chassis tlv med network-policy enable`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.  
Release 6.6.2; **network policy** option added.

**Related Commands**

- `lldp lldpdu`  
  Configures the LLDPDU status for one or more switch ports. The status determines if the specified switch ports will transmit, receive, transmit and receive, or drop LLDPDUs.

- `lldp tlv management`  
  Configures the switch to control per port management TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

- `lldp tlv dot1`  
  Configures the switch to control per port 802.1 TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

- `lldp tlv dot3 mac-phy`  
  Configures the switch to control per port 802.3 TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

- `show lldp med network-policy`  
  Displays the MED Network Policy configuration.

**MIB Objects**

- `lldpPortConfigTable`  
  - `lldpPortConfigPortNum`

- `lldpXMedPortConfigTable`  
  - `lldpXMedPortConfigTLVsTxEnable`
show lldp config

Displays the general LLDP configuration information for LLDP ports.

show lldp {slot | slot/port} config

Syntax Definitions

slot The slot number for a specific module.

slot/port Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

Defaults

By default, a list of all LLDP ports with their configuration parameters is displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the slot/port or slot parameter to display information for a specific port or for all ports on a specific module.

Examples

-> show lldp config

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>Notify</th>
<th>Std TLV Mask</th>
<th>Mgmt Address</th>
<th>802.1 TLV</th>
<th>802.3 TLV</th>
<th>MED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>Rx + Tx</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>0x00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>Rx + Tx</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>0x00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>Rx + Tx</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>0x00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>Rx + Tx</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>0x00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>Rx + Tx</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>0x00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Slot/Port The LLDP slot and port number.

Admin Status Indicates the Administrative status of the LLDP port. The options are - Disabled, Rx, Tx, and Rx+Tx.

Notify Trap Indicates whether the Notify Trap feature is disabled or enabled on a particular port.

Std TLV Mask The standard TLV mask set for the port.

Mgmt Address Indicates whether transmission of the per port IPv4 management address is enabled or disabled.

802.1 TLV Indicates whether 802.1 TLV status is enabled or disabled on the LLDP port.
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>802.3 Mask</strong></td>
<td>The standard 802.3 mask set for the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MED Mask</strong></td>
<td>The standard MED mask set for the port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

**lldp lldpdu**  
Configures the LLDPDU status for one or more switch ports. The status determines if the specified switch ports will transmit, receive, transmit and receive, or drop LLDPDUs.

**lldp notification**  
Enables or disables the LLDP notification status for one or more switch ports. LLDP notifications are sent when there is a change to the remote systems MIB.

**lldp tlv management**  
Configures the switch to control per port management TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

**lldp tlv dot3 mac-phy**  
Configures the switch to control per port 802.3 TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

MIB Objects

- `lldpPortConfigTable`
  - `lldpPortConfigPortNum`
  - `lldpPortConfigAdminStatus`
  - `lldpPortConfigNotificationEnable`
  - `lldpLocPortPortNum`
  - `lldpPortConfigTLVsTxEnable`

- `lldpConfigManAddrTable`
  - `lldpConfigManAddrPortsTxEnable`

- `lldpXdot3PortConfigTable`
  - `lldpXdot3PortConfigTLVsTxEnable`
show lldp network-policy

Displays the MED Network Policy details for a given policy ID.

show lldp network-policy [policy_id]

Syntax Definitions

policy_id  Policy identifier for a network policy definition. Valid range is between 0 and 31.

Defaults

By default, all configured policies are displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Network policy must be configured on the system before using this command.

• Enter a policy ID with this command to display information for a specific policy.

Examples

-> show lldp network-policy
Legend: 0 Priority Tagged Vlan
    - Untagged Vlan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Policy ID</th>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Layer2 Priority</th>
<th>DSCP Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>voice</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>guest-voice</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>streaming-voice</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>guest-voice-signaling</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show lldp network-policy 1
Legend: 0 Priority Tagged Vlan
    - Untagged Vlan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Policy ID</th>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Layer2 Priority</th>
<th>DSCP Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>voice</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network Policy ID</td>
<td>Policy identifier for a network policy definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Type</td>
<td>Indicates the type of application configured on the port or VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN ID</td>
<td>The VLAN ID assigned to the port on which the network policy is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer2 Priority</td>
<td>Layer 2 priority to be used for the specified application type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSCP Value</td>
<td>DSCP value to be used to provide DiffServ node behavior for the specified application type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `lldp network-policy` Configures a local network policy on a switch for an application type.

**MIB Objects**

```plaintext
alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyTable
  alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyId
  alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyAppType
  alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyVlanType
  alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyVlanId
  alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyPriority
  alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyDscp
  alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyUnknown
  alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyTagged
```
show lldp med network-policy

Displays the network policy configured on a slot or port. If no option is specified, network policies configured on all ports of the chassis are displayed.

show lldp [slot | slot/port] med network-policy

Syntax Definitions

slot Specifies the slot number on a specific module or chassis.

slot/port Specifies the slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 of slot 3).

Defaults

By default, all ports with associated policies are displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Network policy must be configured on the system before using this command.
- Enter a slot or slot/port number with this command to display information for a specific slot or port.

Examples

- show lldp med network-policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slot/port</th>
<th>Network Policy ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1 3 5 7 21 23 30 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- show lldp 1/1 med network-policy

Legend: 0 Priority Tagged Vlan
- Untagged Vlan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Network Policy ID</th>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Vlan Id</th>
<th>Layer2 Priority</th>
<th>DSCP Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>guest-voice-signaling</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot / Port</th>
<th>Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network Policy ID</td>
<td>Policy identifier for a network policy definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Type</td>
<td>Indicates the type of application configured on the port or VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN ID</td>
<td>The VLAN ID assigned to the port on which the network policy is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer2 Priority</td>
<td>Layer 2 priority to be used for the specified application type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

Related Commands

lldp tlv med

Configures whether LLDP-MED TLVs are included in transmitted LLDPDUs.

lldp network-policy

Configures a local network policy on a switch for an application type.

MIB Objects

alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyPortTable
  alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyPortIfIndex
  alaLldpXMedLocMediaPolicyId
show lldp system-statistics

Displays system-wide statistics.

show lldp system-statistics

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples

-> show lldp system-statistics
Local LLDP Agent System Statistics:
  Remote Systems Last Change = 0 days 0 hours 3 minutes and 10 seconds,
  Remote Systems MIB Inserts = 2,
  Remote Systems MIB Deletes = 0,
  Remote Systems MIB Drops = 0,
  Remote Systems MIB Age Outs = 0

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remote Systems Last Change</th>
<th>The last change recorded in the tables associated with the remote system.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote Systems MIB Inserts</td>
<td>The total number of complete inserts in the tables associated with the remote system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Systems MIB Deletes</td>
<td>The total number of complete deletes in tables associated with the remote system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Systems MIB Drops</td>
<td>The total number of LLDPDUs dropped because of insufficient resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Systems MIB Age Outs</td>
<td>The total number of complete age-outs in the tables associated with the remote system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

**lldp notification**
Enables or disables the LLDP notification status for one or more switch ports. LLDP notifications are sent when there is a change to the remote systems MIB.

**lldp notification interval**
Sets the amount of time that must elapse before an LLDP notification about a remote systems MIB change is generated.

**MIB Objects**

```
lldpStatistics
   lldpStatsRemTablesLastChangeTime
   lldpStatsRemTablesInserts
   lldpStatsRemTablesDeletes
   lldpStatsRemTablesDrops
   lldpStatsRemTablesAgeouts
```
show lldp statistics

Displays per port statistics.

show lldp [slot|slot/port] statistics

Syntax Definitions

.slot/port Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

.slot The slot number for a specific module.

Defaults

By default, statistics are displayed for all LLDP ports.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Enter a slot or slot/port number to display statistics for a specific slot or port.
- If the statistics are zero they are not displayed.

Examples

-> show lldp statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>LLDPDU Tx</th>
<th>LLDPDU Rx</th>
<th>LLDPDU Errors</th>
<th>LLDPDU Discards</th>
<th>TLV Unknown</th>
<th>TLV Discards</th>
<th>Device Ageouts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/23</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/47</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Slot/Port Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module.
LLDPDU Tx The total number of LLDPDUs transmitted on the port.
LLDPDU Rx The total number of valid LLDPDUs received on the port.
LLDPDU Errors The total number of invalid LLDPDUs discarded on the port.
LLDPDU Discards The total number of LLDPDUs discarded on the port.
TLV Unknown The total number of unrecognized LLDP TLVs on the port.
TLV Discards The total number of LLDP TLVs discarded on the port.
Device Ageouts The total number of complete age-outs on the port.
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **lldp lldpdu**
  Configures the LLDPDU status for one or more switch ports. The status determines if the specified switch ports will transmit, receive, transmit and receive, or drop LLDPDUs.

- **lldp tlv management**
  Configures the switch to control per port management TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

**MIB Objects**

- **lldpStatsTxPortTable**
  - **lldpStatsTxPortNum**
  - **lldpStatsTxPortFramesTotal**

- **lldpStatsRxPortTable**
  - **lldpStatsRxPortNum**
  - **lldpStatsRxPortFramesDiscardedTotal**
  - **lldpStatsRxPortFramesErrors**
  - **lldpStatsRxPortFramesTotal**
  - **lldpStatsRxPortTLVsDiscardedTotal**
  - **lldpStatsRxPortTLVsUnrecognizedTotal**
  - **lldpStatsRxPortAgeoutsTotal**
show lldp local-system

Displays local system information.

```
-> show lldp local-system
Local LLDP Agent System Data:
  Chassis ID Subtype          = 4 (MAC Address),
  Chassis ID                 = 00:d0:95:e9:c9:2e,
  System Name                = vxTarget,
  System Description         = Alcatel-Lucent 6450 10 PORT COPPER GE 6.6.3.177.
                             R01 Development, February 10, 2012.,
  Capabilities Supported     = Bridge, Router,
  Capabilities Enabled       = Bridge, Router,
  LLDPDU Transmit Interval   = 30 seconds,
  TTL Hold Multiplier        = 4,
  LLDPDU Transmit Delay      = 2 seconds,
  Reinitialization Delay     = 2 seconds,
  MIB Notification Interval  = 5 seconds
  Fast Start Count           = 3,
  Management Address Type    = 1 (IPv4),
  Management IP Address      = 10.255.13.44,
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chassis ID Subtype</td>
<td>The subtype that specifies the chassis ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis ID</td>
<td>The chassis ID (MAC address).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Name</td>
<td>The name of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Description</td>
<td>The description of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capabilities Supported</td>
<td>The capabilities of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capabilities Enabled</td>
<td>The enabled capabilities of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDPDU Transmit Interval</td>
<td>The LLDPDU transmit interval.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TTL Hold Multiplier</td>
<td>The hold multiplier used to calculate TTL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLDPDU Transmit Delay</td>
<td>The minimum transmit time between successive LLDPDUs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinitialization Delay</td>
<td>The minimum time interval before the reinitialization of local port objects between port status changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIB Notification Interval</td>
<td>The minimum time interval between consecutive notifications of local system MIB change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast Start Count</td>
<td>Configures the number of LLDPDUs to be sent as soon as a MED is detected by system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Address Type</td>
<td>The type of management address used in LLDPDU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management IP Address</td>
<td>The management IP address. The Loopback0 IP address (if configured) is considered as the management IP address, else, the first IP interface configured on the switch is considered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; **Fast Start Count** field added to output.

**Related Commands**

- `lldp destination mac-address` Configures the fast start count for an LLDP Media Endpoint Device (MED). The fast start count specifies the number of LLDPDUs to be sent as soon as a MED is detected by the switch. The LLDPDUs contain the LLDP MED Network Policy TLVs.
- `lldp reinit delay` Sets the amount of time that must elapse before an LLDP port is re-initialized after the status for the port was disabled.
- `lldp transmit hold-multiplier` Sets the transmit hold multiplier value. This value is used to calculate the Time to Live (TTL) value that is advertised in an LLDPDU.
- `lldp transmit delay` Sets the minimum amount of time that must elapse between successive LLDPDUs that are transmitted as the result of a value or status change in the LLDP local systems MIB.

**MIB Objects**

- `lldpLocalSystemData`
  - `lldpLocChassisIdSubtype`
  - `lldpLocChassisId`
  - `lldpLocSysName`
  - `lldpLocSysDesc`
  - `lldpLocSysCapSupported`
  - `lldpLocSysEnabled`
- `lldpPortConfigTable`
  - `lldpMessageTxInterval`
  - `lldpMessageTXHoldMultiplier`
  - `lldpTxDelay`
  - `lldpReinitDelay`
  - `lldpNotificationInterval`
- `lldpLocManAddrTable`
  - `lldpLocManAddrSubtype`
lldpLocManAddr
lldpXMedFastStartRepeatCount
show lldp local-port

Displays per port information.

show lldp [slot/port | slot] local-port

Syntax Definitions

\[slot/port\] \nSlot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

\[slot\] \nThe slot number for a specific module.

Defaults

By default, a list of all LLDP ports is displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show lldp local-port
Local Slot 1/Port 1 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 1001 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 1/1,
Local Slot 1/Port 2 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 1002 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 1/2,
Local Slot 1/Port 3 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 1003 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 1/3,
Local Slot 1/Port 4 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 1004 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 1/4,
Local Slot 1/Port 5 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 1005 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 1/5,
Local Slot 1/Port 6 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 1006 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 1/6,
Local Slot 1/Port 7 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 1007 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 1/7,
Local Slot 1/Port 8 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 1008 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 1/8,
Local Slot 1/Port 9 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 1009 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 1/9,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 10 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1010 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/10,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 11 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1011 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/11,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 12 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1012 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/12,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 13 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1013 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/13,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 14 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1014 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/14,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 15 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1015 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/15,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 16 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1016 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/16,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 17 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1017 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/17,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 18 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1018 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/18,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 19 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1019 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/19,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 20 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1020 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/20,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 21 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1021 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/21,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 22 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1022 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/22,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 23 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1023 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/23,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 24 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1024 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 1/24,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 25 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1025 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 1/Port 26 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>1026 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 2/Port 1 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>2001 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/1,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 2/Port 2 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>2002 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/2,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Slot 2/Port 3 LLDP Info:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>2003 (Locally assigned),</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Port Description = Alcatel 2/3,
Local Slot 2/Port 4 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2004 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/4,
Local Slot 2/Port 5 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2005 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/5,
Local Slot 2/Port 6 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2006 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/6,
Local Slot 2/Port 7 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2007 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/7,
Local Slot 2/Port 8 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2008 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/8,
Local Slot 2/Port 9 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2009 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/9,
Local Slot 2/Port 10 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2010 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/10,
Local Slot 2/Port 11 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2011 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/11,
Local Slot 2/Port 12 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2012 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/12,
Local Slot 2/Port 13 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2013 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/13,
Local Slot 2/Port 14 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2014 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/14,
Local Slot 2/Port 15 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2015 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/15,
Local Slot 2/Port 16 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2016 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/16,
Local Slot 2/Port 17 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2017 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/17,
Local Slot 2/Port 18 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2018 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/18,
Local Slot 2/Port 19 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2019 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/19,
Local Slot 2/Port 20 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2020 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/20,
Local Slot 2/Port 21 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2021 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/21,
Local Slot 2/Port 22 LLDP Info:
  Port ID = 2022 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description = Alcatel 2/22,
Local Slot 2/Port 23 LLDP Info:
show lldp local-port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2031</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2032</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2033</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2034</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2035</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2036</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2037</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2038</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2039</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2041</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2042</td>
<td>Alcatel 2/42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local Slot 2/Port 43 LLDP Info:
  Port ID                     = 2043 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description            = Alcatel 2/43,
Local Slot 2/Port 44 LLDP Info:
  Port ID                     = 2044 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description            = Alcatel 2/44,
Local Slot 2/Port 45 LLDP Info:
  Port ID                     = 2045 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description            = Alcatel 2/45,
Local Slot 2/Port 46 LLDP Info:
  Port ID                     = 2046 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description            = Alcatel 2/46,
Local Slot 2/Port 47 LLDP Info:
  Port ID                     = 2047 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description            = Alcatel 2/47,
Local Slot 2/Port 48 LLDP Info:
  Port ID                     = 2048 (Locally assigned),
  Port Description            = Alcatel 2/48,

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port ID</th>
<th>The port ID (port MAC).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>The description of the port (which includes the port number and the AOS version).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

lldp tlv management
  Configures the switch to control per port management TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

lldp tlv dot1
  Configures the switch to control per port 802.1 TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.

MIB Objects

lldpLocPortTable
  lldpLocPortNum
  lldpLocPortIdsubtype
  lldpLocPortId
  lldpLocPortDesc

**show lldp local-management-address**

Displays the local management address information.

```
show lldp local-management-address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show lldp local-management-address
Local LLDP Agent Management Address:
   Management Address Type     = 1 (IPv4),
   Management IP Address       = 10.255.11.100
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Address Type</th>
<th>The address type used to define the interface number (IPv4 or IPv6).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management IP Address</td>
<td>The management IP address. The loopback0 IP address is configured for the management IP address to be transmitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **lldp tlv management**: Configures the switch to control per port management TLVs to be included in the LLDPDUs.
- **show lldp local-system**: Displays local system information.

**MIB Objects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lldpLocManAddrTable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lldpLocManAddrLen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lldpLocManAddrIfSubtype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lldpLocManAddrIfId</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show lldp remote-system

Displays per local port and information of remote system.

show lldp [slot/port | slot] remote-system

## Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*  
Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module  
(for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

*slot*  
The slot number for a specific module.

## Defaults

By default, a list of all LLDP ports is displayed.

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

## Usage Guidelines

N/A

## Examples

```
-> show lldp remote-system
Remote LLDP Agents on Local Slot/Port: 2/47,
   Chassis ID Subtype  = 4 (MAC Address),
   Chassis ID         = 00:d0:95:e9:c9:2e,
   Port ID Subtype    = 7 (Locally assigned),
   Port ID            = 2048,
   Port Description   = (null),
   System Name        = (null),
   System Description = (null),
   Capabilities Supported  = none supported,
   Capabilities Enabled   = none enabled,

```

```
Remote LLDP Agents on Local Slot/Port: 2/48,
   Chassis ID Subtype  = 4 (MAC Address),
   Chassis ID         = 00:d0:95:e9:c9:2e,
   Port ID Subtype    = 7 (Locally assigned),
   Port ID            = 2047,
   Port Description   = (null),
   System Name        = (null),
   System Description = (null),
   Capabilities Supported  = none supported,
   Capabilities Enabled   = none enabled,
```
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remote LLDP Agents on Local</strong></td>
<td>The Slot number to which the remote system entry is associated and the physical port number on that module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot/Port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis ID Subtype</td>
<td>The sub type that specifies the chassis ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis ID</td>
<td>The chassis ID (MAC address).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port ID Subtype</td>
<td>The sub type that specifies the port ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>The port ID (Port MAC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Description</td>
<td>The description of the port (which includes the port number and the AOS version).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Name</td>
<td>The name of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Description</td>
<td>The description of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capabilities Supported</td>
<td>The capabilities of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capabilities Enabled</td>
<td>The enabled capabilities of the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show lldp local -port` Displays per port information.
- `show lldp local -system` Displays local system information.

**MIB Objects**

- `lldpRemTable`
  - `lldpRemLocalPortNum`
  - `lldpRemChassisIdSubtype`
  - `lldpRemChassisId`
  - `lldpRemPortIdSubtype`
  - `lldpRemPortId`
  - `lldpRemPortDesc`
  - `lldpRemSysName`
  - `lldpRemSysDesc`
  - `lldpRemSysCapSupported`
  - `lldpRemSysCapEnabled`
  - `lldpRemManAddrIfSubtype`
  - `lldpRemManAddrIfId`
show lldp remote-system med

Displays remote system MED information for a single port or all ports on a slot.

**show lldp [slot/port | slot] remote-system [med {network-policy | inventory}]**

### Syntax Definitions

**slot/port**  
Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

**slot**  
The slot number for a specific module.

**network-policy**  
Display network-policy TLVs from remote Endpoint Devices

**inventory**  
Display inventory management TLVs from remote Endpoint Devices

### Defaults

By default, a list of all LLDP ports is displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **slot/port** or **slot** parameter to display information for a specific port or for all ports on a specific module.

### Examples

```bash
-> show lldp 2/47 remote-system med network-policy
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Remote ID</th>
<th>Application Type</th>
<th>Unknown Policy Flag</th>
<th>Tagged Policy Flag</th>
<th>Vlan Id</th>
<th>Layer2 Priority</th>
<th>DSCP Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Voice (01)</td>
<td>Defined</td>
<td>Untagged</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guest Voice (4)</td>
<td>Defined</td>
<td>Untagged</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

- **Slot/Port**: The Slot number to which the remote system entry is associated and the physical port number on that module.
- **Remote ID**: The Index of the Remote Device.
- **Application Type**: The Application type of the peer entity.
  1. Voice
  2. Voice Signaling
  3. Guest Voice
  4. Guest Voice Signaling
  5. Softphone Voice
  6. Video Conferencing
  7. Streaming Video
  8. Video Signaling
show lldp remote-system med

output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown Policy Flag</td>
<td>Whether the network policy for the specified application type is currently defined or unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagged Flag</td>
<td>Whether the specified application type is using a tagged or an untagged VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN ID</td>
<td>The VLAN identifier (VID) for the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer 2 Priority</td>
<td>Layer 2 priority to be used for the specified application type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSCP Value</td>
<td>DSCP value to be used to provide Diffserv node behavior for the specified application type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

)-> show lldp 2/47 remote-system med inventory
Remote LLDP Agents on Local Slot/Port 1/22:
  Remote ID 1:
    MED Hardware Revision = "1.2.12.3",
    MED Firmware Revision = "6.3.4.1",
    MED Software Revision = "4.2.1.11",
    MED Serial Number = "32421",
    MED Manufacturer Name = "Manufacturer1",
    MED Model Name = "Alc32d21",
    MED Asset ID = "124421",
  Remote ID 2:
    MED Hardware Revision = "1.2.12.4",
    MED Firmware Revision = "6.3.4.2",
    MED Software Revision = "4.2.1.13",
    MED Serial Number = "32424",
    MED Manufacturer Name = "Manufacturer2",
    MED Model Name = "Alc32d41",
    MED Asset ID = "124424",

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote ID</td>
<td>The Index of the Remote Device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED Hardware Revision</td>
<td>The Hardware Revision of the endpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED Firmware Revision</td>
<td>The Firmware Revision of the endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED Software Revision</td>
<td>The Software Revision of the endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED Manufacturer Name</td>
<td>The Manufacturer Name of the endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED Model Name</td>
<td>The Model Name of the endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MED Asset ID</td>
<td>The Asset ID of the endpoint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

show lldp local -port Displays per port information.
show lldp local -system Displays local system information.
MIB Objects

lldpXMedRemMediaPolicyTable
  lldpXMedRemMediaPolicyAppType
  lldpXMedRemMediaPolicyDscp
  lldpXMedRemMediaPolicyPriority
  lldpXMedRemMediaPolicyTagged
  lldpXMedRemMediaPolicyUnknown
  lldpXMedRemMediaPolicyVlanID

lldpXMedRemInventoryTable
  lldpXMedRemAssetID
  lldpXMedRemFirmwareRev
  lldpXMedRemHardwareRev
  lldpXMedRemMfgName
  lldpXMedRemModelName
  lldpXMedRemSerialNum
  lldpXMedRemSoftwareRev
**lldp trust-agent**

Enables or disables the security mechanism globally (chassis level) or for a slot or a single port. By enabling LLDP security mechanism on a port, LLDP CMM task brings the LLDP status of the port as trusted, and monitors the port for any LLDP security violation.

```
lldp {slot/port| slot | chassis} trust-agent {enable | disable}
```

```
lldp {slot/port| slot | chassis} [chassis-id-subtype {chassis-component | interface-alias | port-component | mac-address | network-address | interface-name | locally-assigned | any}]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **slot**: The slot number for the module (for example, 3 specifies slot 3).
- **chassis**: Specifies all the ports in the chassis.
- **enable**: Enables LLDP security mechanism.
- **disable**: Disables LLDP security mechanism.
- **chassis-component**: The chassis component is used for validating the remote agent.
- **interface-alias**: The alias configured for the interface is used for validating the remote agent.
- **port-component**: The port component is used for validating the remote agent.
- **mac-address**: The MAC address is used for validating the remote agent.
- **network-address**: The network address is used for validating the remote agent.
- **interface-name**: The interface name is used for validating the remote agent.
- **locally-assigned**: The locally assigned component is used for validating the remote agent, that is the chassis information, which can be locally assigned (the local configuration).
- **any**: The remote agent with any chassis ID sub type is accepted as a trust agent.

**Defaults**

- ‘any’ - If the chassis ID sub type is not configured for validating the remote agent, by default, the first remote agent is accepted as a trust agent considering any of the chassis ID sub types.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
Usage Guidelines

- By enabling security on chassis or slot level, the ports that come under the respective levels are monitored for any LLDP security violation.

- If the chassis ID sub type is not configured for validating the remote agent, then the LLDP learns the first remote agent with available chassis ID TLV (Time, Length, Value) received in the PDU.

- After a link up is received on an LLDP security enabled port, LLDP CMM waits for three times the LLDP timer interval (30 seconds). If LLDP PDU is not received after link up that has no remote agent, the port is moved to a violation state.

- If a trusted remote agent exists, and if no LLDP remote agent is learned even after three times the LLDP timer interval (30 seconds), the port is moved to violation state. If a new LLDP remote agent is learned after the link toggle, then the port is moved to a violation state.

- If the same chassis ID and port ID exist in the trusted remote agent database but on a different port, then the port remote agent is learned, and the port is moved to a violation state. If a new LLDP remote agent is learned on a port that has a trusted LLDP remote agent, then the port is moved to a violation state.

Examples

-> lldp chassis trust-agent enable
-> lldp chassis trust-agent chassis-id-subtype chassis-component

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lldp trust-agent violation-action</td>
<td>Sets the action to be performed when a violation is detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show lldp trusted remote-agent</td>
<td>Displays information on trusted remote-agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show lldp trust-agent</td>
<td>Displays information on local LLDP agent/port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIB Objects

alaLldpTrustAdminStatus
alaLldpTrustChassisIdSubType
**lldp trust-agent violation-action**

Sets the action to be performed when a violation is detected.

```
lldp {slot/port| slot | chassis} trust-agent violation-action {trap-and-shutdown | trap | shutdown}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**
  
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **slot**
  
  The slot number for the module (for example, 3 specifies slot 3).

- **chassis**
  
  All switch ports.

- **trap-and-shutdown**
  
  Shuts down the port and sends a trap notification when a violation is detected.

- **trap**
  
  Sends a trap notification when a violation is detected.

- **shutdown**
  
  Shuts down the port when a violation is detected.

### Defaults

By default, trust agent violation action is set to ‘trap’.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If the port is in a shutdown state, clear the violation on the port by using the command “**interfaces slot[/port][-port2]] clear-violation-all**”

- Clearing the violation on a port does not clear the trusted remote agent existing on that port. To clear the trusted remote agent, disable the LLDP security mechanism on the port.

- If the port is in a shutdown state due to violation and the port link is toggled, only the link comes up. The port remains in the violation state and the trusted remote agent existing on that port is not cleared.

### Examples

```
-> lldp chassis trust-agent violation-action trap
-> lldp 3 trust-agent violation-action shutdown
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

- `lldp trust-agent` Sets the status of trust admin status for a port.
- `show lldp trusted remote-agent` Displays information on trusted remote-agents.
- `show lldp trust-agent` Displays information on local LLDP agent/port.

MIB Objects

- `alaLldpTrustAction`
show lldp trusted remote-agent

Displays information on trusted remote-agents.

show lldp [num | slot/port] trusted remote-agent

**Syntax Definitions**

`num` The slot number for the module (for example, 3 specifies slot 3)

`slot/port` The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the slot/port or slot parameter to display information for a specific port or for all ports on a specific module.

**Examples**

- `show lldp trusted remote-agent`

```
Trusted Remote LLDP Agents on Local Slot/Port: 1/7
  Chassis ID Subtype          = 4 (MAC Address),
  Chassis ID                  = 00:e0:b1:7a:e6:3c,
  Port ID Subtype             = 7 (Locally assigned),
  Port ID                     = 1017
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Trusted Remote LLDP Agents on Local Slot/Port</strong></th>
<th>The slot number to which the remote trusted agent is associated and the physical port number on that module.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chassis ID Subtype</strong></td>
<td>The sub type that specifies the chassis ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chassis ID</strong></td>
<td>The chassis ID (MAC address).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port ID Subtype</strong></td>
<td>The sub type that specifies port ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port ID</strong></td>
<td>The port ID (Port MAC).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**lldp trust-agent**
Sets the status of trust admin status for a port.

**lldp trust-agent violation-action**
Sets the action to be performed when a violation is detected.

**show lldp trust-agent**
Displays information on local LLDP agent/port.

MIB Objects

N/A
show lldp trust-agent

Displays information of the local LLDP agent/port.

show lldp [num | slot/port] trust-agent

Syntax Definitions

num

The slot number for the module (for example, 3 specifies slot 3)

slot/port

The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the slot/port or slot parameter to display information for a specific port or for all ports on a specific module.

Examples

- show lldp trust-agent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Admin Status</th>
<th>Violation Action</th>
<th>Violation Status</th>
<th>Chassis Subtype</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/13</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/14</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/15</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/17</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/18</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/19</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/20</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/21</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/22</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/23</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
<td>Trusted</td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 802.1AB Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>The LLDP slot and port number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admin Status</td>
<td>Indicates the administrative status of the LLDP port: <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation Action</td>
<td>Indicates the action performed when a violation is detected. The options are - <strong>Trap Only</strong>, <strong>Trap-and-Shutdown</strong>, and <strong>Shutdown Only</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violation Status</td>
<td>The violation status of the port, <strong>Trusted</strong> or <strong>Violated</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis Subtype</td>
<td>The sub type that specifies the chassis ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **lldp trust-agent**
  - Sets the status of trust admin status for a port.
- **lldp trust-agent violation-action**
  - Sets the action to be performed when a violation is detected.
- **show lldp trusted remote-agent**
  - Displays information on trusted remote-agents.

### MIB Objects

- **N/A**

---

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/24</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trap Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1(Chassis Component)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**show lldp trust-agent**
14 Interswitch Protocol Commands

Alcatel-Lucent Interswitch Protocols (AIP) are used to discover and advertise adjacent switch information. Only one protocol is supported:

Alcatel-Lucent Mapping Adjacency Protocol (AMAP), used to discover the topology of OmniSwitches.

This chapter includes descriptions of AMAP commands.

MIB information for AMAP commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: alcatelIND1InterswitchProtocol.MIB
- **Module**: ALCATEL-IND1-INTERSWITCH-PROTOCOL-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mapping Adjacency Protocol</th>
<th>amap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amap discovery time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amap common time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show amap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**amap**

Enables or disables the Alcatel-Lucent Mapping Adjacency Protocol (AMAP) on the switch. AMAP discovers adjacent switches by sending and responding to Hello update packets on active Spanning Tree ports.

```plaintext
amap {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `enable`: Enables AMAP.
- `disable`: Disables AMAP.

**Defaults**

By default, AMAP is enabled on the switch.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Adjacent switches are defined as those having a Spanning Tree path between them and no other switch between them on the same Spanning Tree path that has AMAP enabled.

**Examples**

- `-> amap disable`
- `-> amap enable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `amap discovery time`: Sets the discovery transmission time interval used by active Spanning Tree ports in the discovery transmission state.
- `amap common time`: Sets the common transmission time interval used by active Spanning Tree ports in the common transmission state.
- `show amap`: Displays adjacent switches and associated MAC addresses, ports, VLANs, and IP addresses.

**MIB Objects**

- `aipAMAPstate`
**amap discovery time**

Sets the discovery transmission time interval. In the discovery transmission state, an active port sends AMAP Hello packets to detect adjacent switches. The discovery transmission time specifies the number of seconds to wait between each Hello packet transmission.

```
amap discovery [time] seconds
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `seconds` Discovery transmission time value, in seconds (1–65535). Do not use commas in the value.

**Defaults**

By default, the discovery transmission time is set to 30 seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use of the `time` command keyword is optional.
- When AMAP is enabled, all active Spanning Tree ports start out in the discovery transmission state.
- Ports that receive Hello packets before three discovery transmission times expire, send a Hello reply and transition to the common transmission state.
- Ports that do not receive Hello packets before three discovery transmission times expire, revert to the passive reception state.
- Ports in the passive reception state do not send Hello packets and do not use any timer to determine how long to wait for Hello packets.
- The discovery transmission time value is also used by ports in the common transmission state to determine how long to wait for Hello packets (see page 14-5).

**Examples**

- `amap discovery 1200`
- `amap discovery time 600`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **amap**  
  Enables (default) or disables AMAP on a switch.

- **amap common time**  
  Sets the common transmission time interval used by active Spanning Tree ports in the common transmission state.

- **show amap**  
  Displays adjacent switches and associated MAC addresses, ports, VLANs, and IP addresses.

**MIB Objects**

- **aipAMAPdisctime**
**amap common time**

Sets the common phase transmission time interval. In the common transmission state, an active port sends AMAP Hello packets to determine adjacent switch failures and disconnects. The common transmission time specifies the number of seconds to wait between each Hello packet transmission.

amap common [time] seconds

---

**Syntax Definitions**

seconds Common transmission time value in seconds (1–65535). Do not use commas in the value.

---

**Defaults**

By default, the common transmission time is set to 300 seconds.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use of the time command keyword is optional.
- To avoid synchronization with adjacent switches, the common transmission time is jittered randomly by plus or minus ten percent. For example, if the default time is used (300 seconds), the jitter is plus or minus 30 seconds.
- The common transmission time value is only used by ports in the common transmission state.
- If a Hello packet is received from an adjacent switch before the common transmission time has expired, the switch sends a Hello reply and restarts the common transmission timer.
- A port reverts to the discovery transmission state if a Hello response is not received after the discovery time interval (see page 14-3) has expired.

---

**Examples**

- `-> amap common 1200`
- `-> amap common time 600`

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

amap
Enables (default) or disables AMAP on a switch.

amap discovery time
Sets the discovery transmission time interval used by the active Spanning Tree ports in the discovery transmission state.

show amap
Displays adjacent switches and associated MAC addresses, ports, VLANs, and IP addresses.

MIB Objects

aipAMAPcommontime
**show amap**

Displays adjacent switches and associated MAC addresses, ports, VLANs, IP addresses, and system names.

```
show amap
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Remote switches that stop sending Hello packets and are connected to an AMAP switch via a hub may take up to two times the common transmission time to age out of the AMAP database, and no longer appear in this show command display.

**Examples**

```
-> show amap
AMAP is currently enabled,
AMAP Common Phase Timeout Interval (seconds) = 300,
AMAP Discovery Phase Timeout Interval (seconds) = 30

Remote Host Description = falconCmm
Remote Host Base MAC    = 00:00:00:00:00:00
Local  Interface        = 1/2, VLAN  = 200
Remote Interface        = 3/1, VLAN  = 200
Remote IP Address Configured = 1
   2.0.0.10

Remote Host Description = falconCmm
Remote Host Base MAC    = 00:d0:95:6b:09:40
Local  Interface        = 3/1, VLAN  = 1
Remote Interface        = 6/1, VLAN  = 1
Remote IP Address Configured = 1
   2.0.0.11
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMAP is currently</th>
<th>The AMAP status: <strong>enabled</strong> (default) or <strong>disabled</strong>. Use the <strong>amap</strong> command to change the AMAP status for the switch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMAP Common Phase Timeout Interval (seconds)</td>
<td>The number of seconds to wait between each Hello packet transmission during the common phase. Use the <strong>amap common time</strong> command to change this value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMAP Discovery Phase Time-out Interval (seconds)</th>
<th>The number of seconds to wait between each Hello packet transmission during the discovery phase. Use the amap discovery time command to change this value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remote Host Description</strong></td>
<td>The system name for the adjacent switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remote Host Base MAC</strong></td>
<td>The chassis base MAC address for the adjacent switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Interface</strong></td>
<td>The local switch port/VLAN that received the AMAP packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remote Interface</strong></td>
<td>The adjacent switch port/VLAN that sent the AMAP packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remote IP Address Configured</strong></td>
<td>The number of IP addresses configured on the adjacent switch. The actual IP address values are listed below this field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **amap** Enables (default) or disables AMAP on a switch.
- **amap discovery time** Sets the discovery transmission time interval used by active Spanning Tree ports in the discovery transmission state.
- **amap common time** Sets the common transmission time interval used by the active Spanning Tree ports in the common transmission state.
15 802.1Q Commands

Alcatel-Lucent’s 802.1Q is an IEEE standard for sending frames through the network tagged with VLAN identification. This chapter details configuring and monitoring 802.1Q tagging on a single port in a switch or an aggregate of ports on a switch.


MIB information for the 802.1Q commands is as follows:

   Filename: alcatelIND1Dot1Q.mib
   Module: ALCATEL-IND1-DOT1Q-MIB

A summary of available commands is listed here:

   vlan 802.1q
   vlan 802.1q frame type
   show 802.1q

Note. Before using 802.1Q, the VLAN for 802.1Q must be created using the commands described in Chapter 25, “VLAN Management Commands.”

Configuration procedures for 802.1Q are explained in “Configuring 802.1Q,” OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide.
**vlan 802.1q**

Creates, deletes, or modifies 802.1Q tagging on a single port or on an aggregate of ports.

```
vlan vid 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id} [description]
```

```
vlan vid no 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **vid**
  
  The VLAN identification number for a preconfigured VLAN that handles the 802.1Q traffic for this port. The valid range is 1 to 4094.

- **slot**
  
  The slot number for the 802.1Q tagging.

- **port**
  
  The port number for the 802.1Q tagging.

- **aggregate_id**
  
  The link aggregation ID, which allows you to configure 802.1Q tagging on an aggregate of ports. The valid range is 1 to 31.

- **description**
  
  An optional textual description (up to 32 characters) for this 802.1Q tag. Spaces must be unclosed within quotation marks (for example, “802.1Q tag 2”).

### Defaults

The default description for 802.1Q tagging on a port is **TAG PORT slot/port VLAN vid** (where the **slot/port** and **vid** are as entered when inputting the command) when you configure 802.1Q tagging on a single port, and **TAG AGGREGATE aggregate_id VLAN vid** (where the **slot/port** and **vid** are as entered when inputting the command) when you configure 802.1q tagging on an aggregate link.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete 802.1Q tagging on a port or an aggregate of ports.

- The VLAN specified for the port or aggregate link before 802.1Q tagging can be specified. See Chapter 25, “VLAN Management Commands” for information on how to create a VLAN.

- You must enable link aggregation before you can tag an aggregate of ports. See Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands” for more information on link aggregation.

- The port’s default VLAN can never be configured to accepted tagged frames.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 2 802.1q 3/1
-> vlan 10 802.1q 100
-> vlan 5 802.1q 4/2 "802.1q tag 2"
-> vlan 6 no 802.1q 3/1
```
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **vlan 802.1q frame type**: Configures a port to accept only VLAN-tagged frames or all frames.
- **show 802.1q**: Displays 802.1Q tagging status and configuration.

MIB Objects

QPORTVLANTABLE
- qPortVlanSlot
- qPortVlanPort
- qPortVlanStatus
- qPortVlanTagValue
- qPortVlanTagValue
- qAggregateVlanTagValue
- qAggregateVlanAggregateId
- qAggregateVlanStatus
- qAggregateVlanDescription
**vlan 802.1q frame type**

Configures a port to accept all frames or accept only VLAN-tagged frames.

```
vlan 802.1q slot/port frame type {all | tagged}
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  The slot number to configure 802.1Q tagging.

- **port**
  The port number to configure 802.1Q tagging.

- **all**
  Configures this port to accept all frames.

- **tagged**
  Configures this port to accept only VLAN-tagged frames.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>tagged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If you configure a port to accept only VLAN-tagged frames, then any frames received on this port that do not carry a VLAN ID (that is, untagged frames or priority-tagged frames) is discarded by the ingress rules for this port. Frames that are not discarded by this ingress rule are classified and processed according to the ingress rules for this port.

**Examples**

```
-> vlan 802.1q 3/1 frame type all
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**vlan 802.1q**

Creates, modifies, or deletes 802.1Q tagging on a single port or an aggregate of ports.

**show 802.1q**

Displays 802.1Q tagging status and configuration.

MIB Objects

DOT1QPORTVLANTABLE
- dot1dBasePort
- dot1qPortAcceptableFrameTypes
show 802.1q

Displays 802.1Q tagging information for a single port or an aggregate of ports.

```
show 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  - The slot number to display 802.1Q tagging.

- **port**
  - The port number to display 802.1Q tagging.

- **aggregate_id**
  - The link aggregation ID to display 802.1Q tagging. See Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands” for more information on link aggregation.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show 802.1q 3/4

Acceptable Frame Type : Any Frame Type
Force Tag Internal : off

Tagged VLANS Internal Description
-----------------------------+-----------------------------------------------
  2 TAG PORT 3/4 VLAN 2

-> show 802.1q 2

Tagged VLANS Internal Description
-----------------------------+-----------------------------------------------
  3 TAG AGGREGATE 2 VLAN 3
```

Output fields are described here:

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable Frame Type</td>
<td>The acceptable frame type for this port, which can be Any Frame Type or Tagged Only Frame Type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force Tag Internal</td>
<td>This field displays if adding the default VLAN ID (VID) to tagged frames is turned on or off.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tagged VLANS</th>
<th>The 802.1Q tag number for this port.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Description</td>
<td>The description of this 802.1Q tag. You can modify this description with the <code>vlan 802.1q</code> command, which is described on page 15-2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `vlan 802.1q` Creates, modifies, or deletes 802.1Q tagging on a single port or an aggregate of ports.
- `vlan 802.1q frame type` Configures a port to accept only VLAN-tagged frames or all frames.

**MIB Objects**

- `QPORTVLANTABLE`
  - `qPortVlanSlot`
  - `qPortVlanPort`
  - `qPortVlanStatus`
  - `qPortVlanTagValue`
  - `qPortVlanTagValue`
  - `qPortVlanTagValue`
  - `qAggregateVlanAggregateId`
  - `qAggregateVlanAggregateStatus`
  - `qAggregateVlanDescription`
16 Distributed Spanning Tree Commands

The Spanning Tree Algorithm and Protocol (STP) is a self-configuring algorithm that maintains a loop-free topology while providing data path redundancy and network scalability. Based on the IEEE 802.1D standard, the Alcatel-Lucent STP implementation distributes the Spanning Tree load between the primary management module and the network interface modules. In the case of a stack of switches, the STP load is distributed between the primary management switch and other switches in the stack. This functionality improves network robustness by providing a Spanning Tree that continues to respond to BPDUs and port link up and down states in the event of a fail over to a backup management module or switch.

In addition to a distributed architecture, this implementation also provides the following Spanning Tree features:

- Automatic configuration of a physical topology into a single Spanning Tree to ensure that there is only one data path between any two switches.
- Fault tolerance within the network topology. The Spanning Tree is reconfigured in the event of a data path or bridge failure or when a new switch is added to the topology.
- Support for four Spanning Tree protocols: 802.1D (STP), 802.1W (RSTP), 802.1Q 2005 (MSTP), and RRSTP.
- A flat Spanning Tree operating mode. If STP or RSTP is used, this mode applies a single STP instance across all VLANs. If MSTP is used, this mode applies a single STP instance to each Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI), which identifies a set of VLANs.
- Support for up to 16 MSTIs per switch. In addition, there is always one Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance 0 on each switch.
- Ring Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RRSTP) supports up to 128 rings per switch. Note that there can be no alternate connections for the same instance between any two switches within an RRSTP ring topology.
- A 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode, which applies a single STP instance for each defined VLAN on the switch.
- An STP topology that includes 802.1Q tagged ports and link aggregate logical ports in the calculation of the physical topology.

MIB information for Distributed Spanning Tree commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelIND1VlanSTP.MIB
*Module:* STP-MGMT-MIB
A summary of the available commands is listed here:

| Implicit bridge commands                  | bridge mode                          |
|                                         | bridge protocol                      |
|                                         | bridge priority                      |
|                                         | bridge hello time                    |
|                                         | bridge max age                       |
|                                         | bridge forward delay                 |
|                                         | bridge bpdu-switching                |
|                                         | bridge path cost mode                |
|                                         | bridge auto-vlan-containment         |
|                                         | show spantree                         |

| Explicit bridge commands                | bridge cist protocol                |
|                                         | bridge 1x1 protocol                 |
|                                         | bridge cist priority                |
|                                         | bridge msti priority                |
|                                         | bridge 1x1 priority                 |
|                                         | bridge cist hello time              |
|                                         | bridge 1x1 hello time               |
|                                         | bridge cist max age                 |
|                                         | bridge 1x1 max age                  |
|                                         | bridge cist forward delay           |
|                                         | bridge 1x1 forward delay            |
|                                         | show spantree cist                  |
|                                         | show spantree msti                  |
|                                         | show spantree 1x1                   |

| Implicit port commands                  | bridge slot/port                     |
|                                         | bridge slot/port priority            |
|                                         | bridge slot/port path cost           |
|                                         | bridge slot/port mode                |
|                                         | bridge slot/port connection          |
|                                         | show spantree ports                  |
### Distributed Spanning Tree Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Explicit port commands** | bridge cist slot/port  
bridge 1x1 slot/port  
bridge cist slot/port priority  
bridge msti slot/port priority  
bridge 1x1 slot/port priority  
bridge cist slot/port path cost  
bridge msti slot/port path cost  
bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost  
bridge cist slot/port mode  
bridge 1x1 slot/port mode  
bridge cist slot/port connection  
bridge 1x1 slot/port connection  
bridge cist slot/port admin-edge  
bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge  
bridge cist slot/port auto-edge  
bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge  
bridge cist slot/port restricted-role  
bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role  
bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn  
bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn  
bridge cist txholdcount  
bridge 1x1 txholdcount  
show spantree cist ports  
show spantree msti ports  
show spantree 1x1 ports |
| **MST region commands**    | bridge mst region name  
bridge mst region revision level  
bridge mst region max hops  
show spantree mst region |
| **MST instance commands**  | bridge msti  
bridge msti vlan  
show spantree msti vlan-map  
show spantree cist vlan-map  
show spantree map-msti  
show spantree mst port |
| **RRSTP commands**         | bridge rrstp  
bridge rrstp ring  
bridge rrstp ring vlan-tag  
bridge rrstp ring status  
show bridge rrstp configuration  
show bridge rrstp ring |
| **PVST+ commands**         | bridge mode 1x1 pvst+  
bridge port pvst+ |
bridge mode

Selects a flat Spanning Tree or 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch. These modes are exclusive; however, it is not necessary to reboot the switch when changing modes.

bridge mode {flat | 1x1}

Syntax Definitions

flat One Spanning Tree instance per switch.
1x1 One Spanning Tree instance for each VLAN configured on a switch.

Defaults

By default, the bridge mode for the switch is set to 1x1 Spanning Tree.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP), as defined in the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard, is only supported on switches operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode.

- If standard STP or RSTP is used when the switch is running in the flat mode, a single STP instance is applied across all VLANs. For example, if a port belonging to VLAN 10 and a port belonging to VLAN 20 both connect to the same switch, then STP will block one of these ports.

- If MSTP is used when the switch is running in the flat mode, a single STP instance is applied to each Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). Each MSTI represents a set of VLANs.

- Flat Spanning Tree mode supports fixed (untagged) and 802.1Q tagged ports in each VLAN. However, Bridge Protocol Data Units (BPDUs) are always untagged.

- If 1x1 mode is selected, a single Spanning Tree instance is enabled for each VLAN configured on the switch. For example, if there are five VLANs configured on the switch, then there are five separate Spanning Tree instances. In essence, a VLAN is a virtual bridge in that it will have its own bridge ID and configurable STP parameters, such as protocol, priority, hello time, max age, and forward delay.

- When operating in 1x1 mode, 802.1Q tagged ports participate in an 802.1Q Spanning Tree instance that allows the Spanning Tree to extend across tagged VLANs. As a result, a tagged port may participate in more than one Spanning Tree instance; one for each VLAN that the port carries.

- If a VLAN contains both fixed and tagged ports and the switch is operating in 1x1 Spanning Tree mode, then a hybrid of the two Spanning Tree instances (single and 802.1Q) is applied. If a VLAN appears as a tag on a port, then the BPDUs for that VLAN are also tagged. However, if a VLAN appears as the configured default VLAN for the port, then BPDUs are not tagged and the single Spanning Tree instance applies.

- Regardless of which mode the switch is running in, it is possible to administratively disable the Spanning Tree status for an individual VLAN (see Chapter 25, “VLAN Management Commands”). Note that active ports associated with such a VLAN are excluded from any Spanning Tree calculations and will remain in a forwarding state.
**Examples**

- `bridge mode flat`
- `bridge mode 1x1`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `bridge protocol` Selects the Spanning Tree protocol for the specified instance.
- `bridge bpdu-switching` Enables the switching of Spanning Tree BPDU on a VLAN that has Spanning Tree disabled.
- `show spantree` Displays VLAN Spanning Tree parameter values.

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpTable`
  - `vStpNumber`
  - `vStpMode`
bridge protocol

Configures the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for an individual VLAN instance if the switch is running in the 1x1 mode.

`bridge [instance] protocol {stp | rstp | mstp}`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **instance**: The flat mode CIST instance (1) or an existing 1x1 mode VLAN ID instance number (bridge 1–4094).
- **stp**: IEEE 802.1D standard Spanning Tree Algorithm and Protocol.
- **rstp**: IEEE 802.1W Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol.
- **mstp**: IEEE 802.1Q 2005 Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol.

**Defaults**

RSTP is the default protocol for the flat mode CIST instance and for the 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>flat mode instance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the protocol for the associated VLAN instance.
- To configure the protocol for the flat mode CIST instance when the switch is running in either the flat or 1x1 mode, do not specify an instance number. The CIST is the instance configured by default with this command.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, entering 1 to specify the CIST instance is optional. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted.
- Note that selecting MSTP is only an option for the flat mode CIST instance and is required to configure Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI).
- MSTP is only active when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode. STP and RSTP are active when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- Deleting all existing MSTIs is required before changing the protocol from MSTP to STP or RSTP.
• Note that when changing the protocol to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values. However, if the path cost mode was set to 32-bit prior to the protocol change, the path cost is not reset to its default value. See the bridge path cost mode command page for more information.

Examples

- `-> bridge mode flat`
- `-> bridge protocol mstp`
- `-> bridge protocol rstp`
- `-> bridge protocol stp`

- `-> bridge mode 1x1`
- `-> bridge 10 protocol rstp`
- `-> bridge 200 protocol stp`
- `-> bridge protocol mstp`
- `-> bridge protocol rstp`
- `-> bridge protocol stp`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

`bridge mode` Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

`bridge cist protocol` Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode instance.

`bridge 1x1 protocol` Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for a VLAN instance.

MIB Objects

`vStpInsTable`

`vStpInsNumber`

`vStpInsMode`

`vStpInsProtocolSpecification`
bridge cist protocol

Configures the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance (bridge 1).

bridge cist protocol {stp | rstp | mstp}

Syntax Definitions

stp IEEE 802.1D standard Spanning Tree Algorithm and Protocol.
rstp IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol.
mstp IEEE 802.1Q 2005 Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol.

Defaults

RSTP is the default protocol for the flat mode CIST instance and for the 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- Use this command to select STP, RSTP, or MSTP as the protocol for the flat mode CIST instance.
- Note that selecting MSTP is only an option for the flat mode CIST instance and is required to configure Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI).
- MSTP is only active when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode. STP and RSTP are active when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when changing the protocol to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values. However, if the path cost mode was set to 32-bit prior to the protocol change, the path cost is not reset to its default value. See the bridge path cost mode command page for more information.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified protocol is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

Examples

  -> bridge cist protocol rstp
  -> bridge cist protocol mstp
  -> bridge cist protocol stp
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge mode**: Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
- **bridge protocol**: Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
- **bridge 1x1 protocol**: Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for a VLAN instance.

**MIB Objects**

- **vStpInsTable**
  - **vStpInsNumber**
  - **vStpInsProtocolSpecification**
**bridge 1x1 protocol**

Configures the Spanning Tree protocol for an individual VLAN instance.

```
bridge 1x1 vid protocol {stp | rstp}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**
  An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

- **stp**
  IEEE 802.1D standard Spanning Tree Algorithm and Protocol.

- **rstp**
  IEEE 802.1w Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol.

**Defaults**

RSTP is the default protocol for the flat mode CIST instance and for the 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in flat mode when this command is used, the specified protocol is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to 1x1.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

**Examples**

```
-> bridge 1x1 2 protocol stp
-> bridge 1x1 455 protocol rstp
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge mode**
  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

- **bridge protocol**
  Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

- **bridge cist protocol**
  Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree protocol for the flat mode instance.
MIB Objects

vStpInsTable
  vStpIns1x1VlanNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsProtocolSpecification
bridge mst region name

Defines the name for a Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) region. One of three attributes (name, revision level, and a VLAN to MST instance association table) that defines an MST region as required by the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard. Switches that share the same attribute values are all considered part of the same MST region. Currently each switch can belong to one MST region at a time.

bridge mst region name name

bridge mst region no name

Syntax Definitions

name

An alphanumeric string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the name contains multiple words with spaces between them (e.g. “Alcatel-Lucent Marketing”).

Defaults

By default, the MST region name is left blank.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove the MST region name. Note that it is not necessary to specify the region name to remove it.

- To change an existing region name, use this same command but specify a string value that is different than the existing name. It is not necessary to first remove the old name.

- Specifying an MST region name is allowed regardless of which Spanning Tree operating mode or protocol is currently active on the switch. However, MST configuration values, such as region name, only apply when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode and using MSTP.

Examples

- `-> bridge mst region name SalesRegion`
- `-> bridge mst region name "Alcatel-Lucent Marketing"
- `-> bridge mst region no name`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- `bridge mst region revision level` Defines the revision level for an MST region.
- `bridge mst region max hops` Defines the maximum number of hops for the MST region.
- `bridge msti` Defines a MSTI number that identifies an association between a range of VLANs and a Spanning Tree instance.
- `bridge msti vlan` Defines an association between a range of VLANs and a single MSTI.

MIB Objects

- `vStpMstRegionTable`
  - `vStpMstRegionNumber`
  - `vStpMstRegionConfigName`
**bridge mst region revision level**

Defines the revision level for a Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) region. One of three attributes (name, revision level, and a VLAN to MST instance association table) that defines an MST region as required by the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard. Switches that share the same attribute values are all considered part of the same MST region. Currently each switch can belong to one MST region at a time.

**bridge mst region revision level** *rev_level*

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*rev_level*  
A numeric value (0–65535) that identifies the MST region revision level for the switch.

**Defaults**

By default, the MST revision level is set to zero.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Specifying an MST region revision level is allowed regardless of which Spanning Tree operating mode or protocol is currently active on the switch. However, MST configuration values, such as revision level, only apply when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode and using the MSTP.

**Examples**

- `-> bridge mst region revision level 1000`
- `-> bridge mst region revision level 2000`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `bridge mst region name`  
  Defines the name for an MST region.
- `bridge mst region max hops`  
  Defines the maximum number of hops for the MST region.
- `bridge msti`  
  Defines a MSTI number that identifies an association between a range of VLANs and a Spanning Tree instance.
- `bridge msti vlan`  
  Defines an association between a range of VLANs and a single MSTI.

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpMstRegionTable`
  - `vStpMstRegionNumber`
  - `vStpMstRegionConfigRevisionLevel`
bridge mst region max hops

Configures the maximum number of hops that are authorized to receive Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) regional information. Use this command to designate how many hops a BPDU is allowed to traverse before it is discarded and related information is aged.

bridge mst region max hops max_hops

Syntax Definitions

max_hops A numeric value (1–40) that designates the maximum number of hops.

Defaults

By default, the maximum number of hops is set to 20.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• The value configured with this command is a regional value that applies to all instances and in essence is used to determine the size of the region.

• The maximum hop count value is the initial value of the Remaining Hops parameter in the MST BPDU that originates from the bridge that is serving as the root bridge for the region. Each bridge that in turn receives the MST BPDU decrements the Remaining Hops count value by one and passes the new value along to the next bridge. When the count reaches 0, the BPDU is discarded.

• Specifying an MST maximum hop count is allowed regardless of which Spanning Tree operating mode or protocol is currently active on the switch. However, MST configuration values only apply when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode and using the MSTP.

Examples

-> bridge mst region max hops 40
-> bridge mst region max hops 10

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **bridge mst region name**  
  Defines the name for an MST region.

- **bridge mst region revision level**  
  Defines the revision level for an MST region.

- **bridge msti**  
  Defines a MSTI number that identifies an association between a range of VLANs and a Spanning Tree instance.

- **bridge msti vlan**  
  Defines an association between a range of VLANs and a single MSTI.

**MIB Objects**

- **vStpMstRegionTable**
  - **vStpMstRegionNumber**
  - **vStpMstRegionMaxHops**
**bridge msti**

Defines a Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) number. This number identifies an association between a range of VLANs and a single Spanning Tree instance. In addition, it is possible to assign an optional name to the MSTI for further identification.

```
bridge msti msti_id [name name]
bridge no msti msti_id
bridge msti msti_id no name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **msti_id**
  A numeric value (1–4094) that uniquely identifies an MSTI.

- **name**
  An alphanumeric string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the name contains multiple words with spaces between them (e.g. “Alcatel-Lucent Marketing”).

**Defaults**

By default, a flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance always exists. The MSTI ID number for this instance is 0.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no msti** form of this command to remove the MSTI from the switch configuration.

- Use the **no name** form of this command to remove the optional MSTI name from the specified instance. The instance itself is not removed; only the name.

- Up to 16 MSTIs are allowed per switch; select a number from 1 to 4094 for the MSTI number. In addition, there is always one Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance 0 per switch. Initially all VLANs are associated with the CIST instance.

- Creating an MSTI is allowed when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode, as long as MSTP is the selected flat mode protocol. The MSTI configuration, however, is not active unless the switch is running in the flat mode.

**Examples**

```
-> bridge msti 10
-> bridge msti 20 name BldgOneST10
-> bridge msti 20 no name
-> bridge no msti 10
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **bridge mst region name**: Defines the name for an MST region.
- **bridge mst region revision level**: Defines the revision level for an MST region.
- **bridge mst region max hops**: Defines the maximum number of hops for the MST region.
- **bridge msti vlan**: Defines an association between a range of VLANs and a single MSTI.

MIB Objects

- **vStpMstInstanceTable**
  - **vStpMstInstanceNumber**
  - **vStpMstInstanceName**
  - **vStpMstInstanceVlanBitmapAddition**
  - **vStpMstInstanceVlanBitmapDeletion**
  - **vStpMstInstanceVlanBitmapState**
**bridge msti vlan**

Defines an association between a range of VLANs and a single Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). The MSTI-to-VLAN mapping created with this command is one of three attributes (name, revision level, and a VLAN to MST instance association table) that defines an MST region as required by the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard. Switches that share the same attribute values are all considered part of the same MST region. Currently each switch can belong to one MST region at a time.

**bridge msti msti_id vlan vid_range**

**bridge msti msti_id no vlan vid_range**

**Syntax Definitions**

| **msti_id** | An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094). |
| **vid_range** | A VLAN ID number (1–4094) To associate multiple VLANS in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of VLAN IDs and a space to separate multiple VLAN IDs and/or ranges (e.g. 100-115 122 135 200-210). |

**Defaults**

By default, all VLANs are associated with the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance, which is also known as MSTI 0.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a VLAN or a range of VLANs from the specified MSTI association.

- Note that the VLAN ID specified with this command does not have to already exist in the switch configuration. This command maps VLAN IDs to MSTIs, but does not create VLANs.

- A VLAN is associated with only one MSTI at a time, but it is possible to move a VLAN from one MSTI to another. In addition, it is also possible to assign only one VLAN to an MSTI; a range of VLANs is not required.

- Configuring an MSTI-to-VLAN mapping is allowed when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode, as long as MSTP is the selected flat mode protocol. The MSTI configuration, however, is not active unless the switch is running in the flat mode.

**Examples**

- `-> bridge msti 10 vlan 100-115`
- `-> bridge msti 20 vlan 122 135 200-210`
- `-> bridge msti 10 no vlan 112 200-204`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge mst region name**
  - Defines the name for an MST region.

- **bridge mst region revision level**
  - Defines the revision level for an MST region.

- **bridge mst region max hops**
  - Defines the maximum number of hops for the MST region.

- **bridge msti**
  - Defines a MSTI number that identifies an association between a range of VLANs and a Spanning Tree instance.

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpMstVlanAssignmentTable`
  - `vStpMstVlanAssignmentVlanNumber`
  - `vStpMstVlanAssignmentMstiNumber`
bridge priority

Configures the bridge priority value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. Bridge priority is used to determine which bridge the Spanning Tree algorithm designates as the root bridge.

`bridge [instance] priority priority`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **instance**: The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **priority**: A bridge priority value within the range of 0–65535. Do not use commas in the value. If MSTP is the active protocol on the switch, then a bridge priority value that is a multiple of 4096 is required.

**Defaults**

By default, the bridge priority value is set to 32768.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>flat mode instance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The bridge priority specifies the priority value for the first two octets of the Bridge ID (eight octets long). The remaining six octets of the Bridge ID contain a dedicated bridge MAC address.
- The lower the bridge priority number, the higher the priority that is associated with the bridge.
- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the priority value for the associated VLAN instance.
- To configure the priority value for the flat mode CIST instance when the switch is running in either the flat or 1x1 mode, do not specify an instance number. The CIST is the instance configured by default with this command.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, entering 1 to specify the CIST instance is optional. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the `bridge cist priority` or `bridge msti priority` commands instead.
- Note that when the protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority for the flat mode CIST instance is reset to the default value.
Examples

- `bridge mode flat`
- `bridge priority 8192`
- `bridge priority 2500`
ERROR: Valid bridge priority values are multiples of 4096: 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384 ... 61440

- `bridge mode 1x1`
- `bridge 255 priority 16384`
- `bridge 355 priority 3500`
- `bridge priority 8192`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **bridge mode**
  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

- **bridge cist priority**
  Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

- **bridge msti priority**
  Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

- **bridge 1x1 protocol**
  Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

MIB Objects

- **vStpInsTable**
  - vStpInsNumber
  - vStpInsMode
  - vStpInsPriority
  - vStpInsBridgeAddress
bridge cist priority

Configures the Spanning Tree priority value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. Bridge priority is used to determine which bridge the Spanning Tree algorithm designates as the root bridge.

bridge cist priority priority

Syntax Definitions

priority A bridge priority value within the range of 0–65535. Do not use commas in the value. If MSTP is the active protocol on the switch, then a bridge priority value that is a multiple of 4096 is required.

Defaults

By default, the bridge priority value is set to 32768.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The bridge priority specifies the priority value for the first two octets of the Bridge ID (eight octets long). The remaining six octets of the Bridge ID contain a dedicated bridge MAC address.
- The lower the bridge priority number, the higher the priority that is associated with the bridge.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified priority value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when the protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority for the flat mode CIST instance is reset to the default value.
- In regards to the priority for a Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI), only the four most significant bits are used.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

Examples

- > bridge mode flat
- > bridge cist priority 16384
- > bridge cist priority 53800
  ERROR: Valid bridge priority values are multiples of 4096: 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384 ... 61440
- > bridge mode 1x1
- > bridge cist priority 16384
- > bridge cist priority 12288
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **bridge mode**
  - Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

- **bridge priority**
  - Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

- **bridge msti priority**
  - Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

- **bridge 1x1 protocol**
  - Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

MIB Objects

- **vStpInsTable**
  - **vStpInsNumber**
  - **vStpInsPriority**
  - **vStpInsBridgeAddress**
bridge msti priority

Configures the bridge priority value for an Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). Bridge priority is used to determine which bridge the Spanning Tree algorithm designates as the root bridge.

bridge msti msti_id priority priority

Syntax Definitions

msti_id An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094).
priority A bridge priority value that is a multiple of 4096 and within the range of 0–65535. Do not use commas in the value.

Defaults

By default, the bridge priority value is set to 32768.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The bridge priority specifies the priority value for the first two octets of the Bridge ID (eight octets long). The remaining six octets of the Bridge ID contain a dedicated bridge MAC address.

- The bridge priority value for an MSTI is calculated by adding the configured priority value to the Spanning Tree instance number. For example, if the priority value of MSTI 10 equals 32768 (the default), then the Spanning Tree priority value advertised for this instance is 32770 (32768 + 10).

- The lower the bridge priority number, the higher the priority that is associated with the bridge.

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified MSTI regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch. If MSTP is not the selected flat mode protocol, however, the priority value for any MSTI is not configurable in either mode.

- Note that if zero is entered for the msti_id value, the specified priority value is applied to the CIST instance. The flat mode CIST instance 0 is also known as MSTI 0.

- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified priority value is not active for the specified MSTI until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.

- Note that when the protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority for the flat mode CIST instance is reset to the default value.

- In regards to the priority for an MSTI, only the four most significant bits are used.
**Examples**

-> bridge mode flat  
-> bridge msti 2 priority 4096  
-> bridge msti 10 priority 53800  
ERROR: Valid bridge priority values are multiples of 4096: 0, 4096, 8192, 12288, 16384 ... 61440

-> bridge mode 1x1  
-> bridge msti 2 priority 61440  
-> bridge msti 10 priority 12288

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge mode**  
  Selects a flat Spanning Tree or 1x1 (per VLAN) Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch.

- **bridge priority**  
  Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

- **bridge cist priority**  
  Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

- **bridge 1x1 priority**  
  Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

**MIB Objects**

- **vStpInsTable**
  - **vStpInsMstiNumber**
  - **vStpInsMode**
  - **vStpInsPriority**
  - **vStpInsBridgeAddress**
bridge 1x1 priority

Configures the bridge priority value for an individual VLAN instance.

bridge 1x1 vid priority priority

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>A bridge priority value within the range of 0–65535. Do not use commas in the value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, the bridge priority value is set to 32768.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The bridge priority specifies the priority value for the first two octets of the Bridge ID (eight octets long). The remaining six octets of the Bridge ID contain a dedicated bridge MAC address.
- The lower the bridge priority number, the higher the priority that is associated with the bridge.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified priority value is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 2 priority 16384
-> bridge 1x1 10 priority 53800

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 2 priority 16384
-> bridge 1x1 10 priority 53800
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**bridge mode**
Selects a flat Spanning Tree or 1x1 (per VLAN) Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch.

**bridge priority**
Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge cist priority**
Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

**bridge msti priority**
Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree priority for an MSTP MSTI when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsTable
  vStpIns1x1VlanNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsPriority
  vStpInsBridgeAddress
bridge hello time

Configures the Spanning Tree hello time value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. This value specifies the amount of time, in seconds, between each transmission of a BPDU on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root.

bridge [instance] hello time seconds

Syntax Definitions

instance
The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

seconds
Hello Time value, in seconds (1–10).

Defaults

By default, the bridge hello time value is set to 2 seconds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>flat mode instance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Lowering the Hello Time interval improves the robustness of the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Increasing the Hello Time interval lowers the overhead of the Spanning Tree Algorithm.

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the hello time value for the associated VLAN instance.

- To configure the hello time value for the flat mode CIST instance when the switch is running in either the flat or 1x1 mode, do not specify an instance number. The CIST is the instance configured by default with this command.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, entering 1 to specify the CIST instance is optional. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted.

- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the hello time value is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.

Examples

- > bridge mode flat
- > bridge hello time 5

- > bridge mode 1x1
- > bridge 10 hello time 8
- > bridge hello time 5
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

bridge mode

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

bridge cist hello time

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

bridge 1x1 hello time

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsTable
  vStpInsNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsBridgeHelloTime
bridge cist hello time

Configures the bridge hello time value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, between each transmission of a BPDU on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root.

Syntax Definitions

seconds Hello time value in seconds (1–10).

Defaults

By default, the bridge hello time value is set to 2 seconds.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Lowering the Hello Time interval improves the robustness of the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Increasing the Hello Time interval lowers the overhead of the Spanning Tree Algorithm.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified hello time value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

Examples

- `-> bridge mode flat`
- `-> bridge cist hello time 5`
- `-> bridge cist hello time 10`

- `-> bridge mode 1x1`
- `-> bridge cist hello time 5`
- `-> bridge cist hello time 10`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

bridge mode
Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

bridge hello time
Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

bridge 1x1 hello time
Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsTable
  vStpInsNumber
  vStpInsBridgeHelloTime
**bridge 1x1 hello time**

Configures the bridge hello time value for an individual VLAN instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, between each transmission of a BPDU on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root.

`bridge 1x1 vid hello time seconds`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**: An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **seconds**: Hello time value in seconds (1–10).

**Defaults**

By default, the bridge Hello Time value is set to 2 seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Lowering the Hello Time interval improves the robustness of the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Increasing the Hello Time interval lowers the overhead of the Spanning Tree Algorithm.

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified hello time value is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

**Examples**

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 2 hello time 5
-> bridge 1x1 10 hello time 10

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 255 hello time 5
-> bridge 1x1 455 hello time 10
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**bridge mode**

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge hello time**

Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge cist hello time**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree hello time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsTable
  vStpIns1x1VlanNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsBridgeHelloTime
**bridge max age**

Configures the Spanning Tree bridge max age time for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that Spanning Tree information learned from the network on any port is retained. When this information has aged beyond the max age value, the information is discarded.

`bridge [instance] max age seconds`

**Syntax Definitions**

- `instance`: The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- `seconds`: Max age time in seconds (6–40).

**Defaults**

By default, the bridge max age time value is set to 20 seconds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>instance</code></td>
<td>flat mode instance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- A low max age time causes the Spanning Tree Algorithm to reconfigure more often.
- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the max age value for the associated VLAN instance.
- To configure the max age value for the flat mode CIST instance when the switch is running in either the flat or 1x1 mode, do *not* specify an instance number. The CIST is the instance configured by default with this command.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, entering 1 to specify the CIST instance is optional. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted.
- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the max age value is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.

**Examples**

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge max age 40

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 255 max age 40
-> bridge max age 10
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge mode**  
  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

- **bridge cist max age**  
  Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

- **bridge 1x1 max age**  
  Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

**MIB Objects**

- **vStpInsTable**
  - **vStpInsNumber**
  - **vStpInsMode**
  - **vStpInsBridgeMaxAge**
bridge cist max age

Configures the bridge max age time value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that Spanning Tree Protocol information learned from the network on any port is retained. When this information has aged beyond the max age value, the information is discarded.

bridge cist max age {seconds}

Syntax Definitions

seconds Max age time in seconds (6–40).

Defaults

By default, the bridge max age time value is set to 20 seconds.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- A low max age time causes the Spanning Tree Algorithm to reconfigure more often.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified max age time value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

Examples

- \( \rightarrow \) bridge mode flat
- \( \rightarrow \) bridge cist max age 10
- \( \rightarrow \) bridge cist max age 30

- \( \rightarrow \) bridge mode 1x1
- \( \rightarrow \) bridge cist max age 10
- \( \rightarrow \) bridge cist max age 30

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

**bridge mode**

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge max age**

Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge 1x1 max age**

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

**MIB Objects**

vStpInsTable
- vStpInsNumber
- vStpInsBridgeMaxAge
**bridge 1x1 max age**

Configures the bridge max age time value for an individual VLAN instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that Spanning Tree Protocol information learned from the network on any port is retained. When this information has aged beyond the max age value, the information is discarded.

`bridge 1x1 vid max age seconds`

**Syntax Definitions**

- `vid`  
  An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

- `seconds`  
  Max age time in seconds (6–40).

**Defaults**

By default, the bridge max age time value is set to 20 seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- A low max age time causes the Spanning Tree Algorithm to reconfigure more often.

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified max age time value is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

**Examples**

```
  -> bridge mode flat
  -> bridge 1x1 2 max age 10
  -> bridge 1x1 10 max age 40

  -> bridge mode 1x1
  -> bridge 1x1 255 max age 30
  -> bridge 1x1 455 max age 10
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **bridge mode**
  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

- **bridge max age**
  Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

- **bridge cist max age**
  Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree max age time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

MIB Objects

- vStpInsTable
  - vStpIns1x1VlanNumber
  - vStpInsMode
  - vStpInsBridgeMaxAge
**bridge forward delay**

Configures the bridge forward delay time for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for 1x1 mode VLAN instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that determines how fast a port changes its Spanning Tree state until it reaches a forwarding state. The forward delay time specifies how long a port stays in the listening and learning states, which precede the forwarding state.

```
bridge [instance] forward delay seconds
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **instance**: The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **seconds**: Forward delay time, in seconds (4–30).

**Defaults**

By default, the bridge forward delay time value is set to 15 seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- A low forward delay time can cause temporary loops in the network, because data may get forwarded before the reconfiguration message has reached all nodes on the network.
- The forward delay time is also used to age out all dynamic MAC address entries in the forwarding table (MAC address table) when a topology change occurs.
- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the forward delay time for the associated VLAN instance.
- To configure the forward delay time for the flat mode CIST instance when the switch is running in either the flat or 1x1 mode, do not specify an instance number. The CIST is the instance configured by default with this command.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, entering 1 to specify the CIST instance is optional. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted.
- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the forward delay time is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.

**Examples**

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge forward delay 30

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 255 forward delay 10
-> bridge forward delay 30
```
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

bridge mode

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

bridge cist forward delay

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

bridge 1x1 forward delay

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

bridge rrstp ring vlan-tag

Displays VLAN Spanning Tree parameter values.

MIB Objects

vStpInsTable
  vStpInsNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay
**bridge cist forward delay**

Configures the bridge forward delay time value for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that determines how fast a port changes its Spanning Tree state until it reaches a forwarding state. The forward delay time specifies how long a port stays in the listening and learning states, which precede the forwarding state.

```
bridge cist forward delay seconds
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `seconds`: Forward delay time in seconds (4–30).

**Defaults**

By default, the bridge forward delay time value is set to 15 seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- A low forward delay time can cause temporary loops in the network, because data may get forwarded before the reconfiguration message has reached all nodes on the network.
- The forward delay time is also used to age out all dynamic MAC address entries in the forwarding table (MAC address table) when a topology change occurs.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified forward delay time value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

**Examples**

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist forward delay 10
-> bridge cist forward delay 30

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist forward delay 25
-> bridge cist forward delay 4
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **bridge mode**
  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

- **bridge forward delay**
  Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

- **bridge 1x1 forward delay**
  Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

**MIB Objects**

- **vStpInsTable**
  - **vStpInsNumber**
  - **vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay**
bridge 1x1 forward delay

Configures the bridge forward delay time value for an individual VLAN instance. This value is the amount of time, in seconds, that determines how fast a port changes its Spanning Tree state until it reaches a forwarding state. The forward delay time specifies how long a port stays in the listening and learning states, which precede the forwarding state.

*bridge 1x1 vid forward delay seconds*

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- *vid* An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- *seconds* Forward delay time in seconds (4–30).

**Defaults**

By default, the bridge forward delay time value is set to 15 seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- A low forward delay time can cause temporary loops in the network, because data may get forwarded before the reconfiguration message has reached all nodes on the network.
- The forward delay time is also used to age out all dynamic MAC address entries in the forwarding table (MAC address table) when a topology change occurs.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified max age time value is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

**Examples**

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 2 forward delay 30
-> bridge 1x1 10 forward delay 4

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 255 forward delay 25
-> bridge 1x1 455 forward delay 10
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

bridge mode

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

bridge forward delay

Implicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

bridge cist forward delay

Explicit command for changing the Spanning Tree forward delay time value for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the flat or 1x1 mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsTable
  vStpIns1x1VlanNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay
**bridge bpdu-switching**

Enables the switching of Spanning Tree BPDU on the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or for an individual VLAN instance if the switch is running in the 1x1 mode.

`bridge [instance] bpdu-switching {enable | disable}`

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>The flat mode CIST instance (bridge 1) or an existing 1x1 mode VLAN ID instance number (bridge 1–4094).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables BPDU switching for the specified instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables BPDU switching for the specified instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

By default, BPDU switching is disabled for an instance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>CIST (flat mode)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Specifying the BPDU switching status for a VLAN does not depend on the current VLAN Spanning Tree status. For example, setting the BPDU switching status to enabled is allowed on a VLAN that also has Spanning Tree enabled.
- The `bridge bpdu-switching` command is an implicit Spanning Tree command. When issued in the 1x1 mode, the `instance` number specified implies a VLAN ID. When issued in the flat mode, the `instance` number specified implies an MSTI number.
- If an `instance` is not specified with this command, the BPDU switching status is configured for the flat mode CIST instance by default regardless of which mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- Note that if the switch is running in the flat mode, specifying a value greater than 1 for the `instance` will return an error message. BPDU switching is only configured for the flat mode instance (bridge 1), regardless of which protocol is active (STP, RSTP, or MSTP).

**Examples**

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge bpdu-switching enable
-> bridge 1 bpdu-switching disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 100 bpdu-switching enable
-> bridge 100 bpdu-switching disable
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `vlan stp` Enables or disables Spanning Tree instance for the specified VLAN.
- `show spantree` Displays VLAN Spanning Tree parameter values.

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpInsTable`
  - `vStpInsBpduSwitching`
bridge path cost mode

Configures the automatic selection of a 16-bit path cost for STP/RSTP ports and a 32-bit path cost for MSTP ports or sets all path costs to use a 32-bit value.

bridge path cost mode {auto | 32bit}

Syntax Definitions

auto

The port path cost value is automatically set depending on which protocol is active on the switch (32-bit for MSTP, 16-bit for STP/RSTP).

32bit

Specifies that a 32-bit value is used for the port path cost value regardless of which protocol is active on the switch.

Defaults

By default, the path cost mode is set to auto.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Note that all path cost values, except those for MSTIs, are reset to the default path cost value when this mode is changed.

- When connecting a switch running in the 32-bit path cost mode to a switch running in the 16-bit mode, the 32-bit switch will have a higher path cost value and thus an inferior path cost to the 16-bit switch. To avoid this, use the bridge path cost mode command to change the 32-bit switch to a 16-bit switch.

- Note that when the protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values. The exception to this is if the path cost mode is set to 32-bit prior to the protocol change, the path cost is not reset to its default value.

Examples

-> bridge path cost mode 32bit
-> bridge path cost mode auto

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

bridge slot/port path cost

Defines a Spanning Tree path cost for a port.

bridge protocol

Configures the protocol for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
MIB Objects

vStpBridge
  vStpPathCostMode
**bridge auto-vlan-containment**

Enables or disables Auto VLAN Containment (AVC). When enabled, AVC prevents a port that has no VLANs mapped to an Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) from becoming the root port for that instance. Such ports are automatically assigned an infinite path cost value to make them an inferior choice for root port.

```
bridge [msti msti_id] auto-vlan-containment {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `msti_id`: An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094).
- `enable`: Enables automatic VLAN containment.
- `disable`: Disables automatic VLAN containment.

**Defaults**

By default, automatic VLAN containment is disabled.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The AVC feature is not active for any MSTI until it is globally enabled. To globally enable this feature, use the `bridge auto-vlan-containment` command but do not specify an `msti_id`.

- When AVC is globally enabled, it is active for all MSTIs. To disable AVC for a single instance, use the `disable` form of this command and specify the `msti_id` for the instance.

- Use the `enable` form of this command and specify an `msti_id` to enable AVC for an instance that was previously disabled.

- An administratively set port path cost takes precedence and prevents AVC configuration of the path cost. The exception to this is if the port path cost is administratively set to zero, which resets the path cost to the default value.

- Note that when AVC is disabled that a port assigned to a VLAN not mapped to a specific instance can become the root port for that instance and cause a loss of connectivity between other VLANs.

- AVC does not have any effect on root bridges.

**Examples**

- `-> bridge auto-vlan-containment enable`
- `-> bridge auto-vlan-containment disable`
- `-> bridge msti 1 auto-vlan-containment disable`
- `-> bridge msti 1 auto-vlan-containment enable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **bridge slot/port path cost**: Defines a Spanning Tree path cost for a port.
- **show spantree msti ports**: Displays Spanning Tree port information for a flat mode Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI).

MIB Objects

- **vStpInsTable**
  - **vStpInsAutoVlanContainment**
- **vStpBridge**
  - **vStpBridgeAutoVlanContainment**
**bridge slot/port**

Enables or disables the Spanning Tree status on a single port or an aggregate of ports for the specified flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

```
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} {enable | disable}
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **instance**
  - The CIST instance number or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

- **slot/port**
  - The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **logical_port**
  - The Link aggregate ID number (0–31).

- **enable**
  - Enables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the specified instance.

- **disable**
  - Disables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the specified instance.

**Defaults**

By default, the Spanning Tree status is enabled on eligible ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the port Spanning Tree status for the associated VLAN instance.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the `bridge cist slot/port` command instead.

- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the port Spanning Tree status is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.

- When STP is disabled on a port, the port is set to a forwarding state for the specified STP instance.

- If STP is disabled on a VLAN in the 1x1 mode, the port Spanning Tree status is ignored and all active ports associated with the VLAN are put in forwarding state and not included in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Note that ports at this point are *not* switching BPDU, unless the BPDU switching status for the VLAN is enabled.

- Physical ports that are reserved for link aggregation do not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Instead, the algorithm is applied to the aggregate logical link (virtual port) that represents a collection of physical ports.
Examples

-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1 4/1 disable
-> bridge 1 1/24 enable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 255 5/10 enable
-> bridge 455 16 enable

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

bridge mode
Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

bridge cist slot/port
Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

bridge 1x1 slot/port
Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

vlan stp
Enables or disables the Spanning Tree instance for a VLAN.

bridge bpdu-switching
Enables or disables BPDU switching for the specified VLAN.

MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vStpInsPortTable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vStpInsPortNumber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vStpInsPortEnable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**bridge cist slot/port**

Enables or disables the Spanning Tree status on a single port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.

```
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**
  - The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **logical_port**
  - The Link aggregate ID number (0–31).

- **enable**
  - Enables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the CIST instance.

- **disable**
  - Disables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the CIST instance.

### Defaults

By default, the Spanning Tree status is enabled on eligible ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port Spanning Tree status for the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the Spanning Tree status configured for the port is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

- When the Spanning Tree status is disabled on a port, the port is set to a forwarding state for the specified instance.

- If STP is disabled on a VLAN in the 1x1 mode, the port Spanning Tree status is ignored and all active ports associated with the VLAN are put in a forwarding state and not included in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Note that ports at this point are _not_ switching BPDU, unless the BPDU switching status for the VLAN is enabled.

- Physical ports that are reserved for link aggregation do not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Instead, the algorithm is applied to the aggregate logical link (virtual port) that represents a collection of physical ports.
Examples

`-> bridge mode flat`
`-> bridge cist 4/1 enable`
`-> bridge cist 16 enable`

`-> bridge mode 1x1`
`-> bridge cist 5/10 enable`
`-> bridge cist 22 enable`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **bridge mode**: Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
- **bridge slot/port**: Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
- **bridge 1x1 slot/port**: Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
- **vlan stp**: Enables or disables the Spanning Tree instance for a VLAN.
- **bridge bpdu-switching**: Enables or disables BPDU switching for the specified VLAN.

MIB Objects

- **vStpInsPortTable**
  - **vStpInsPortNumber**
  - **vStpInsPortEnable**
bridge 1x1 slot/port

Enables or disables the Spanning Tree status on a single port or an aggregate of ports for the specified VLAN instance.

bridge 1x1 vid {slot | logical_port} {enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

vid An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
slot/port The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
logical_port The Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
enable Enables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the specified instance.
disable Disables Spanning Tree on the specified port for the specified instance.

Defaults

By default, the Spanning Tree status is enabled on eligible ports.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the Spanning Tree status configured for the port is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

- When the Spanning Tree status is disabled on a port, the port is set to a forwarding state for the specified instance.

- If STP is disabled on a VLAN in the 1x1 mode, the port Spanning Tree status is ignored and all active ports associated with the VLAN are put in a forwarding state and not included in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Note that ports at this point are not switching BPDU, unless the BPDU switching status for the VLAN is enabled.

- Physical ports that are reserved for link aggregation do not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm. Instead, the algorithm is applied to the aggregate logical link (virtual port) that represents a collection of physical ports.
Examples

- `bridge mode flat`
- `bridge 1x1 2 4/1 enable`
- `bridge 1x1 3 16 disable`

- `bridge mode 1x1`
- `bridge 1x1 2 5/10 enable`
- `bridge 1x1 3 22 disable`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `bridge mode` Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
- `bridge slot/port` Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port for the flat mode CIST instance or for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
- `bridge cist slot/port` Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree status on a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
- `vlan stp` Enables or disables Spanning Tree instance for the specified VLAN.
- `bridge bpdu-switching` Enables or disables BPDU switching for the specified VLAN.

MIB Objects

- `vStpInsPortTable`
  - `vStpInsPortNumber`
  - `vStpInsPortEnable`
**bridge slot/port priority**

Configures the Spanning Tree priority for a single port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. The Spanning Tree Algorithm uses the port priority value to determine the most favorable port when a bridge has multiple ports with the same path cost to the root bridge.

```
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **instance**
  - The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

- **slot/port**
  - Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **logical_port**
  - Link aggregate ID number (0–31).

- **priority**
  - Port priority value (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority.

### Defaults

By default, the bridge port priority value is set to 7.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The port priority specifies the value of the priority field contained in the first byte of the Port ID. The second byte contains the physical switch port number.

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the port priority value for the associated VLAN instance.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the `bridge cist slot/port priority` command instead.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1 4/1 priority 0

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 255 1/24 priority 5
-> bridge 455 3/12 priority 15
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **bridge mode**
  
  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

- **bridge cist slot/port priority**
  
  Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

- **bridge msti slot/port priority**
  
  Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

- **bridge 1x1 slot/port priority**
  
  Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

MIB Objects

- vStpInsPortTable
  - vStpInsPortNumber
  - vStpInsPortPriority
**bridge cist slot/port priority**

Configures the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. The Spanning Tree algorithm uses the port priority value to determine the most favorable port when a bridge has multiple ports with the same path cost to the root bridge.

```plaintext
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot/port` Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `logical_port` Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- `priority` Port priority value (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority.

**Defaults**

By default, the bridge port priority value is set to 7.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The port priority specifies the value of the priority field contained in the first byte of the Port ID. The second byte contains the physical switch port number.

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port priority value for the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified port priority value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

**Examples**

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist 4/1 priority 2
-> bridge cist 10 priority 15

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist 5/10 priority 1
-> bridge cist 16 priority 15
```
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

**bridge mode**  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge slot/port priority**  Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.

**bridge msti slot/port priority**  Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

**bridge 1x1 slot/port priority**  Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortPriority
**bridge msti slot/port priority**

Configures the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified flat mode Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). The Spanning Tree algorithm uses the port priority value to determine the most favorable port when a bridge has multiple ports with the same path cost to the root bridge.

```
bridge msti msti_id {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `msti_id`: An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094).
- `slot/port`: Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `logical_port`: Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- `priority`: Port priority value (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority.

**Defaults**

By default, the bridge port priority value is set to 7.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The port priority specifies the value of the priority field contained in the first byte of the Port ID. The second byte contains the physical switch port number.

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified MSTI regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch. If MSTP is not the selected flat mode protocol, however, the port priority value for any MSTI is not configurable in either mode.

- Note that if zero is entered for the `msti_id` value, the specified priority value is applied to the CIST instance. The flat mode CIST instance 0 is also known as MSTI 0.

- The port priority value configured with this command is only applied to the specified MSTI. As a result, a single port can have different priority values for each instance. For example, in flat mode, port 1/24 can have a priority value of 7 for MSTI 2 and a priority value of 5 for MSTI 3.

- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified priority value is not active for the specified MSTI until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
Examples

-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge msti 0 1/24 priority 12
-> bridge msti 2 1/24 priority 5

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge msti 0 1/24 priority 12
-> bridge msti 2 1/24 priority 5

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

bridge mode
Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

bridge slot/port priority
Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.

bridge cist slot/port priority
Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or Tree mode.

bridge 1x1 slot/port priority
Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortPriority
**bridge 1x1 slot/port priority**

Configures the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance. The Spanning Tree algorithm uses the port priority value to determine the most favorable port when a bridge has multiple ports with the same path cost to the root bridge.

```
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **vid**: An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **slot/port**: Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **logical_port**: Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- **priority**: Port priority value (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority.

### Defaults

By default, the bridge port priority value is set to 7.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The port priority specifies the value of the priority field contained in the first byte of the Port ID. The second byte contains the physical switch port number.

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified priority value for the port is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 100 4/1 priority 2
-> bridge 1x1 200 1/24 priority 4

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 255 5/10 priority 1
-> bridge 1x1 455 1/16 priority 15
```
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **bridge mode**
  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

- **bridge slot/port priority**
  Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.

- **bridge slot/port path cost**
  Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

- **bridge msti slot/port priority**
  Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree priority value for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

MIB Objects

- **vStpInsPortTable**
  - **vStpInsPortNumber**
  - **vStpInsPortPriority**
bridge slot/port path cost

Configures the Spanning Tree path cost value for a single port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. This value is the contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops.

`bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **instance**
  - The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

- **slot/port**
  - Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **logical_port**
  - Link aggregate ID number (0–31).

- **path_cost**
  - Path cost value (0 - 65535 for 16-bit, 0–200000000 for 32-bit).

**Defaults**

By default, the path cost is set to zero.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the port path cost for the associated VLAN instance.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the `bridge cist slot/port path cost` command instead.

- Note that when the Spanning Tree protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values.

- Use the `bridge path cost mode` command to automatically select the path cost value based on the active Spanning Tree protocol (16-bit for STP and RSTP, 32-bit for MSTP) or to use a 32-bit path cost value regardless of which protocol is active.

- If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the `path_cost` is set to zero, the following recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used.
- If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the \textit{path\_cost} is set to zero, the following IEEE 802.1D recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Speed</th>
<th>IEEE 802.1D Recommended Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 MB</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 MB</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 GB</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gbps</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the \textit{path\_cost} for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Speed</th>
<th>Aggregate Size (number of links)</th>
<th>Default Path Cost Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the `path_cost` for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used. Note that for Gigabit ports the aggregate size is not applicable in this case:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Speed</th>
<th>Aggregate Size (number of links)</th>
<th>Default Path Cost Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Mbps</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Mbps</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gbps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gbps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- `-> bridge mode flat`
- `-> bridge 1 4/1 path cost 19`
- `-> bridge 1 5/1 path cost 0`
- `-> bridge mode 1x1`
- `-> bridge 455 1/24 path cost 2000`
- `-> bridge 955 3/12 path cost 500`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

**bridge mode**
Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge path cost mode**
Selects a 32-bit or automatic path cost mode for the switch.

**bridge cist slot/port path cost**
Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

**bridge msti slot/port path cost**
Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

**bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost**
Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

**MIB Objects**

vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortPathCost
bridge cist slot/port path cost

Configures the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. This value is the contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops.

bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost

Syntax Definitions

slot/port
Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

logical_port
Link aggregate ID number (0–31).

path_cost
Path cost value (0 - 65535 for 16-bit, 0–200000000 for 32-bit).

Defaults
By default, the path cost is set to zero.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port path cost value for the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) or protocol is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified path cost value is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.

- Note that when the Spanning Tree protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values.

- Use the bridge path cost mode command to automatically select the path cost value based on the active Spanning Tree protocol (16-bit for STP and RSTP, 32-bit for MSTP) or to use a 32-bit path cost value regardless of which protocol is active.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

- If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the path_cost is set to zero, the following recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:
If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the `path_cost` is set to zero, the following IEEE 802.1D recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Speed</th>
<th>IEEE 802.1D Recommended Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 MB</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 MB</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 GB</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gbps</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the `path_cost` for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Speed</th>
<th>Aggregate Size (number of links)</th>
<th>Default Path Cost Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the path_cost for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used. Note that for Gigabit ports the aggregate size is not applicable in this case:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Speed</th>
<th>Aggregate Size (number of links)</th>
<th>Default Path Cost Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Mbps</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Mbps</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gbps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gbps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- `-> bridge mode flat`
- `-> bridge cist 4/1 path cost 19`
- `-> bridge cist 16 path cost 12000`

- `-> bridge mode 1x1`
- `-> bridge cist 5/10 path cost 19`
- `-> bridge cist 11 path cost 12000`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **bridge mode**: Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
- **bridge path cost mode**: Selects a 32-bit or automatic path cost mode for the switch.
- **bridge slot/port path cost**: Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.
- **bridge msti slot/port path cost**: Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.
- **bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost**: Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

MIB Objects

- **vStpInsPortTable**
  - **vStpInsPortNumber**
  - **vStpInsPortPathCost**
bridge msti slot/port path cost

Configures the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified flat mode Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI). This value is the contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops.

\[
\text{bridge mist } \text{msti_id \{slot/port | logical_port\} path cost \ path_cost}
\]

Syntax Definitions

- \text{msti_id} \quad \text{An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094).}
- \text{slot/port} \quad \text{Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).}
- \text{logical_port} \quad \text{Link aggregate ID number (0–31).}
- \text{path_cost} \quad \text{Path cost value (0 - 65535 for 16-bit, 0–200000000 for 32-bit).}

Defaults

By default, the path cost is set to zero.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified MSTI regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch. If MSTP is not the selected flat mode protocol, however, the path cost value for any MSTI is not configurable.

- Note that if zero is entered for the \text{msti_id} value, the specified path cost value is applied to the CIST instance. The flat mode CIST instance 0 is also known as MSTI 0.

- Note that when the Spanning Tree protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values.

- The path cost value configured with this command is only applied to the specified instance. As a result, a single port can have a different path cost for each instance. For example, in flat mode, port 1/24 can have a path cost of 20000 for MSTI 2 and a path cost of 200000 for MSTI 3.

- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified path cost value is not active for the specified MSTI until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

- When MSTP is the active protocol on the switch, only a 32-bit path cost value is used. Using a 16-bit path cost value is not an option.

- If zero is entered for the \text{path_cost} value, then the following recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:
If the *path_cost* value for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Speed</th>
<th>IEEE 802.1D Recommended Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 MB</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 MB</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 GB</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gbps</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Speed</th>
<th>Aggregate Size (number of links)</th>
<th>Default Path Cost Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- `-> bridge mode flat`
- `-> bridge msti 0 4/1 path cost 200000`
- `-> bridge msti 2 4/1 path cost 200000`

- `-> bridge mode 1x1`
- `-> bridge msti 0 1/24 path cost 200000`
- `-> bridge msti 2 1/24 path cost 200000`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**bridge mode**
Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge slot/port path cost**
Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.

**bridge cist slot/port path cost**
Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

**bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost**
Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortPathCost
**bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost**

Configures the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance. This value is the contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops.

```
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**: An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **slot/port**: Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **logical_port**: Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- **path_cost**: Path cost value (0 - 65535 for 16-bit, 0–200000000 for 32-bit).

**Defaults**

By default, the path cost is set to zero.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified path cost for the port is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.

- Note that when the Spanning Tree protocol is changed to/from MSTP, the bridge priority and port path cost values for the flat mode CIST instance are reset to their default values.

- Use the **bridge path cost mode** command to automatically select the path cost value based on the active Spanning Tree protocol (16-bit for STP and RSTP, 32-bit for MSTP) or to use a 32-bit path cost value regardless of which protocol is active.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

- If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the **path_cost** is set to zero, the following IEEE 892.1S recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:
If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the `path_cost` is set to zero, the following IEEE 802.1D recommended default path cost values based on link speed are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Speed</th>
<th>IEEE 802.1D Recommended Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 MB</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 MB</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 GB</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gbps</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a 32-bit path cost value is in use and the `path_cost` for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Speed</th>
<th>Aggregate Size (number of links)</th>
<th>Default Path Cost Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 MB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 GB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• If a 16-bit path cost value is in use and the *path_cost* for a link aggregate is set to zero, the following default values based on link speed and link aggregate size are used. Note that for Gigabit ports the aggregate size is not applicable in this case:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Speed</th>
<th>Aggregate Size (number of links)</th>
<th>Default Path Cost Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Mbps</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Mbps</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gbps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gbps</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- > bridge mode flat
- > bridge 1x1 200 4/1 path cost 4
- > bridge 1x1 300 16 path cost 200000
- > bridge mode 1x1
- > bridge 1x1 400 5/10 path cost 19
- > bridge 1x1 500 1/24 path cost 200000

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**bridge mode**  
Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

**bridge slot/port path cost**  
Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports that applies to the specified CIST or VLAN instance.

**bridge cist slot/port path cost**  
Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

**bridge msti slot/port path cost**  
Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree path cost value for a port or an aggregate of ports for an MSTI when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

**MIB Objects**

**vStpInsPortTable**

**vStpInsPortNumber**

**vStpInsPortPathCost**
bridge slot/port mode

Configures Manual mode (forwarding or blocking) or Dynamic mode to manage the state of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance. Dynamic mode defers the configuration of the port state to the Spanning Tree Protocol.

bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} mode {forwarding | blocking | dynamic}

Syntax Definitions

- **instance**: The CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **slot/port**: Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **logical_port**: Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- **forwarding**: Set port state to forwarding.
- **blocking**: Set port state to blocking.
- **dynamic**: Port state is determined by Spanning Tree Protocol.

Defaults

By default, the port Spanning Tree mode is set to dynamic.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running the 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the port Spanning Tree mode (**forwarding**, **blocking**, or **dynamic**) for the associated VLAN instance.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the **bridge cist slot/port mode** command instead.

- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the port Spanning Tree mode is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.

- When port state is manually set to forwarding or blocking, the port remains in that state until it is changed using this command.

- Ports manually configured to operate in a forwarding or blocking state do not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm.
**Examples**

- `-> bridge mode flat`
- `-> bridge 1 4/1 mode forwarding`

- `-> bridge mode 1x1`
- `-> bridge 200 4/1 mode dynamic`
- `-> bridge 300 1/24 mode forwarding`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge mode**
  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

- **bridge cist slot/port mode**
  Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode on a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

- **bridge 1x1 slot/port mode**
  Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode on a port or an aggregate of ports for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat mode.

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpInsPortTable`
- `vStpInsPortNumber`
- `vStpInsPortManualMode`
bridge cist slot/port mode

Configures Manual mode (forwarding or blocking) or Dynamic mode to manage the state of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance. Dynamic mode defers the management of the port state to the Spanning Tree algorithm.

```
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} mode {dynamic | blocking | forwarding}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **logical_port**: Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- **dynamic**: Port state is determined by Spanning Tree algorithm.
- **blocking**: Sets port state to blocking.
- **forwarding**: Sets port state to forwarding.

**Defaults**

By default, the port Spanning Tree mode is set to dynamic.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port Spanning Tree mode for the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified port mode is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
- Ports manually configured to operate in a forwarding or blocking state do not participate in the Spanning Tree algorithm.
- When port state is manually set to forwarding or blocking, the port remains in that state until it is changed using this command.

**Examples**

- `-> bridge mode flat`
- `-> bridge cist 4/1 mode forwarding`
- `-> bridge cist 10 mode blocking`
- `-> bridge mode 1x1`
- `-> bridge cist 2/2 mode blocking`
- `-> bridge cist 11 mode forwarding`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bridge mode</td>
<td>Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge slot/port mode</td>
<td>Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance or a VLAN instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge 1x1 slot/port mode</td>
<td>Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

- vStpInsPortTable
  - vStpInsPortNumber
  - vStpInsPortManualMode
bridge 1x1 slot/port mode

Configures Manual mode (forwarding or blocking) or Dynamic mode to manage the state of a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance. Dynamic mode defers the management of the port state to the Spanning Tree algorithm.

bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} mode {dynamic | blocking | forwarding}

Syntax Definitions

vid
An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

slot/port
Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

logical_port
Link aggregate ID number (0–31).

dynamic
Port state is determined by Spanning Tree algorithm.

blocking
Sets port state to blocking.

forwarding
Sets port state to forwarding.

Defaults

By default, the port Spanning Tree mode is set to dynamic.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified mode for the port is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

- Ports manually configured to operate in a forwarding or blocking state do not participate in the Spanning Tree algorithm.

- When port state is manually set to forwarding or blocking, the port remains in that state until it is changed using this command.
**Examples**

- `-> bridge mode flat`
- `-> bridge 1x1 255 4/1 mode forwarding`
- `-> bridge 1x1 355 1/24 mode dynamic`

- `-> bridge mode 1x1`
- `-> bridge 1x1 255 2/2 mode blocking`
- `-> bridge 1x1 355 3/12 mode forwarding`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge mode**
  
  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

- **bridge slot/port mode**
  
  Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance or for a VLAN instance.

- **bridge cist slot/port mode**
  
  Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree mode for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

**MIB Objects**

- **vStpInsPortTable**
  
  - **vStpInsPortNumber**
  
  - **vStpInsPortManualMode**
bridge slot/port connection

Configures the connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} connection {noptp | ptp | autoptp | edgeport}

Syntax Definitions

instance The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
slot/port Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
logical_port Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
noptp Defines port connection type as no point to point link.
ptp Defines port connection type as point to point link.
autoptp Specifies that switch software will automatically define connection type as point to point or no point to point.
edgeport This parameter is currently not supported. Use the bridge cist slot/port admin-edge or bridge cist slot/port auto-edge command to configure edge port status.

Defaults

By default the link connection type is set to auto point to point.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running the 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode implies a VLAN ID and configures the port connection type for the associated VLAN instance.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP or RSTP is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the bridge cist slot/port connection command instead.

- Note that for Multiple Spanning Tree Instances (MSTI), the port connection type is inherited from the CIST instance and is not a configurable parameter.

- A port is considered connected to a point to point LAN segment if the port belongs to a link aggregate of ports or if autonegotiation determines if the port should run in full duplex mode or if full duplex mode was administratively set. Otherwise, the port is considered connected to a no point to point LAN segment.
• Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port’s connection type is defined as a point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.

Examples
- `bridge mode flat`
- `bridge 1 1/24 connection noptp`
- `bridge mode 1x1`
- `bridge 200 8/2 connection ptp`
- `bridge 300 10 connection autoptp`

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands
`bridge mode` Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

`bridge cist slot/port connection` Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

`bridge 1x1 slot/port connection` Explicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

`bridge cist slot/port admin-edge` Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.

`bridge cist slot/port auto-edge` Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.

MIB Objects
`vStpInsPortTable`
  `vStpInsPortNumber`
  `vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType`
  `vStpInsPortOperConnectionType`
bridge cist slot/port connection

Configures the connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST).

bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} connection {noptp | ptp | autoptp | edgeport}

Syntax Definitions

slot/port Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

logical_port Link aggregate ID number (0–31).

noptp Defines port connection type as no point to point link.

ptp Defines port connection type as point to point link.

autoptp Specifies that switch software will automatically define connection type as point to point or no point to point.

tceipt This parameter is currently not supported. Use the bridge cist slot/port admin-edge or bridge cist slot/port auto-edge command to configure edge port status.

Defaults

By default, the link connection type is set to auto point to point.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port connection type for the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

• If the switch is running in 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified port connection type is not active for the CIST instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the flat mode.

• Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

• A port is considered connected to a point to point LAN segment if the port belongs to a link aggregate of ports or if autonegotiation determines the port should run in full duplex mode or if full duplex mode was administratively set. Otherwise, the port is considered connected to a no point to point LAN segment.

• Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port’s connection type is defined as a point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.
**Examples**

- `bridge mode flat`
- `bridge cist 7/24 connection noptp`
- `bridge mode 1x1`
- `bridge cist 2/2 connection noptp`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `bridge mode`: Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
- `bridge slot/port connection`: Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance or for a VLAN instance.
- `bridge cist slot/port admin-edge`: Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.
- `bridge cist slot/port auto-edge`: Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpInsPortTable`:
  - `vStpInsPortNumber`
  - `vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType`
  - `vStpInsPortOperConnectionType`
bridge 1x1 slot/port connection

Configures the connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**bridge 1x1 vid \{slot/port | logical_port\} connection \{noptp | ptp | autoptp | edgeport\}**

**Syntax Definitions**

**vid**
An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

**slot/port**
Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

**logical_port**
Link aggregate ID number (0–31).

**noptp**
Defines port connection type as no point to point link.

**ptp**
Defines port connection type as point to point link.

**autoptp**
Specifies that switch software will automatically define connection type as point to point or no point to point and whether or not the port is an edge port.

**edgeport**
This parameter is currently not supported. Use the bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge or bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge command to configure edge port status.

**Defaults**
By default, the link connection type is set to auto point to point.

**Platforms Supported**
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified connection type for the port is not active for the specified VLAN instance until the operating mode for the switch is changed to the 1x1 mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

- A port is considered connected to a point to point LAN segment if the port belongs to a link aggregate of ports or if autonegotiation determines the port should run in full duplex mode or if full duplex mode was administratively set. Otherwise, the port is considered connected to a no point to point LAN segment.

- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port’s connection type is defined as a point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.
Examples

- `bridge mode flat`
- `bridge 1x1 255 7/24 connection noptp`

- `bridge mode 1x1`
- `bridge 1x1 200 2/2 connection noptp`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `bridge mode` Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch
- `bridge slot/port connection` Implicit command for configuring the Spanning Tree connection type for a port or an aggregate of ports for the CIST instance or for a VLAN instance.
- `bridge cist slot/port admin-edge` Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.
- `bridge cist slot/port auto-edge` Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.

MIB Objects

- `vStpInsPortTable`
  - `vStpInsPortNumber`
  - `vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType`
  - `vStpInsPortOperConnectionType`
bridge cist slot/port admin-edge

Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST).

```
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} admin-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
```

Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**: Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **logical_port**: Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- **on**: Turns on the administrative edge port status for the specified port-CIST instance.
- **off**: Turns off the administrative edge port status for the specified port-CIST instance.
- **enable**: Enables the administrative edge port status for the specified port-CIST instance.
- **disable**: Disables the administrative edge port status for the specified port-CIST instance.

Defaults

By default, the administrative edge port status is disabled (off).

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the port connection type for the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in the 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified edge port status is not active for the CIST instance until the switch is configured to run in the flat Spanning Tree mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

- The administrative edge port status is used to determine if a port is an edge or non-edge port when automatic edge port configuration (auto-edge) is disabled for the port. However, if auto-edge is enabled for the port, then the administrative status is overridden.

- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port’s connection type is defined as a point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.
- Configure ports that will connect to a host (PC, workstation, server, etc.) as edge ports to avoid unnecessary topology changes when these ports go active. This will also prevent the flushing of learned MAC addresses on these ports if a topology change occurs as a result of another non-edge port going active. If an edge port receives a BPDU, it will operationally revert back to a no point to point connection type.

**Examples**

- `-> bridge mode flat`
- `-> bridge cist 15 admin-edge on`
- `-> bridge cist 8/23 admin-edge disable`
- `-> bridge mode 1x1`
- `-> bridge cist 2/2 admin-edge enable`
- `-> bridge cist 8/23 admin-edge off`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge mode**  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch
- **bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge**  Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for a specific VLAN instance.
- **bridge cist slot/port auto-edge**  Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.
- **bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge**  Configures whether or not Spanning Tree determines the operational edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**MIB Objects**

- **vStpInsPortTable**
  
  - **vStpInsPortNumber**
  - **vStpInsPortAdminEdge**
**bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge**

Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

```
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} admin-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>vid</em></td>
<td>An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>slot/port</em></td>
<td>Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>logical_port</em></td>
<td>Link aggregate ID number (0–31).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>on</em></td>
<td>Turns on the administrative edge port status for the specified port-VLAN instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>off</em></td>
<td>Turns off the administrative edge port status for the specified port-VLAN instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>enable</em></td>
<td>Enables the administrative edge port status for the specified port-VLAN instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>disable</em></td>
<td>Disables the administrative edge port status for the specified port-VLAN instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

By default, the administrative edge port status is disabled (off).

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified edge port status for the port is not active for the VLAN instance until the switch is configured to run in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

- The administrative edge port status is used to determine if a port is an edge or non-edge port when automatic edge port configuration (*auto-edge*) is disabled for the port. However, if *auto-edge* is enabled for the port, then the administrative status is overridden.

- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port’s connection type is defined as point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.
Configure ports that will connect to a host (PC, workstation, server, etc.) as edge ports to avoid unnecessary topology changes when these ports go active. This will also prevent the flushing of learned MAC addresses on these ports if a topology change occurs as a result of another non-edge port going active. If an edge port receives a BPDU, it will operationally revert back to a no point to point connection type.

**Examples**

- `-> bridge mode flat`
- `-> bridge 1x1 4 15 admin-edge on`
- `-> bridge 1x1 255 8/23 admin-edge disable`

- `-> bridge mode 1x1`
- `-> bridge 1x1 3 2/2 admin-edge enable`
- `-> bridge 1x1 255 10 admin-edge off`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `bridge mode` Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch
- `bridge cist slot/port admin-edge` Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.
- `bridge cist slot/port auto-edge` Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.
- `bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge` Configures whether or not Spanning Tree determines the operational edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpInsPortTable`
  - `vStpInsPortNumber`
  - `vStpInsPortAdminEdge`
**bridge cist slot/port auto-edge**

Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge port status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST).

```
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} auto-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **logical_port**: Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- **on**: Spanning Tree automatically determines edge port status.
- **off**: Spanning Tree does not automatically determine edge port status.
- **enable**: Spanning Tree automatically determines edge port status.
- **disable**: Spanning Tree does not automatically determine edge port status.

**Defaults**

By default, automatic edge port status configuration is enabled (on).

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in the 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified edge port status for the port is not active for the CIST instance until the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

- The administrative edge port status is used to determine if a port is an edge or non-edge port when automatic edge port configuration (**auto-edge**) is disabled for the port. However, if **auto-edge** is enabled for the port, then the administrative status is overridden.

- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port’s connection type is defined as point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.

- Configure ports that will connect to a host (PC, workstation, server, etc.) as edge ports to avoid unnecessary topology changes when these ports go active. This will also prevent the flushing of learned MAC addresses on these ports if a topology change occurs as a result of another non-edge port going active. If an edge port receives a BPDU, it will operationally revert back to a no point to point connection type.
Examples

- `bridge mode flat`
- `bridge cist 15 auto-edge on`
- `bridge cist 8/23 auto-edge disable`

- `bridge mode 1x1`
- `bridge cist 2/2 auto-edge enable`
- `bridge cist 10 auto-edge off`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `bridge mode` Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch
- `bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge` Configures whether or not Spanning Tree determines the operational edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
- `bridge cist slot/port admin-edge` Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.
- `bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge` Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for a specific VLAN instance.

MIB Objects

- `vStpInsPortTable`
- `vStpInsPortNumber`
- `vStpInsPortAutoEdge`
**bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge**

Configures whether or not Spanning Tree determines the operational edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

```
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} auto-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **vid**
  
  An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

- **slot/port**
  
  Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **logical_port**
  
  Link aggregate ID number (0–31).

- **on**
  
  Spanning Tree automatically determines edge port status.

- **off**
  
  Spanning Tree does not automatically determine edge port status.

- **enable**
  
  Spanning Tree automatically determines edge port status.

- **disable**
  
  Spanning Tree does not automatically determine edge port status.

### Defaults

By default, automatic edge port status configuration is enabled (on).

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified edge port status for the port is not active for the VLAN instance until the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.

- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

- The administrative edge port status is used to determine if a port is an edge or non-edge port when automatic edge port configuration (**auto-edge**) is disabled for the port. However, if **auto-edge** is enabled for the port, then the administrative status is overridden.

- Rapid transition of a designated port to forwarding can only occur if the port’s connection type is defined as point to point or an edge port. Rapid transition of an alternate port role to a root port role is not affected by the port connection type definition.

- Configure ports that will connect to a host (PC, workstation, server, etc.) as edge ports to avoid unnecessary topology changes when these ports go active. This will also prevent the flushing of learned MAC addresses on these ports if a topology change occurs as a result of another non-edge port going active. If an edge port receives a BPDU, it will operationally revert back to a no point to point connection type.
**Examples**

- `-> bridge mode flat`
- `-> bridge 1x1 3 15 auto-edge on`
- `-> bridge 1x1 255 8/23 auto-edge disable`

- `-> bridge mode 1x1`
- `-> bridge 1x1 4 2/2 auto-edge enable`
- `-> bridge 1x1 255 10 auto-edge off`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `bridge mode` Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
- `bridge cist slot/port auto-edge` Configures whether or not Spanning Tree automatically determines the operational edge status of a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.
- `bridge cist slot/port admin-edge` Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or aggregate of ports for the CIST instance.
- `bridge 1x1 slot/port admin-edge` Configures the administrative edge port status for a port or an aggregate of ports for a specific VLAN instance.

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpInsPortTable`  
  - `vStpInsPortNumber`  
  - `vStpInsPortAutoEdge`
**bridge cist slot/port restricted-role**

Configures whether or not to prevent a port (or an aggregate of ports) from becoming the root port. When this parameter is enabled, the port will not become the root even if the port is the most likely candidate for the root. Once another port is selected as the root port, the restricted port becomes the Alternate Port.

```
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} {restricted-role | root-guard} {on | off | enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**: Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **logical_port**: Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- **root-guard**: Optional command syntax. Enter `root-guard` instead of `restricted-role`; both parameters specify the same functionality for this command.
- **on**: Turns on (enables) the restricted role status for the specified port.
- **off**: Turns off (disables) the restricted role status for the specified port.
- **enable**: Enables the restricted role status for the specified port.
- **disable**: Disables the restricted role status for the specified port.

### Defaults

By default, the port is not restricted from becoming the root port.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- When running in flat mode, this is a per-port setting and is applicable to any CIST or MSTI instances configured on that port.
- Note that preventing an eligible root port from becoming the root may impact connectivity within the network.
- Network administrators exclude certain ports from becoming the root to prevent bridges external to the core region of the network from influencing the Spanning Tree topology.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
**Examples**

- `bridge mode flat`
- `bridge cist 15 restricted-role on`
- `bridge cist 8/23 root-guard disable`

- `bridge mode 1x1`
- `bridge cist 2/2 root-guard enable`
- `bridge cist 10 restricted-role off`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `bridge mode` Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.
- `bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role` Configures the restricted role status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpInsPortTable`
  - `vStpInsPortNumber`
  - `vStpInsPortRestrictedRole`
bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role

Configures whether or not to prevent a port (or an aggregate of ports) for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance from becoming the root port. When this parameter is enabled, the port will not become the root even if the port is the most likely candidate for the root. Once another port is selected as the root port, the restricted port becomes the Alternate Port.

\[
\text{bridge 1x1 vid \{slot/port | logical_port\} \{restricted-role | root-guard\} \{on | off | enable | disable\}}
\]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot/port</td>
<td>Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logical_port</td>
<td>Link aggregate ID number (0–31).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root-guard</td>
<td>Optional command syntax. Enter root-guard instead of restricted-role; both parameters specify the same functionality for this command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Turns on (enables) the restricted role status for the specified port-VLAN instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Turns off (disables) the restricted role status for the specified port-VLAN instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the restricted role status for the specified port-VLAN instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the restricted role status for the specified port-VLAN instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, the port is not restricted from becoming the root port.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Note that preventing an eligible port from becoming the root may impact connectivity within the network.
- Network administrators exclude certain ports from becoming the root to prevent bridges external to the core region of the network from influencing the Spanning Tree topology.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the restricted status of the port is not active for the VLAN instance until the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
Examples

-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 3 15 restricted-role on
-> bridge 1x1 255 8/23 root-guard disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 4 2/2 root-guard enable
-> bridge 1x1 255 10 restricted-role off

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

bridge mode
Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

bridge cist slot/port restricted-role
Configures the restricted role status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode CIST instance.

MIB Objects

vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortRestrictedRole
bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn

Configures the restricted TCN status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST). When this parameter is enabled, the port will not propagate topology changes and notifications to/from other ports.

bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} restricted-tcn {on | off | enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slot/port</th>
<th>Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logical_port</td>
<td>Link aggregate ID number (0–31).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>Turns on (enables) the restricted TCN status for the specified port-CIST instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Turns off (disables) the restricted TCN status for the specified port-CIST instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the restricted TCN status for the specified port-CIST instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the restricted TCN status for the specified port-CIST instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, the restricted TCN status for the port is disabled.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Enabling the restricted TCN status is used by network administrators to prevent bridges external to the core region of the network from causing unnecessary MAC address flushing in that region.
- Note that enabling the restricted TCN status for a port may impact Spanning Tree connectivity.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified restricted TCN status for the port is not active for the CIST instance until the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
**Examples**

-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge cist 15 restricted-tcn on
-> bridge cist 8/23 restricted-tcn disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge cist 2/2 restricted-tcn enable
-> bridge cist 10 restricted-tcn off

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge mode**
  Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

- **bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn**
  Configures the restricted TCN status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**MIB Objects**

- **vStpInsPortTable**
  - **vStpInsPortNumber**
  - **vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn**
bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn

Configures the restricted TCN status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the specified 1x1 mode VLAN instance. When this parameter is enabled, the port will not propagate topology changes and notifications to/from other ports.

**Syntax**

```
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} restricted-tcn {on | off | enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**: An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **slot/port**: Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **logical_port**: Link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- **on**: Turns on (enables) the restricted TCN status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
- **off**: Turns off (disables) the restricted TCN status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
- **enable**: Enables the restricted TCN status for the specified port-VLAN instance.
- **disable**: Disables the restricted TCN status for the specified port-VLAN instance.

**Defaults**

By default, the restricted TCN is set to disable.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enabling the restricted TCN status is used by network administrators to prevent bridges external to the core region of the network from causing unnecessary MAC address flushing in that region.
- Note that enabling the restricted TCN status for a port may impact Spanning Tree connectivity.
- This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.
- If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified restricted TCN status for the port is not active for the VLAN instance until the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.
Examples
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge 1x1 2 15 restricted-tcn on
-> bridge 1x1 255 8/23 restricted-tcn disable

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> bridge 1x1 5 2/2 restricted-tcn enable
-> bridge 1x1 255 10 restricted-tcn off

Release History
Release 6.1.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands
bridge mode
Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn
Configures the restricted TCN status for a port or an aggregate of ports for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST).

MIB Objects
vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn
bridge cist txholdcount

This command is used to rate limit the transmission of BPDU through a given port for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.

bridge cist txholdcount value

Syntax Definitions

value A numeric value (1–10) that controls the transmission of BPDU through the port.

Defaults

By default, the txholdcount value is set to 3.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the CIST instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

• If the switch is running in the 1x1 mode when this command is used, the specified txholdcount status for the port is not active for the CIST instance until the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.

• Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

Examples

-> bridge cist txholdcount 3

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

bridge mode
bridge 1x1 txholdcount

Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch. Explicit command used to rate limit the transmission of BPDU for the specified VLAN instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsTable
vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount
bridge 1x1 txholdcount

This command is used to rate limit the transmission of BPDU through a given port for the 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

bridge 1x1 vid txholdcount {value}

Syntax Definitions

value A numeric value (1–10) that controls the transmission of BPDU through the port.

Defaults

By default, the txholdcount value is set to 3.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• This command is an explicit Spanning Tree command that only applies to the specified VLAN instance regardless of which operating mode (flat or 1x1) is active on the switch.

• If the switch is running in the flat mode when this command is used, the specified txholdcount status for the port is not active for the VLAN instance until the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.

• Note that when a configuration snapshot is taken of the switch, all Spanning Tree commands are saved in their explicit format.

Examples

-> bridge 1x1 3 txholdcount 3

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

bridge mode 
Selects the Spanning Tree operating mode (flat or 1x1) for the switch.

bridge cist txholdcount 
Explicit command used to rate limit the transmission of BPDU for the CIST instance when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsTable
vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount
**bridge rrstp**

Enables or disables RRSTP on a switch.

```
bridge rrstp
no bridge rrstp
```

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

By default, RRSTP is disabled on the switch.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of this command to disable RRSTP on the switch.

**Examples**

```
-> bridge rrstp
-> no bridge rrstp
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `bridge rrstp ring` Creates a RRSTP ring comprising of two ports.
- `show bridge rrstp configuration` Displays the current RRSTP status for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpInfo`
  - `VStpRrstpGlobalState`
**bridge rrstp ring**

Creates a RRSTP ring comprising of two ports.

```
bridge rrstp ring ring_id port1 {slot/port | linkagg agg_num} port2 {slot/port | linkagg agg_num} vlan-tag vlan_id [status {enable | disable}]
```

```
no bridge rrstp ring [ring_id]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ring_id**: A numeric value (1–128) that identifies the RRSTP ring.
- **slot/port**: The slot number of the module and the physical port number on that module (For example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **agg_num**: The number corresponding to the static aggregate group. Must be a unique integer in the range 0–31.
- **vlan_id**: VLAN identifier with which ring ports should be 802.1q tagged before ring creation.
- **enable**: Enables the RRSTP ring.
- **disable**: Disables the RRSTP ring.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Defaults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a specific RRSTP ring.
- This command is used to create a ring or modify ports in an existing ring or modify the ring status.
- The ring ports must be 802.1q tagged with the VLAN before using this command.
- Note that there can be no alternate connections for the same instance between any two switches within an RRSTP ring topology.
- If RRSTP ring consists of NNI ports then they must be tagged with SVLAN (VLAN stacking) and not with standard VLAN before ring creation. For tagged RRSTP frame generation same SVLAN must be specified as ring vlan-tag. Also RRSTP ring ports must be of same type i.e. either both ring ports should be NNI ports or both should be conventional ports.
- RRSTP ring cannot be created on UNI ports.
**Examples**

-> bridge rrstp ring 1 port1 1/1 port2 1/3 vlan-tag 10 status enable
-> no bridge rrstp ring 1

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge rrstp**
  Enables RRSTP on a switch.

- **show bridge rrstp ring**
  Displays information for all the rings or a specific ring present in the system.

**MIB Objects**

- **vStpRrstpRingConfigTable**
- **vStpRrstpRingId**
- **vStpRrstpRingPort1**
- **vStpRrstpRingPort2**
- **vStpRrstpRingVlanTag**
- **vStpRrstpRingState**
- **vStpRrstpRingRowStatus**
**bridge rrstp ring vlan-tag**

Modifies the unique vlan-tag associated with the ring. The previous ring vlan-tag will be over-written.

`bridge rrstp ring ring_id vlan-tag vid`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ring_id**: A numeric value (1–128) that identifies the RRSTP ring.
- **vid**: The VLAN identification number of preconfigured VLAN with which ring ports are 802.1q tagged. The RRSTP ring frames shall be 802.1q tagged with this VLAN.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The RRSTP ring can have only one VLAN tag associated with it.
- Untagged RRSTP frames shall be generated if the specified `vlan-tag` is the default VLAN of the ports.
- The ring ports must be 802.1q tagged with the new `vlan-tag` before modifying the ring `vlan-tag`.
- RRSTP frames has 802.1q priority similar to STP BPDUs. In order to retain this priority, use the `qos trust ports` command.

**Examples**

- `-> bridge rrstp ring 1 vlan-tag 10`
- `-> bridge rrstp ring 5 vlan-tag 20`
- `-> bridge rrstp ring 11 vlan-tag 11`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `bridge rrstp ring` Creates a RRSTP ring comprising of two ports.
- `show bridge rrstp ring` Displays information for all the rings or a specific ring present in the system.
MIB Objects

vStpRrstpRingConfigTable
vStpRrstpRingId
vStpRrstpRingVlanTag
**bridge rrstp ring status**

Modifies the RRSTP status of an existing ring.

`bridge rrstp ring ring_id status {enable | disable}`

---

### Syntax Definitions

- **ring_id**: A numeric value (1–128) that identifies the RRSTP ring.
- **enable**: Enables the RRSTP ring.
- **disable**: Disables the RRSTP ring.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Defaults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

The RRSTP status can also be modified by using `bridge rrstp ring` command.

### Examples

```
-> bridge rrstp ring 1 status enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **`bridge rrstp ring`**: Creates a RRSTP ring comprising of two ports.
- **`show bridge rrstp ring`**: Displays information for all the rings or a specific ring present in the system.

### MIB Objects

- `vStpRrstpRingConfigTable`
  - `vStpRrstpRingId`
  - `vStpRrstpRingState`
  - `vStpRrstpRingRowStatus`
show spantree

Displays Spanning Tree bridge information for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**show spantree** [instance]

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*instance* The flat mode CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>all instances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If an instance number is *not* specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree status, protocol, and priority values for all instances.

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running the 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode implies a VLAN ID and displays Spanning Tree bridge information for the associated VLAN instance.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the `show spantree cist` or `show spantree msti` commands instead.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge protocol rstp
-> show spantree

  Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
  Bridge STP Status Protocol Priority(Prio:SysID)
  -------------------------------

       1     ON      RSTP  32768 (0x8000:0x0000)
```
-> show spantree 1

Spanning Tree Parameters
- Spanning Tree Status : ON,
- Protocol : IEEE Rapid STP,
- mode : FLAT (Single STP),
- Priority : 32768 (0x8000),
- Bridge ID : 8000-00:d0:95:57:3a:9e,
- Designated Root : 8000-00:00:e8:00:00:00,
- Cost to Root Bridge : 71,
- Root Port : Slot 1 Interface 1,
- Next Best Root Cost : 0,
- Next Best Root Port : None,
- Tx Hold Count : 6,
- Topology Changes : 8,
- Topology age : 00:00:02,

Current Parameters (seconds)
- Max Age = 20,
- Forward Delay = 15,
- Hello Time = 2

Parameters system uses when attempting to become root
- System Max Age = 20,
- System Forward Delay = 15,
- System Hello Time = 2

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode</th>
<th>The Spanning Tree path cost mode for the switch (32 BIT or AUTO). Configured through the bridge path cost mode command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>The CIST instance, referred to as bridge 1 when either STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol in the flat mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree Status</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree state for the CIST instance (ON or OFF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree protocol applied to the instance (STP or RSTP). Configured through the bridge protocol command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch (1x1 or flat). Configured through the bridge mode command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the bridge priority command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge ID</td>
<td>The bridge identifier for this Spanning Tree instance. Consists of the bridge priority value (in hex) concatenated with the dedicated bridge MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated Root</td>
<td>The bridge identifier for the root of the Spanning Tree for this instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to Root Bridge</td>
<td>The cost of the path to the root for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Port</td>
<td>The port that offers the lowest cost path from this bridge to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Best Root Cost</td>
<td>The cost of the next best root port for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Best Root Port</td>
<td>The port that offers the next best (second lowest) cost path to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Hold Count</td>
<td>The count to limit the transmission of BPDU through the port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Distributed Spanning Tree Commands

### show spantree

#### Output Definitions (Continued)

| 
| **Topology Changes** |
| The number of topology changes detected by this Spanning Tree instance since the management entity was last reset or initialized. |

| 
| **Topology age** |
| The amount of time (in hundredths of seconds) since the last topology change was detected by this Spanning Tree instance (hh:mm:ss or dd days and hh:mm:ss). |

| 
| **Max Age** |
| The amount of time (in seconds) that Spanning Tree Protocol information is retained before it is discarded. Configured through the bridge max age command. |

| 
| **Forward Delay** |
| The amount of time (in seconds) that a port will remain in the Listening state and then the Learning state until it reaches the forwarding state. This is also the amount of time used to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database when a topology change occurs. Configured through the bridge forward delay command. |

| 
| **Hello Time** |
| The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration BPDUs on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root. Configured through the bridge hello time command. |

| 
| **System Max Age** |
| The Max Age value for the root bridge. |

| 
| **System Forward Delay** |
| The Forward Delay value for the root bridge. |

| 
| **System Hello Time** |
| The Hello Time value for the root bridge. |

---

```
- > bridge mode flat
- > bridge protocol mstp
- > show spantree

Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
Msti STP Status Protocol Priority (Prio:SysID)

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>MSTP</td>
<td>32768 (0x8000:0x0000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>MSTP</td>
<td>32770 (0x8000:0x0002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>MSTP</td>
<td>32771 (0x8000:0x0003)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### Output Definitions

| 
| **Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode** |
| The Spanning Tree path cost mode for the switch (32 BIT or AUTO). Configured through the bridge path cost mode command. |

| 
| **Msti** |
| The Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) instance number. Configured through the bridge msti command. Note that MSTI 0 also represents the CIST instance that is always present on the switch. |

| 
| **Spanning Tree Status** |
| The Spanning Tree state for the MSTI (ON or OFF). |

| 
| **Protocol** |
| The Spanning Tree protocol applied to this instance. Configured through the bridge protocol command. |

| 
| **Priority** |
| The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the bridge priority command. |
show spantree

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> show spantree

Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
Spanning Tree PVST+ Mode : Enable
Vlan STP Status Protocol Priority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>32768 (0x8000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>32768 (0x8000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>32768 (0x8000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>32768 (0x8000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>32768 (0x8000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>32768 (0x8000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>32768 (0x8000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show spantree 2

Spanning Tree Parameters for Vlan 2
Spanning Tree Status : ON,
Protocol : IEEE STP,
mode : PVST+ (1 STP per Vlan),
Priority : 32768 (0x8000),
Bridge ID : 8000-00:d0:95:6a:f4:58,
Designated Root : 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00,
Cost to Root Bridge : 0,
Root Port : Slot 1 Interface 1,
Next Best Root Cost : 0,
Next Best Root Port : Slot 1 Interface 1,
Tx Hold Count : 6,
Topology Changes : 0,
Topology age : 00:00:00,

Current Parameters (seconds)
Max Age = 20,
Forward Delay = 15,
Hello Time = 2

Parameters system uses when attempting to become root
System Max Age = 20,
System Forward Delay = 15,
System Hello Time = 2

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree path cost mode for the switch (32 BIT or AUTO) Configured through the bridge path cost mode command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree PVST+ Mode</td>
<td>Indicates whether the PVST + status is enabled or disabled. Configured through the bridge mode 1x1 pvst+ command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlan</td>
<td>The VLAN ID associated with the VLAN Spanning Tree instance. Configured through the vlan commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STP Status</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree state for the instance (ON or OFF). Configured through the vlan stp command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree protocol applied to this instance (STP or RSTP). Configured through the bridge protocol command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch (PVST+, 1x1 or flat). Configured through bridge mode 1x1 pvst+ or bridge mode command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Priority
The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the `bridge priority` command.

### Bridge ID
The bridge identifier for this Spanning Tree instance. Consists of the bridge priority value (in hex) concatenated with the dedicated bridge MAC address.

### Designated Root
The bridge identifier for the root of the Spanning Tree for this instance.

### Cost to Root Bridge
The cost of the path to the root for this Spanning Tree instance.

### Root Port
The port that offers the lowest cost path from this bridge to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.

### Next Best Root Cost
The cost of the next best root port for this Spanning Tree instance.

### Next Best Root Port
The port that offers the next best (second lowest) cost path to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.

### Tx Hold Count
The count to limit the transmission of BPDU through the port.

### Topology Changes
The number of topology changes detected by this Spanning Tree instance since the management entity was last reset or initialized.

### Topology age
The amount of time (in hundredths of seconds) since the last topology change was detected by this Spanning Tree instance (hh:mm:ss or dd days and hh:mm:ss).

### Max Age
The amount of time (in seconds) that Spanning Tree Protocol information is retained before it is discarded. Configured through the `bridge max age` command.

### Forward Delay
The amount of time (in seconds) that a port will remain in the Listening state and then the Learning state until it reaches the forwarding state. This is also the amount of time used to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database when a topology change occurs. Configured through the `bridge forward delay` command.

### Hello Time
The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration BPDUs on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root. Configured through the `bridge hello time` command.

### System Max Age
The Max Age value for the root bridge.

### System Forward Delay
The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.

### System Hello Time
The Hello Time value for the root bridge.

## Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show spantree cist**  
Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the CIST instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.

**show spantree msti**  
Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for an MSTI regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.

**show spantree 1x1**  
Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for a VLAN instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.

MIB Objects

vStpInsTable
  vStpInsNumber
  vStpInsProtocolSpecification
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsPriority
  vStpInsBridgeAddress
  vStpInsDesignatedRoot
  vStpInsRootCost
  vStpInsRootPortNumber
  vStpInsNextBestRootCost
  vStpInsNextBestRootPortNumber
  vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount
  vStpInsTopChanges
  vStpInsTimeSinceTopologyChange
  vStpInsMaxAge
  vStpInsForwardDelay
  vStpInsHelloTime
**show spantree cist**

Displays the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.

**show spantree cist**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guideline**

This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree bridge information for the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch. Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the 1x1 mode, as the CIST is not active in this mode. See second example below.

**Examples**

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> show spantree cist
Spanning Tree Parameters for Cist
  Spanning Tree Status : ON,
  Protocol : IEEE Multiple STP,
  mode : FLAT (Single STP),
  Priority : 32768 (0x8000),
  Bridge ID : 8000-00:d0:95:6a:f4:58,
  CST Designated Root : 0001-00:d0:95:6a:79:50,
  Cost to CST Root : 19,
  Next CST Best Cost : 0,
  Designated Root : 8000-00:d0:95:6a:f4:58,
  Cost to Root Bridge : 0,
  Root Port : Slot 1 Interface 12,
  Next Best Root Cost : 0,
  Next Best Root Port : None,
  Tx Hold Count : 6,
  Topology Changes : 7,
  Topology age : 00:00:07,
  Current Parameters (seconds)
    Max Age = 20,
    Forward Delay = 15,
    Hello Time = 2
  Parameters system uses when attempting to become root
    System Max Age = 20,
    System Forward Delay = 15,
    System Hello Time = 2
```
show spantree cist

Per Vlan Spanning Tree is enforced !! (1x1 mode)

INACTIVE Spanning Tree Parameters for Cist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree Status</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>IEEE Multiple STP,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>32768 (0x8000),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Max Age (seconds)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Forward Delay (seconds)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Hello Time (seconds)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STP Status</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree state for the instance (on or off).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree protocol applied to the CIST (STP, RSTP, or MSTP). Configured through the bridge protocol command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch (1x1 or flat). Configured through the bridge mode command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the bridge priority command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge ID</td>
<td>The bridge identifier for this Spanning Tree instance. Consists of the bridge priority value (in hex) concatenated with the dedicated bridge MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST Designated Root</td>
<td>The bridge identifier for the root of the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to CST Root</td>
<td>The cost of the path to the root of the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next CST Best Cost</td>
<td>The cost of the next best root port for the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated Root</td>
<td>The bridge identifier for the root of the Spanning Tree for this instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to Root Bridge</td>
<td>The cost of the path to the root for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Port</td>
<td>The port that offers the lowest cost path from this bridge to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Best Root Cost</td>
<td>The cost of the next best root port for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Best Root Port</td>
<td>The port that offers the next best (second lowest) cost path to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Hold Count</td>
<td>The count to limit the transmission of BPDU through the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology Changes</td>
<td>The number of topology changes detected by this Spanning Tree instance since the management entity was last reset or initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology age</td>
<td>The amount of time (in hundredths of seconds) since the last topology change was detected by this Spanning Tree instance (hh:mm:ss or dd days and hh:mm:ss).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Age</td>
<td>The amount of time (in seconds) that Spanning Tree Protocol information is retained before it is discarded. Configured through the bridge max age command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output Definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forward Delay</strong></td>
<td>The amount of time (in seconds) that a port will remain in the Listening state and then the Learning state until it reaches the forwarding state. This is also the amount of time used to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database when a topology change occurs. Configured through the <code>bridge forward delay</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hello Time</strong></td>
<td>The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration BPDUs on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root. Configured through the <code>bridge hello time</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>System Max Age</strong></td>
<td>The Max Age value for the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>System Forward Delay</strong></td>
<td>The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **show spantree** implicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
- **show spantree msti** explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for an MSTI regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
- **show spantree 1x1** explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for a VLAN instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

vStpInsTable
  vStpInsNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsProtocolSpecification
  vStpInsPriority
  vStpInsBridgeAddress
  vStpInsTimeSinceTopologyChange
  vStpInsTopChanges
  vStpInsDesignatedRoot
  vStpInsRootCost
  vStpInsRootPortNumber
  vStpInsNextBestRootCost
  vStpInsNextBestRootPortNumber
  vStpInsMaxAge
  vStpInsHelloTime
  vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount
  vStpInsForwardDelay
  vStpInsBridgeMaxAge
  vStpInsBridgeHelloTime
  vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay
  vStpInsCistRegionalRootId
  vStpInsCistPathCost
show spantree msti

Displays Spanning Tree bridge information for a Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI).

```
show spantree msti [msti_id]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **msti_id**: An existing MSTI ID number (0-4094).

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>all MSTIs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If an **msti_id** number is not specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree status, protocol, and priority values for all MSTIs.
- This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree bridge information for an MSTI regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
- Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the 1x1 mode, as MSTIs are not active in this mode. In addition, this command will fail if MSTP is not the selected flat mode protocol.
- Note that MSTI 0 also represents the CIST instance that is always present on the switch. To view the CIST instance using this command, specify zero (0) for the **msti_id** number.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge protocol mstp
-> show spantree msti

Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
Msti STP Status Protocol Priority (Prio:SysID)     
---+----------+--------+---------------------
 0  ON    MSTP   32768 (0x8000:0x0000) 
 2  ON    MSTP   32770 (0x8000:0x0002) 
 3  ON    MSTP   32771 (0x8000:0x0003) 

-> show spantree msti 0

Spanning Tree Parameters for Cist
 Spanning Tree Status : ON,
 Protocol : IEEE Multiple STP,
 mode : FLAT (Single STP),
 Priority : 32768 (0x8000),
 Bridge ID : 8000-00:d0:95:6b:08:40,
```
CST Designated Root : 0001-00:10:b5:58:9d:39,
Cost to CST Root : 39,
Next CST Best Cost : 0,
Designated Root : 8000-00:d0:95:6b:08:40,
Cost to Root Bridge : 0,
Root Port : Slot 9 Interface 2,
Next Best Root Cost : 0,
Next Best Root Port : None,
TxHoldCount : 6,
Topology Changes : 1,
Topology age : 0:30:46

Current Parameters (seconds)
Max Age = 6,
Forward Delay = 4,
Hello Time = 2

Parameters system uses when attempting to become root
System Max Age = 20,
System Forward Delay = 15,
System Hello Time = 2

-> show spantree msti 1
Spanning Tree Parameters for Msti 1
Spanning Tree Status : ON,
Protocol : IEEE Multiple STP,
mode : FLAT (Single STP),
Priority : 32769 (0x8001),
Bridge ID : 8001-00:d0:95:6b:08:40,
Designated Root : 8001-00:d0:95:6b:08:40,
Cost to Root Bridge : 0,
Root Port : None,
Next Best Root Cost : 0,
Next Best Root Port : None,
TxHoldCount : 6,
Topology Changes : 0,
Topology age : 0:0:0

Current Parameters (seconds)
Max Age = 20,
Forward Delay = 15,
Hello Time = 2

Parameters system uses when attempting to become root
System Max Age = 20,
System Forward Delay = 15,
System Hello Time = 2

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> show spantree msti

** Inactive flat mode instances: **
Msti STP Status Protocol Priority (Prio:SysID)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Msti</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>MSTP</td>
<td>32768 (0x8000:0x0000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>MSTP</td>
<td>32770 (0x8000:0x0002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>MSTP</td>
<td>32771 (0x8000:0x0003)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Distributed Spanning Tree Commands

-> show spantree msti 0
Per Vlan Spanning Tree is enforced !! (1x1 mode)
INACTIVE Spanning Tree Parameters for Cist
  Spanning Tree Status :        ON,
  Protocol             :       IEEE Multiple STP,
  Priority             :    32768 (0x8000),
  System Max Age (seconds) =      20,
  System Forward Delay (seconds) =      15,
  System Hello Time (seconds) =       2

-> show spantree msti 2
Per Vlan Spanning Tree is enforced !! (1x1 mode)
INACTIVE Spanning Tree Parameters for Msti 2
  Spanning Tree Status :        ON,
  Protocol             :       IEEE Multiple STP,
  Priority             :    32770 (0x8002),
  System Max Age (seconds) =      20,
  System Forward Delay (seconds) =      15,
  System Hello Time (seconds) =       2

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode</th>
<th>The Spanning Tree path cost mode for the switch (32 BIT or AUTO) Configured through the bridge path cost mode command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Msti</td>
<td>The Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) number. MSTI 0 represents the CIST. Configured through the bridge msti command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STP Status</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree state for the instance (ON or OFF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree protocol applied to the instance (STP, RSTP, or MSTP). This value is not configurable for an MSTI. Configured through the bridge protocol command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch (1x1 or flat). Configured through the bridge mode command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the bridge msti priority command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge ID</td>
<td>The bridge identifier for this Spanning Tree instance. Consists of the bridge priority value (in hex) concatenated with the dedicated bridge MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST Designated Root</td>
<td>The bridge identifier for the root of the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to CST Root</td>
<td>The cost of the path to the root for the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next CST Best Cost</td>
<td>The cost of the next best root port for the flat mode CIST instance. This field only appears when MSTP is active on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated Root</td>
<td>The bridge identifier for the root of the Spanning Tree for this instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to Root Bridge</td>
<td>The cost of the path to the root for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Port</td>
<td>The port that offers the lowest cost path from this bridge to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Best Root Cost</td>
<td>The cost of the next best root port for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Output Definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Next Best Root Port</td>
<td>The port that offers the next best (second lowest) cost path to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TxHoldCount</td>
<td>The count to limit the transmission of BPDU through the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology Changes</td>
<td>The number of topology changes detected by this Spanning Tree instance since the management entity was last reset or initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology age</td>
<td>The amount of time (in hundredths of seconds) since the last topology change was detected by this Spanning Tree instance (<strong>hh:mm:ss</strong> or <strong>dd days and hh:mm:ss</strong>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Age</td>
<td>The amount of time (in seconds) that Spanning Tree Protocol information is retained before it is discarded. MSTIs inherit this value from the CIST instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Delay</td>
<td>The amount of time (in seconds) that a port will remain in the Listening state and then the Learning state until it reaches the forwarding state. This is also the amount of time used to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database when a topology change occurs. MSTIs inherit this value from the CIST instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello Time</td>
<td>The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration BPDU on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root. MSTIs inherit this value from the CIST instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Max Age</td>
<td>The Max Age value for the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Forward Delay</td>
<td>The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Forward Delay</td>
<td>The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show spantree** Implicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

- **show spantree cist** Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the CIST instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.

- **show spantree 1x1** Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for a VLAN instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

`vStpInsTable`
- `vStpInsNumber`
- `vStpInsMode`
- `vStpInsProtocolSpecification`
- `vStpInsPriority`
- `vStpInsBridgeAddress`
- `vStpInsTimeSinceTopologyChange`
- `vStpInsTopChanges`
- `vStpInsDesignatedRoot`
- `vStpInsRootCost`
- `vStpInsRootPortNumber`
- `vStpInsNextBestRootCost`
- `vStpInsNextBestRootPortNumber`
- `vStpInsMaxAge`
- `vStpInsHelloTime`
- `vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount`
- `vStpInsForwardDelay`
- `vStpInsBridgeMaxAge`
- `vStpInsBridgeHelloTime`
- `vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay`
- `vStpInsCistRegionalRootId`
- `vStpInsCistPathCost`
- `vStpInsMstiNumber`
**show spantree 1x1**

Displays Spanning Tree bridge information for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

`show spantree 1x1 [vid]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**
  - An existing VLAN ID number (1-4094).

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>vid</em></td>
<td>all VLAN instances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- If a *vid* number is *not* specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree status, protocol, and priority values for all VLAN instances.

- Specify a *vid* number with this command to display Spanning Tree bridge information for a specific VLAN instance.

- Specifying a range of VLAN IDs is also allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range (e.g., `show spantree 1x1 10-15`). Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.

- This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree bridge information for a VLAN instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch. Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the flat mode, as VLAN instances are not active in this mode.

---

**Examples**

```
-> show spantree 1x1
  Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode : AUTO
  Vlan STP Status Protocol Priority
  -------------------------------
  1    ON    STP      32768 (0x8000)  
  2    ON    STP      32768 (0x8000)  
  3    ON    STP      32768 (0x8000)  
  4    ON    STP      32768 (0x8000)  
  5    ON    STP      32768 (0x8000)  
  6    ON    STP      32768 (0x8000)  
```
### show spantree 1x1

#### Spanning Tree Parameters for Vlan 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanning Tree Status</td>
<td>ON,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>IEEE STP,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>1X1 (1 STP per Vlan),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>32768 (0x8000),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge ID</td>
<td>8000-00:d0:95:6a:f4:58,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designated Root</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to Root Bridge</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Port</td>
<td>Slot 1 Interface 1,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Best Root Cost</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Best Root Port</td>
<td>Slot 1 Interface 1,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Hold Count</td>
<td>6,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology Changes</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology age</td>
<td>00:00:00,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spanning Tree Path Cost Mode</th>
<th>The Spanning Tree path cost mode for the switch (32 BIT or AUTO) Configured through the <code>bridge path cost mode</code> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vlan</td>
<td>The VLAN ID associated with the VLAN Spanning Tree instance. Configured through the <code>vlan</code> commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STP Status</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree state for the instance (ON or OFF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree protocol applied to the VLAN instance (STP or RSTP). Note that MSTP is not supported for a VLAN instance. Configured through the <code>bridge protocol</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch (1x1 or flat). Configured through the <code>bridge mode</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>The Spanning Tree bridge priority for the instance. The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <code>bridge priority</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge ID</td>
<td>The bridge identifier for this Spanning Tree instance. Consists of the bridge priority value (in hex) concatenated with the dedicated bridge MAC address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Designated Root</td>
<td>The bridge identifier for the root of the Spanning Tree for this instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to Root Bridge</td>
<td>The cost of the path to the root for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root Port</td>
<td>The port that offers the lowest cost path from this bridge to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Best Root Cost</td>
<td>The cost of the next best root port for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Best Root Port</td>
<td>The port that offers the next best (second lowest) cost path to the root bridge for this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Hold Count</td>
<td>The count to limit the transmission of BPDU through the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology Changes</td>
<td>The number of topology changes detected by this Spanning Tree instance since the management entity was last reset or initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topology age</td>
<td>The amount of time (in hundredths of seconds) since the last topology change was detected by this Spanning Tree instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Age</td>
<td>The amount of time (in seconds) that Spanning Tree Protocol information is retained before it is discarded. Configured through the <code>bridge max age</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Delay</td>
<td>The amount of time (in seconds) that a port will remain in the Listening state and then the Learning state until it reaches the forwarding state. This is also the amount of time used to age out all dynamic entries in the Forwarding Database when a topology change occurs. Configured through the <code>bridge forward delay</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello Time</td>
<td>The amount of time (in seconds) between the transmission of Configuration BPDUs on any port that is the Spanning Tree root or is attempting to become the Spanning Tree root. Configured through the <code>bridge hello time</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Max Age</td>
<td>The Max Age value for the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Forward Delay</td>
<td>The Forward Delay value for the root bridge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show spantree
Implicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

show spantree cist
Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge configuration for the CIST instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.

show spantree msti
Explicit command for displaying the Spanning Tree bridge information for an MSTI when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsTable
  vStpInsNumber
  vStpInsMode
  vStpInsProtocolSpecification
  vStpInsPriority
  vStpInsBridgeAddress
  vStpInsTimeSinceTopologyChange
  vStpInsTopChanges
  vStpInsDesignatedRoot
  vStpInsRootCost
  vStpInsRootPortNumber
  vStpInsNextBestRootCost
  vStpInsNextBestRootPortNumber
  vStpInsMaxAge
  vStpInsHelloTime
  vStpInsBridgeTxHoldCount
  vStpInsForwardDelay
  vStpInsBridgeMaxAge
  vStpInsBridgeHelloTime
  vStpInsBridgeForwardDelay
vStpIns1x1VlanNumber
show spantree ports

Displays Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

`show spantree [instance] ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **instance**: The CIST instance or an existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **forwarding**: Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are forwarding for the specified instance.
- **blocking**: Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are blocked for the specified instance.
- **active**: Displays a list of active ports associated with the specified instance.
- **configured**: Displays Spanning Tree administrative port parameters for all ports associated with the specified instance. Note that this parameter is only available if an `instance` value is specified with this command.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>all instances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forwarding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blocking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configured</td>
<td>all ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If an instance number is *not* specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree operational status, path cost, and role for all ports and their associated instances.

- Specifying an instance number with this command when the switch is running the 1x1 Spanning Tree operating mode implies a VLAN ID and displays Spanning Tree port information for the associated VLAN instance.

- If the switch is running in the flat mode and STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol, enter 1 to specify the CIST instance. If MSTP is the active protocol, however, entering 1 for the instance number is not accepted. In this case, use the `show spantree cist ports` or `show spantree msti ports` commands instead.

- The `configured` keyword is only available when an instance number is specified with this command. In addition, this keyword cannot be used in combination with either the `forwarding` or `blocking` keywords.
Examples

-> bridge mode flat
-> show spantree ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bridge Port</th>
<th>Oper Status</th>
<th>Path Cost</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>FORW</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>ROOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show spantree 1 ports

Spanning Tree Port Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oper Port</th>
<th>Path St</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cnx Edg Desig Bridge ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>FORW</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>ROOT</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>PTP EDG 8000-00:30:0f:1.5b:37:73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>NS NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>NS NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>NS NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>NS NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>NS NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>NS NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>NS NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>NS NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>NS NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>NS NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>NS NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show spantree 1 ports active

Spanning Tree Port Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oper Port</th>
<th>Path St</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cnx Edg Desig Bridge ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>FORW</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>ROOT</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>PTP EDG 8000-00:30:0f:1.5b:37:73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

**Bridge**

The CIST instance, referred to as bridge 1 when either STP (802.1D) or RSTP (802.1W) is the active protocol in the flat mode.

**Port**

The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).

**Oper St**

The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, learning, and forwarding.
show span tree ports

Distributed Spanning Tree Commands

-> show span tree msti 1 ports configured

Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>St. Mode</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cnx</th>
<th>Edg</th>
<th>Edg</th>
<th>Tcn</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>10G Opt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions (continued)

Path Cost
The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the bridge slot/port path cost command.

Desig Cost
The path cost of the Designated Port of the segment connected to this port. If this is the root bridge or the Spanning Tree status of the port is administratively disabled, this value is 0.

Role
The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: root, designated, alternate, and backup.

Prim. Port
The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module for the primary port associated with this Spanning Tree instance. This information is only available if the port role is backup.

Op Cnx
Operational connection type: PTP, NPT, or NS (nonsignificant). Shows the current operational state of the port’s connection type. See the bridge slot/port connection command on page 16-87 for more information.

Op Edg
Operational connection type: EDG. Shows the current operational state of the port’s connection type. See the bridge slot/port connection command on page 16-87 for more information.

Desig Bridge ID
The bridge identifier for the designated bridge for this port’s segment.

output definitions

Port
The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).

Port Pri
The Spanning Tree priority for the port (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the bridge slot/port priority command.

Adm St
The Spanning Tree administrative status of the port: enabled or disabled. Configured through the bridge slot/port command to enable or disable Spanning Tree on a port.
**output definitions**

**Man. Mode**
The manual mode setting for the port: **yes** indicates that the blocking or forwarding state of the port was manually set and the port does not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm; **no** indicates that the Spanning Tree Algorithm is managing the port state. Configured through the `bridge slot/port mode` command.

**Config Cost**
The configured path cost value for this port. Configured through the `bridge slot/port path cost` command.

**Adm Cnx**
The administrative connection type: PTP, NPT, or AUT. Configured through the `bridge slot/port connection` command.

**Adm Edg**
The edge port administrative status: **yes** indicates that the port is an admin edge port; **no** indicates that the port is not an admin edge port. Configured through the `bridge slot/port connection` command.

**Aut Edg**
The edge port automatic status: **yes** indicates that the port is an automatic edge port; **no** indicates that the port is not an automatic edge port. Configured through the `bridge cist slot/port auto-edge` or `bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge` command.

**Rstr Tcn**
The restricted TCN capability: **yes** indicates that the port supports the restricted TCN capability; **no** indicates that the port does not support the restricted TCN capability. Configured through the `bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn` or `bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn` command.

**Rstr Role**
The restricted role port status: **yes** indicates that the port is a restricted role port; **no** indicates that the port is not a restricted role port. Configured through the `bridge cist slot/port restricted-role` or `bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role` command.

**OS8800 10G Opt.**
N/A

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> bridge protocol mstp
-> show spantree ports

|Msti | Port | Oper | Status | Path Cost | Role |
|-----+------|------|--------|----------|--------|
| 0   | 1/1  | FORW |        | 200000   | ROOT   |
| 0   | 1/2  | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/3  | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/4  | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/5  | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/6  | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/7  | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/8  | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/9  | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/10 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/11 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/12 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/13 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/14 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/15 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/16 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/17 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/18 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/19 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/20 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
| 0   | 1/21 | DIS  |        | 0        | DIS    |
```
show spantree ports active

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Msti</th>
<th>Port Oper Status</th>
<th>Path Cost</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>ROOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>MSTR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>MSTR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Msti: The Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) instance number. Configured through the `bridge msti` command. Note that MSTI 0 also represents the CIST instance that is always present on the switch.

Port: The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).

Oper St: The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, learning, and forwarding.

Path Cost: The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the `bridge slot/port path cost` command.

Role: The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: root, designated, alternate, and backup.
-> bridge mode 1x1
-> show spantree ports
Vlan  Port    Oper Status  Path Cost  Role
---------+----------+----------+--------+--------
1  1/1    DIS        0        DIS
1  1/2    DIS        0        DIS
1  1/3    DIS        0        DIS
1  1/4    DIS        0        DIS
1  1/5    DIS        0        DIS
1  1/6    DIS        0        DIS
1  1/7    DIS        0        DIS
1  1/8    DIS        0        DIS
1  1/9    DIS        0        DIS
1  1/10   DIS        0        DIS
1  1/11   DIS        0        DIS
1  1/12   FORW       19       ROOT

-> show spantree 1 ports active
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 1
Port    Oper Path    Desig      Prim. Op  Op
-------+----------+----------+--------+--------
1/12    FORW      19       ROOT 1/12    PTP  NO  0001-00:d0:95:6a:79:50

output definitions

Vlan        The VLAN ID associated with the VLAN Spanning Tree instance. Configured through the vlan commands
Port        The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).
Oper St     The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, listening, learning, and forwarding.
Path Cost   The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the bridge slot/port path cost command.
### output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>St. Mode</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cnx</th>
<th>Edg</th>
<th>Edg</th>
<th>Tcn</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>10G Opt.</th>
<th>Cfg</th>
<th>Stat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>AUT/ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>AUT/OFF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0/9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>AUT/OFF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Desig Cost
The path cost of the Designated Port of the segment connected to this port. If this is the root bridge or the Spanning Tree status of the port is administratively disabled, this value is 0.

Role
The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: root, designated, alternate, and backup.

Prim. Port
The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module for the primary port associated with this Spanning Tree instance. This information is only available if the port role is backup.

Op Cnx
Operational connection type: PTP, NPT, or NS (nonsignificant). Shows the current operational state of the port’s connection type. See the bridge slot/port connection command on page 16-87 for more information.

Op Edg
Operational connection type: EDG. Shows the current operational state of the port’s connection type. See the bridge slot/port connection command on page 16-87 for more information.

Desig Bridge ID
The bridge identifier for the designated bridge for this port’s segment.

---

**output definitions**

Port
The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).

Port Pri
The Spanning Tree priority for the port (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the bridge slot/port priority command.

Adm St
The Spanning Tree administrative status of the port: enabled or disabled. Configured through the bridge slot/port command to enable or disable Spanning Tree on a port.

Man. Mode
The manual mode setting for the port: yes indicates that the blocking or forwarding state of the port was manually set and the port does not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm; no indicates that the Spanning Tree Algorithm is managing the port state. Configured through the bridge slot/port mode command.

Config Cost
The configured path cost value for this port. Configured through the bridge slot/port path cost command.

Adm Cnx
The administrative connection type: PTP, NPT, or AUT. Configured through the bridge slot/port connection command.

Adm Edg
The edge port administrative status: yes indicates that the port is an admin edge port; no indicates that the port is not an admin edge port. Configured through the bridge slot/port connection command.
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aut Edg</strong></td>
<td>The edge port automatic status: <strong>yes</strong> indicates that the port is an automatic edge port; <strong>no</strong> indicates that the port is not an automatic edge port. Configured through the <code>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</code> or <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rstr Tcn</strong></td>
<td>The restricted TCN capability: <strong>yes</strong> indicates that the port supports the restricted TCN capability; <strong>no</strong> indicates that the port does not support the restricted TCN capability. Configured through the <code>bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn</code> or <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rstr Role</strong></td>
<td>The restricted role port status: <strong>yes</strong> indicates that the port is a restricted role port; <strong>no</strong> indicates that the port is not a restricted role port. Configured through the <code>bridge cist slot/port restricted-role</code> or <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OS8800 10G Opt.</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PVST+ Cfg</strong></td>
<td>Indicates the current PVST+ port configuration (<strong>auto</strong>, <strong>enable</strong> or <strong>disable</strong>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PVST+ Stat</strong></td>
<td>Indicates the current status of the PVST+ port (<strong>On</strong> or <strong>Off</strong>).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show spantree cist ports**  Implicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode CIST when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
- **show spantree msti ports**  Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for an MSTI when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
- **show spantree 1x1 ports**  Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
**MIB Objects**

vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortPriority
  vStpInsPortEnable
  vStpInsPortState
  vStpInsPortManualMode
  vStpInsPortPathCost
  vStpInsPortDesignatedCost
  vStpInsPortRole
  vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType
  vStpInsPortOperConnectionType
  vStpInsPortAdminEdge
  vStpInsPortAutoEdge
  vStpInsPortRestrictedRole
  vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn
  vStpInsPortPrimaryPortNumber
  vStpInsPortDesignatedRoot
  vStpInsPortDesignatedBridge
**show spantree cist ports**

Displays Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.

```
show spantree cist ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **forwarding**: Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are forwarding for the CIST instance.
- **blocking**: Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are blocked for the CIST instance.
- **active**: Displays a list of active ports associated with the specified instance.
- **configured**: Displays Spanning Tree administrative port parameters for the CIST instance.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>forwarding</td>
<td>all ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode CIST instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.

- Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the 1x1 mode, as the CIST is not active in this mode.

**Examples**

```
-> show spantree cist ports
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Cist
Port  Oper  Path  Cost  Role  Port  Cnx  Edg   Desig Bridge ID
-----+-----+-------+-------+-----+-----+---+-----+----------------------
1/1  FORW  200000      52 ROOT 1/1  PTP  EDG  8000-00:30:f1:5b:37:73
1/2  DIS       0       0  DIS 1/2   NS   No  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/3  DIS       0       0  DIS 1/3   NS  EDG  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/4  DIS       0       0  DIS 1/4   NS   No  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/5  DIS       0       0  DIS 1/5   NS  EDG  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/6  DIS       0       0  DIS 1/6   NS  EDG  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/7  DIS       0       0  DIS 1/7   NS  EDG  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/8  DIS       0       0  DIS 1/8   NS   No  0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
```
show spantree cist ports active

### Spanning Tree Port Summary for Cist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Oper St</th>
<th>Path Cost</th>
<th>Desig Cost</th>
<th>Prim. Op</th>
<th>Op Cnx</th>
<th>Op Edg</th>
<th>Desig Bridge ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>FORW</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>PTP</td>
<td>EDG</td>
<td>8000-00:30:f1:5b:37:73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

- **Port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).

- **Oper St**: The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, listening, learning, and forwarding.

- **Path Cost**: The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the bridge slot/port path cost command.

- **Desig Cost**: The path cost of the Designated Port of the segment connected to this port. If this is the root bridge or the Spanning Tree status of the port is administratively disabled, this value is 0.

- **Role**: The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: root, designated, alternate, and backup.

- **Prim. Port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module for the primary port associated with this Spanning Tree instance. This information is only available if the port role is backup.

- **Op Cnx**: Operational connection type: PTP, NPT, or NS (nonsignificant). Shows the current operational state of the port’s connection type. See the bridge slot/port connection command on page 16-87 for more information.

- **Op Edg**: Operational connection type: EDG. Shows the current operational state of the port’s connection type. See the bridge slot/port connection command on page 16-87 for more information.

- **Desig Bridge ID**: The bridge identifier for the designated bridge for this port’s segment.

show spantree cist ports configured

### Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Vlan 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Adm Pri</th>
<th>Man. Config</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cnx Edg</th>
<th>Edg Tcn</th>
<th>Root Guard</th>
<th>10G Opt</th>
<th>Cfg Stat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>ENA 7</td>
<td>No 0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>AUT Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>ENA 7</td>
<td>No 0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>AUT Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>ENA 7</td>
<td>No 0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>AUT Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>ENA 7</td>
<td>No 0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>AUT Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port</strong></td>
<td>The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port Pri</strong></td>
<td>The Spanning Tree priority for the port (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the <code>bridge slot/port priority</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adm St</strong></td>
<td>The Spanning Tree administrative status of the port: enabled or disabled. Configured through the <code>bridge slot/port</code> command to enable or disable Spanning Tree on a port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Man. Mode</strong></td>
<td>The manual mode setting for the port: yes indicates that the blocking or forwarding state of the port was manually set and the port does not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm; no indicates that the Spanning Tree Algorithm is managing the port state. Configured through the <code>bridge slot/port mode</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Config Cost</strong></td>
<td>The configured path cost value for this port. Configured through the <code>bridge slot/port path cost</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adm Cnx</strong></td>
<td>The administrative connection type: PTP, NPT, or AUT. Configured through the <code>bridge slot/port connection</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adm Edg</strong></td>
<td>The edge port administrative status: yes indicates that the port is an admin edge port; no indicates that the port is not an admin edge port. Configured through the <code>bridge slot/port connection</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aut Edg</strong></td>
<td>The edge port automatic status: yes indicates that the port is an automatic edge port; no indicates that the port is not an automatic edge port. Configured through the <code>bridge cist slot/port auto-edge</code> or <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rstr Tcn</strong></td>
<td>The restricted TCN capability: yes indicates that the port supports the restricted TCN capability; no indicates that the port does not support the restricted TCN capability. Configured through the <code>bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn</code> or <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rstr Role/Root Guard</strong></td>
<td>The restricted status of the port: Yes indicates that the port is restricted from becoming the root; No indicates that the port is not restricted from becoming the root. Configured through the <code>bridge cist slot/port restricted-role</code> or <code>bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OS8800 10G Opt.</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PVST+ Cfg Stat</strong></td>
<td>The PVST+ status on the switch: enabled or disabled. Configured through the <code>bridge mode 1x1 pvst+</code> command to enable or disable PVST+ mode on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PVST+ Stat</strong></td>
<td>Indicates whether or not the PVST+ interoperability status is enabled (ENA) or disabled (DIS) for the port. Configured through the <code>bridge mode 1x1 pvst+</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show spantree ports**
Implicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

**show spantree msti ports**
Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for an MSTI when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

**show spantree 1x1 ports**
Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for a VLAN instance when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

MIB Objects

vStpInsPortTable
  vStpInsPortNumber
  vStpInsPortPriority
  vStpInsPortState
  vStpInsPortEnable
  vStpInsPortPathCost
  vStpInsPortDesignatedCost
  vStpInsPortDesignatedBridge
  vStpInsPortAdminEdge
  vStpInsPortAutoEdge
  vStpInsPortRestrictedRole
  vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn
  vStpInsPortManualMode
  vStpInsPortRole
  vStpInsPrimaryPortNumber
  vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType
  vStpInsPortOperConnectionType
show spantree msti ports

Displays Spanning Tree port information for a flat mode Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI).

`show spantree msti [msti_id] ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **msti_id**: An existing MSTI ID number (0-4094).
- **forwarding**: Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are forwarding for the CIST instance.
- **blocking**: Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are blocked for the CIST instance.
- **active**: Displays a list of active ports associated with the specified instance.
- **configured**: Displays Spanning Tree administrative port parameters for the CIST instance.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>msti_id</td>
<td>all MSTIs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forwarding, blocking, active, configured</td>
<td>all ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If an `msti_id` number is *not* specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree port operational status, path cost, and role values for all associated MSTIs.
- This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree port information for an MSTI regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.
- Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the 1x1 mode, as MSTIs are not active in this mode. In addition, if MSTP is not the selected flat mode protocol, this command will fail.
- The `configured` keyword is only available when an instance number is specified with this command. In addition, this keyword cannot be used in combination with either the `forwarding` or `blocking` keywords.
- Note that MSTI 0 also represents the CIST instance that is always present on the switch. To view the CIST instance using this command, specify zero (0) for the `msti_id` number.
### Examples

```
-> show spantree msti ports

Msti  Port  Oper Status  Path Cost  Role
------+-----+------------+---------+-----
  0  1/1  FORW       200000   ROOT
  0  1/2  DIS        0        DIS
  0  1/3  DIS        0        DIS
  0  1/4  DIS        0        DIS
  0  1/5  DIS        0        DIS
  0  1/6  DIS        0        DIS
  0  1/7  DIS        0        DIS
  0  1/8  DIS        0        DIS
  0  1/9  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/10  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/11  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/12  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/13  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/14  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/15  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/16  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/17  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/18  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/19  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/20  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/21  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/22  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/23  DIS        0        DIS
  0 1/24  DIS        0        DIS
  0 5/1  DIS        0        DIS
  0 5/2  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/1  FORW       200000   MSTR
  1  1/2  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/3  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/4  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/5  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/6  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/7  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/8  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/9  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/10  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/11  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/12  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/13  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/14  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/15  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/16  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/17  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/18  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/19  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/20  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/21  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/22  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/23  DIS        0        DIS
  1  1/24  DIS        0        DIS
  1  5/1  DIS        0        DIS
  1  5/2  DIS        0        DIS
```
-> show spantree msti 2 ports

Spanning Tree Port Summary for Msti 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>St</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cnx</th>
<th>Edg</th>
<th>Desig</th>
<th>Bridge ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>FORW</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MSTR</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>PTP</td>
<td>EDG</td>
<td>8002-00:d0:95:57:3a:9e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/13</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/13</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/14</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/14</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/15</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/15</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/17</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/17</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/18</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/18</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/19</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/19</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/20</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/20</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/21</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/21</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/22</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/22</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/23</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/23</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/24</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/24</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/1</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>5/1</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/2</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>5/2</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>0000-00:00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show spantree msti 2 ports active

Spanning Tree Port Summary for Msti 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>St</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Cnx</th>
<th>Edg</th>
<th>Desig</th>
<th>Bridge ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>FORW</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MSTR</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>PTP</td>
<td>EDG</td>
<td>8002-00:d0:95:57:3a:9e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

**Msti**
The Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) number. MSTI 0 represents the CIST. Configured through the `bridge msti` command.

**Port**
The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).

**Oper St**
The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, listening, learning, and forwarding.

**Path Cost**
The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the `bridge msti slot/port path cost` command.
output definitions (continued)

Desig Cost
The path cost of the Designated Port of the segment connected to this port. If this is the root bridge or the Spanning Tree status of the port is administratively disabled, this value is 0.

Role
The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: root, designated, alternate, master, and backup.

Prim. Port
The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module for the primary port associated with this Spanning Tree instance. This information is only available if the port role is backup.

Op Cnx
Operational connection type: PTP, NPT, or NS (nonsignificant). Shows the current operational state of the port’s connection type. See the bridge slot/port connection command on page 16-87 for more information.

Op Edg
Operational connection type: EDG. Shows the current operational state of the port’s connection type. See the bridge slot/port connection command on page 16-87 for more information.

Desig Bridge ID
The bridge identifier for the designated bridge for this port’s segment.

-> show spantree msti 2 ports configured
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Msti 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Adm Pri</th>
<th>St. Mode</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cnx</th>
<th>Edg</th>
<th>Edg</th>
<th>Tcn</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>10G Opt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Port
The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).

Port Pri
The Spanning Tree priority for the port (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the bridge msti slot/port priority command.

Adm St
The Spanning Tree administrative status of the port: enabled or disabled. Configured through the bridge slot/port command to enable or disable Spanning Tree on a port.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Man. Mode</strong></td>
<td>The manual mode setting for the port: yes indicates that the blocking or forwarding state of the port was manually set and the port does not participate in the Spanning Tree Algorithm; no indicates that the Spanning Tree Algorithm is managing the port state. Configured through the bridge slot/port mode command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Config Cost</strong></td>
<td>The configured path cost value for this port. Configured through the bridge msti slot/port path cost command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adm Cnx</strong></td>
<td>The administrative connection type: PTP, NPT, or AUT. Configured through the bridge slot/port connection command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adm Edg</strong></td>
<td>The edge port administrative status: yes indicates that the port is an admin edge port; no indicates that the port is not an admin edge port. Configured through the bridge slot/port connection command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aut Edg</strong></td>
<td>The edge port automatic status: yes indicates that the port is an automatic edge port; no indicates that the port is not an automatic edge port. Configured through the bridge cist slot/port auto-edge or bridge 1x1 slot/port auto-edge command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rstr Tcn</strong></td>
<td>The restricted TCN capability: yes indicates that the port supports the restricted TCN capability; no indicates that the port does not support the restricted TCN capability. Configured through the bridge cist slot/port restricted-tcn or bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-tcn command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rstr Role</strong></td>
<td>The restricted role port status: yes indicates that the port is a restricted role port; no indicates that the port is not a restricted role port. Configured through the bridge cist slot/port restricted-role or bridge 1x1 slot/port restricted-role command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OS8800 10G Opt.</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **show spantree ports**  
  Implicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
- **show spantree cist ports**  
  Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for a CIST instance when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
- **show spantree 1x1 ports**  
  Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for a VLAN when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
**MIB Objects**

- `vStpInsPortTable`
  - `vStpInsPortNumber`
  - `vStpInsPortPriority`
  - `vStpInsPortState`
  - `vStpInsPortEnable`
  - `vStpInsPortPathCost`
  - `vStpInsPortDesignatedCost`
  - `vStpInsPortDesignatedBridge`
  - `vStpInsPortAdminEdge`
  - `vStpInsPortAutoEdge`
  - `vStpInsPortRestrictedRole`
  - `vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn`
  - `vStpInsPortManualMode`
  - `vStpInsPortRole`
  - `vStpInsPrimaryPortNumber`
  - `vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType`
  - `vStpInsPortOperConnectionType`
**show spantree 1x1 ports**

Displays Spanning Tree port information for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

```
show spantree 1x1 [vid] ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

**vid**

An existing VLAN ID number (1-4094).

**forwarding**

Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are forwarding for the CIST instance.

**blocking**

Displays Spanning Tree operational port parameters for ports that are blocked for the CIST instance.

**active**

Displays a list of active ports associated with the specified instance.

**configured**

Displays Spanning Tree administrative port parameters for the CIST instance.

---

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>all VLAN instances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forwarding</td>
<td>blocking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

### Usage Guidelines

- If a *vid* number is *not* specified, this command displays the Spanning Tree port operational status, path cost, and role values for all VLAN instances.

- Specifying a range of VLAN IDs is also allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range (e.g., `show spantree 1x1 10-15 ports`). Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.

- This is an explicit Spanning Tree command that displays Spanning Tree port information for a VLAN instance regardless of which mode (1x1 or flat) is active on the switch.

- Note that minimal information is displayed when this command is used in the flat mode, as VLAN instances are not active in this mode.

- The *configured* keyword is only available when an instance number is specified with this command. In addition, this keyword cannot be used in combination with either the *forwarding* or *blocking* keywords.

---
## Examples

```
-> show spantree 1x1 ports
Vlan  Port Oper Status  Path Cost  Role
-----+-----+------------+---------+-----
1  1/1       DIS           0    DIS
1  1/2       DIS           0    DIS
1  1/3       DIS           0    DIS
1  1/4       DIS           0    DIS
1  1/5       DIS           0    DIS
1  1/6       DIS           0    DIS
1  1/7       DIS           0    DIS
1  1/8       DIS           0    DIS
1  1/9       DIS           0    DIS
1  1/10      DIS           0    DIS
1  1/11      DIS           0    DIS
1  1/12     FORW          19    DIS
```

```
-> show spantree 1x1 1 ports
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 1
Oper  Path   Desig        Prim. Op  Op
Port   St   Cost    Cost   Role Port  Cnx Edg Desig Bridge ID
-----+----+-------+-------+----+-----+---+---+----------------------
1/1   DIS       0       0  DIS  1/1   NS EDG 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/2   DIS       0       0  DIS  1/2   NS  NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/3   DIS       0       0  DIS  1/3   NS  NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/4   DIS       0       0  DIS  1/4   NS  NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/5   DIS       0       0  DIS  1/5   NS  NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/6   DIS       0       0  DIS  1/6   NS  NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/7   DIS       0       0  DIS  1/7   NS  NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/8   DIS       0       0  DIS  1/8   NS  NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/9   DIS       0       0  DIS  1/9   NS  NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/10  DIS       0       0  DIS  1/10  NS  NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/11  DIS       0       0  DIS  1/11  NS  NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/12  FORW      19       0  DIS 1/12 PTP  NO 0001-00:d0:95:6a:79:50
```

```
-> show spantree 1x1 1 ports active
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 1
Oper  Path   Desig        Prim. Op  Op
Port   St   Cost    Cost   Role Port  Cnx Edg Desig Bridge ID
-----+----+-------+-------+----+----+---+---+-----------------------
1/12 FORW      19       0  DIS 1/12 PTP EDG 0001-00:d0:95:6a:79:50
```

```
-> show spantree 1x1 10-13 ports
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 10
Oper Path  Desig  Prim. Op  Op
Port  St  Cost  Cost  Role Port  Cnx Edg Desig Bridge ID
-------------------------------
1/46  DIS  0  DIS 1/46 NS EDG 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
```

```
Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 11
Oper  Path   Desig        Prim. Op  Op
Port   St   Cost    Cost   Role Port  Cnx Edg Desig Bridge ID
-------------------------------
1/36  DIS       0       0  DIS 1/36 NS EDG 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
1/37  DIS       0       0  DIS 1/37 NS  NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00
```
### Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Oper St</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Prim. Op</th>
<th>Op</th>
<th>Bridge ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/42</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/42</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>EDG 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/43</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/43</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NO 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Spanning Tree Port Summary for Vlan 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Oper St</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Prim. Op</th>
<th>Op</th>
<th>Bridge ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/38</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>1/38</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>EDG 0000-00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Output Definitions

**Vlan**
- The VLAN ID associated with the VLAN Spanning Tree instance.
- Configured through the `vlan` commands

**Port**
- The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31)

**Oper St**
- The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, listening, learning, and forwarding.

**Path Cost**
- The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops. Configured through the `bridge 1x1 slot/port path cost` command.

**Desig Cost**
- The path cost of the Designated Port of the segment connected to this port. If this is the root bridge or the Spanning Tree status of the port is administratively disabled, this value is 0.

**Role**
- The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: root, designated, alternate, master, and backup.

**Prim. Port**
- The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module for the primary port associated with this Spanning Tree instance. This information is only available if the port role is backup.

**Op Cnx**
- Operational connection type: PTP, NPT, or NS (nonsignificant).
- Shows the current operational state of the port’s connection type. See the `bridge slot/port connection` command on page 16-87 for more information.

**Op Edg**
- Operational connection type: EDG. Shows the current operational state of the port’s connection type. See the `bridge slot/port connection` command on page 16-87 for more information.

**Desig Bridge ID**
- The bridge identifier for the designated bridge for this port’s segment.
-> show spantree 1x1 1 ports configured
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Vlan 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>St. Mode</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cnx</th>
<th>Edg Edg</th>
<th>Tcn</th>
<th>Root Guard</th>
<th>10G Opt</th>
<th>Cfg Stat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show spantree 1x1 10-13 ports configured
Spanning Tree Port Admin Configuration for Vlan 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>St. Mode</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Cnx</th>
<th>Edg</th>
<th>Edg</th>
<th>Tcn</th>
<th>Root Guard</th>
<th>10G Opt</th>
<th>Cfg Stat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/46</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>ENA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>AUT OFF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output definitions

**Port**
The slot number for the module and the physical port number or a logical port. If the slot number is 0, then the port number refers to a link aggregate logical port number (e.g., 0/31).

**Port Pri**
The Spanning Tree priority for the port (0–15). The lower the number, the higher the priority. Configured through the `bridge 1x1 slot/port priority` command.

**Adm St**
The Spanning Tree administrative status of the port: enabled or disabled. Configured through the `bridge slot/port` command to enable or disable Spanning Tree on a port.
### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **show spantree ports** Implicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode CIST instance or a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.
- **show spantree cist ports** Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for a CIST instance when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
- **show spantree msti ports** Explicit command for displaying Spanning Tree port information for an MSTI when the switch is operating in the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

MIB Objects

- **vStpInsPortTable**
  - vStpInsPortNumber
  - vStpInsPortPriority
  - vStpInsPortState
  - vStpInsPortEnable
  - vStpInsPortPathCost
  - vStpInsPortDesignatedCost
  - vStpInsPortDesignatedBridge
  - vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType
  - vStpInsPortOperConnectionType
  - vStpInsPortAdminEdge
  - vStpInsPortAutoEdge
  - vStpInsPortRestrictedRole
  - vStpInsPortRestrictedTcn
  - vStpInsPortManualMode
  - vStpInsPortRole
  - vStpInsPrimaryPortNumber
  - vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType
  - vStpInsPortOperConnectionType
show spantree mst region

Displays the Multiple Spanning Tree (MST) region information for the switch.

show spantree mst region

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Three MST region attributes (configuration name, revision level, and configuration digest) define an MST region as required by the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard. Switches that share the same values for these attributes are all considered part of the same region. Currently each switch can belong to one MST region at a time.

- This command is available when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.

Examples

-> show spantree mst region
Configuration Name : Region 1
Revision Level : 0
Configuration Digest : 0xac36177f 50283cd4 b83821d8 ab26de62
Revision Max hops : 20
Cist Instance Number : 0

Output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Name</th>
<th>An alphanumeric string up to 32 characters that identifies the name of the MST region. Use the bridge mst region name command to define this value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revision Level</td>
<td>A numeric value (0–65535) that identifies the MST region revision level for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Digest</td>
<td>An MST region identifier consisting of a 16 octet hex value (as per the IEEE 802.1Q 2005 standard) that represents all defined MSTIs and their associated VLAN ranges. Use the bridge msti and bridge msti vlan commands to define VLAN to MSTI associations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revision Max hops</td>
<td>The number of maximum hops authorized for region information. Configured through the <code>bridge mst region max hops</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cist Instance Number</td>
<td>The number of the CIST instance, which is currently zero as there is only one region per switch. Therefore, only one CIST exists per switch. Note that this instance is also known as the flat mode instance and is known as bridge 1 when using STP or RSTP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show spantree msti vlan-map` Displays the range of VLANs associated to the specified MSTI.
- `show spantree cist vlan-map` Displays the range of VLANs associated to the CIST instance.
- `show spantree map-msti` Displays the MSTI that is associated to the specified VLAN

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpMstRegionTable`
- `vStpMstRegionNumber`
- `vStpMstRegionConfigDigest`
- `vStpMstRegionConfigName`
- `vStpMstRegionConfigRevisionLevel`
- `vStpMstRegionCistInstanceNumber`
- `vStpMstRegionMaxHops`
show spantree msti vlan-map

Displays the range of VLANs associated with the specified Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI).

show spantree mst [msti_id] vlan-map

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`msti_id` An existing MSTI ID number (0–4094).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If an `msti_id` is not specified, then the VLAN to MSTI mapping for all defined MSTIs is displayed.
- This command is available when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Initially all VLANs are associated with the flat mode CIST instance (also known as MSTI 0).

**Examples**

```
-> show spantree msti vlan-map
Spanning Tree Msti/Cist Vlan map
-----------------------------------
Cist
Name                : 
VLAN list    : 1-9,14-4094

Msti 1
Name                : 
VLAN list : 10-11

Msti 2
Name                : 
VLAN list : 12-13
```

```
-> show spantree msti 2 vlan-map
Spanning Tree Msti Vlan map
-----------------------------
Msti 2
Name                : 
VLAN list     : 12-13
```
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cist Instance</th>
<th>Identifies MSTI VLAN mapping information for the CIST instance.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Msti</td>
<td>The MSTI ID number that identifies an association between a Spanning Tree instance and a range of VLANs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>An alphanumeric value that identifies an MSTI name. Use the bridge msti command to define an MSTI name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN list</td>
<td>The range of VLAN IDs that are associated with this MSTI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show spantree mst region` Displays the MST region information for the switch.
- `show spantree cist vlan-map` Displays the range of VLANs associated to the CIST instance.
- `show spantree map-msti` Displays the MSTI that is associated to the specified VLAN

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpMstInstanceTable`
  - `vStpMstInstanceNumber`
  - `vStpMstInstanceName`
  - `vStpMstInstanceVlanBitmapState`
show spantree cist vlan-map

Displays the range of VLANs associated with the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.

show spantree cist vlan-map

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command is available when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Initially all VLANs are associated with the flat mode CIST instance 0 (also known as MSTI 0).

Examples

-> show spantree cist vlan-map
Spanning Tree Cist Vlan map
----------------------------
Cist Name : VLAN list   : 1-9,14-4094

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>An alphanumeric value that identifies the name of the CIST. Use the bridge msti command to define a name for this instance.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN list</td>
<td>The range of VLAN IDs that are associated with the CIST instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **show spantree mst region** Displays the MST region information for the switch.
- **show spantree msti vlan-map** Displays the range of VLANs associated to the specified MSTI.
- **show spantree map-msti** Displays the MSTI that is associated to the specified VLAN
MIB Objects

vStpMstInstanceTable
  vStpMstInstanceNumber
  vStpMstInstanceName
  vStpMstInstanceVlanBitmapState
show spantree map-msti

Displays the Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) that is associated to the specified VLAN.

show spantree mst vid vlan-map

Syntax Definitions

vid

An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command is available when the switch is operating in either the 1x1 or flat Spanning Tree mode.
- Initially all VLANs are associated with the flat mode CIST instance (also known as MSTI 0).

Examples

-> show spantree 200 map-msti
Vlan   Msti/Cist(0)
------+--------------------------
200    0

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show spantree mst region Displays the MST region information for the switch.
show spantree msti vlan-map Displays the range of VLANs associated to the specified MSTI.
show spantree cist vlan-map Displays the range of VLANs associated to the CIST instance.

MIB Objects

vStpMstVlanAssignmentTable
vStpMstVlanAssignmentVlanNumber
vStpMstVlanAssignmentMstiNumber
**show spantree mst port**

Displays a summary of Spanning Tree connection information and instance associations for the specified port or a link aggregate of ports.

```
show spantree mst port {slot/port | logical_port}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**
  
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **logical_port**
  
  The Link aggregate ID number (0–31).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is only available when the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.

- Note that MST 0 also represents the flat mode CIST instance, which all ports are associated with when the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.

### Examples

```
-> bridge mode flat
-> show spantree mst port 1/10
MST parameters for interface 1/10:
  Conection Type:  NS
  Edge Port:   YES
  Boundary Port: YES

MST  |  Role  | State | Pth Cst | Vlans
----------------------------------------
0    | DIS    | DIS   | 0      | 200
2    | DIS    | DIS   | 0      |

-> show spantree mst port 1/1
MST parameters for interface 1/1 :
  Conection Type: PTP
  Edge Port: NO
  Boundary Port: YES

MST  |  Role  | State | Pth Cst | Vlans
----------------------------------------
0    | ROOT   | FORW  | 19     | 1

-> bridge mode 1x1
-> show spantree mst port 1/10
Current STP mode is 1x1, MSTI instances are inactive
```
### Distributed Spanning Tree Commands

**show spantree mst port**

#### Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Connection Type</strong></td>
<td>Operational connection type: PTP, NPT, NS (nonsignificant) or EDG. Shows the current operational state of the port’s connection type. See the <a href="#">bridge slot/port connection</a> command on page 16-87 for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Edge Port</strong></td>
<td>Indicates whether or not the port is an edge port (YES or NO).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boundary Port</strong></td>
<td>Indicates whether or not the port is a boundary port (YES or NO). A boundary port connects an MST bridge to a LAN that belongs to a different MST region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MST</strong></td>
<td>The Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI) number that is associated with this port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Role</strong></td>
<td>The role of the port for this Spanning Tree instance. Possible port roles are: root, designated, alternate, master, and backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State</strong></td>
<td>The port operational state as defined by application of the Spanning Tree Protocol. Possible port operational states include: disabled, blocking, listening, learning, and forwarding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pth Cst</strong></td>
<td>The contribution of this port to the path cost towards the Spanning Tree root bridge that includes this port. Path cost is a measure of the distance of the listed port from the root bridge in the number of hops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vlans</strong></td>
<td>The VLAN ID of the default VLAN for the port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

#### Related Commands

- **show spantree cist ports**: Displays Spanning Tree port information for the flat mode Common and Internal Spanning Tree (CIST) instance.
- **show spantree msti ports**: Displays Spanning Tree port information for a flat mode Multiple Spanning Tree Instance (MSTI).
- **show spantree 1x1 ports**: Displays Spanning Tree port information for a 1x1 mode VLAN instance.

#### MIB Objects

- `vStpInsPortTable`
  - `vStpInsPortAdminConnectionType`
  - `vStpInsPortAdminEdge`
  - `vStpInsPortAutoEdge`
  - `vStpMstInstanceNumber`
  - `vStpInsPortRole`
  - `vStpInsPortState`
  - `vStpInsPortPathCost`
- `vStpMstVlanAssignmentTable`
  - `vStpMstVlanAssignmentVlanNumber`
**show bridge rrstp configuration**

Displays the current RRSTP status for the switch.

```
show bridge rrstp configuration
```

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show bridge rrstp configuration
RRSTP Global state is Enabled
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge rrstp**
  Enables RRSTP on a switch.
- **show bridge rrstp ring**
  Displays information for all the rings or a specific ring present in the system.

**MIB Objects**

- vStpInfo
  - VStpRrstpGlobalState
show bridge rrstp ring

Displays information for all the rings or for a specific ring present in the system.

show bridge rrstp ring [ring_id]

Syntax Definitions

ring_id  An existing ring ID number (1–128).

Defaults

By default displays information for all rings.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the ring_id parameter with this command to display information for a specific ring.

Examples

-> show bridge rrstp ring

+----------------+-----------------+-------+-------+----------------+
| RingId | Vlan-Tag | Ring-Port1 | Ring-Port2 | Ring Status |
|--------+----------+------------+------------+-------------|
| 2      | 1000     | 1/19       | 1/10       | enabled     |
| 6      | 20       | 1/1        | 1/8        | disabled    |
| 128    | 1        | 0/1        | 0/31       | enabled     |

output definitions

RingId   The numeric ID of the RRSTP ring.
Vlan-Tag The VLAN to which the RRSTP ring frames are tagged.
Ring-Port-1 The first port in the RRSTP ring.
Ring-Port-2 The second port in the RRSTP ring.
Ring Status The current state of the RRSTP ring (Enabled or Disabled).

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **bridge rrstp ring**
  Creates a RRSTP ring comprising of two ports.

- **show bridge rrstp configuration**
  Displays the current RRSTP status for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- **vStpRrstpRingConfigTable**
- **vStpRrstpRingId**
- **vStpRrstpRingPort1**
- **vStpRrstpRingPort2**
- **vStpRrstpRingVlanTag**
- **vStpRrstpRingState**
- **vStpRrstpRingRowStatus**
**bridge mode 1x1 pvst+**

Enables or disables PVST+ mode on the switch, enabling it to operate with Cisco switches.

```
bridge mode 1x1 pvst+ {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **enable**
  - Enables the pvst+ mode.
- **disable**
  - Disables the pvst+ mode.

**Defaults**

PVST+ is disabled by default.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- In order to handle PVST+ mode, the ports must be configured in 1x1 mode.
- This command enables the ports to handle PVST+ BPDUs.
- In this mode, the bridge priority field of the bridge ID can only be changed by a multiple of 4096.

**Examples**

```
-> bridge mode 1x1 pvst+ enable
-> bridge mode 1x1 pvst+ disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **bridge port pvst+**
  - Configures the type of BPDU to be used on a port when PVST+ mode is enabled.

**MIB Objects**

- **vStpTable**
  - **vStpMode**
  - **vStpModePVST**
**bridge port pvst+**

Configures the type of BPDU to be used on a port when PVST+ mode is enabled.

```
bridge port {slot/port | agg_num} pvst+ {auto | enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**
  - The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **agg_num**
  - Specifies the aggregate group.

- **auto**
  - IEEE BPDUs are used until a PVST+ BPDU is detected.

- **enable**
  - Specifies that PVST+ BPDUs will be used.

- **disable**
  - Specifies that IEEE BPDUs will be used.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameters</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- In order to handle PVST+ mode, the ports must be configured in 1x1 mode.
- Initially, a port sends or receive IEEE BPDUs. Once a PVST+ BPDU is received, the port will send and receive only PVST+ BPDUs for tagged VLANs and IEEE BPDUs for default VLANs.

### Examples

- `-> bridge port 1/3 pvst+ enable`
- `-> bridge port 2/2 pvst+ auto`

### Release History

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `bridge mode 1x1 pvst+` Enables or disables PVST+ mode on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `vStpPortConfigTable`
  - `vStpPortConfigIfIndex`
  - `vStpPortConfigPVST`
17 Ethernet Ring Protection Commands

Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) is a protection switching mechanism for Ethernet ring topologies, such as multi-ring and ladder networks. This implementation of ERP is based on Recommendation ITU-T G.8032 and uses the ring Automatic Protection Switching (APS) protocol to coordinate the prevention of network loops within a bridged Ethernet ring.

Loop prevention is achieved by allowing the traffic to flow on all but one of the links within the protected Ethernet ring. This link is blocked and is referred to as the Ring Protection Link (RPL). When a ring failure condition occurs, the RPL is unblocked to allow the flow of traffic to continue through the ring.

ERP and the Ring Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RRSTP) are both used for the prevention of loops in ring-based topologies but have the following differences in their implementation and functionality:

- RRSTP uses a different destination MAC address for each ring, based on the ring ID. ERP uses the same destination MAC address for all ERP protocol frames and identifies the ring based on a unique Service VLAN associated with each ring, which carries the ERP protocol frames.

- When a link failure is detected, RRSTP quickly sets the blocking ports to a forwarding state but relies on MSTP for actual protocol convergence. ERP does not require any support from MSTP. ERP has an inherent mechanism to recover from a failed state once the failed link is active again.

- MSTP determines which ports of a fully active RRSTP ring are blocked. The blocked ports (Ring Protection Link) for an ERP ring is pre-determined and configured by the user.

- RRSTP requires a ring of contiguous RRSTP nodes. ERP allows non-ERP nodes to participate in the ring by using the connectivity monitoring capabilities of Ethernet OAM to alert ERP of a link failure through non-ERP nodes.

MIB information for the Ethernet ring protection command is as follows:

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1Erp.mib
- **Module**: ALCATEL-IND1-ERP-MIB
A summary of available commands is listed here:

- erp-ring
- erp-ring protected-vlan
- erp-ring rpl-node
- erp-ring wait-to-restore
- erp-ring enable
- erp-ring ethoam-event remote-endpoint
- erp-ring guard-timer
- clear erp statistics
- show erp
- show erp protected-vlan
- show erp statistics
erp-ring

Creates an Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) ring using the specified ports and service VLAN ID. The service VLAN transmits ERP control traffic, such as Ring Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) messages, through the ring and the specified level number identifies an APS Management Entity Group (MEG) to which the service VLAN belongs.

```
erp-ring ring_id port1 {slot/port | linkagg agg_num} port2 {slot/port | linkagg agg_num} service-vlan vlan_id level level_num [guard-timer guard_timer] [wait-to-restore-timer wtr_timer] [enable | disable]
no erp-ring ring_id
```

Syntax Definitions

- **ring_id**: The ERP ring ID number. The valid range is 1-2147483647.
- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module.
- **agg_num**: The link aggregate ID number.
- **vlan_id**: The service VLAN ID number. The valid range is 1-4094.
- **level_num**: The MEG level number for the service VLAN. The valid range is 0-7.
- **guard-timer**: The guard timer value, in centi-secs, for the ring node.
- **wtr-timer**: The wait-to-restore timer value, in minutes, for the Ring Protection Link (RPL) node.
- **enable**: Administratively enables the ERP ring.
- **disable**: Administratively disables the ERP ring.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guard_timer</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wtr_timer</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a ring from the switch configuration. Note that administratively disabling ring ports is recommended before deleting the ring to avoid creating any network loops. Once the ring is deleted, then ensure that the same ports are administratively enabled under Spanning Tree control.
- The specified ring identification number must be unique within a switch.
• ERP is not supported on mobile ports, mirroring ports, link aggregate member ports, high availability ports, Multicast VLAN receiver ports (ERP is supported on Multicast VLAN sender ports only), VLAN Stacking user network interface (UNI) ports, or RRSTP ring ports.

• If a port is tagged with the service VLAN ID or the service VLAN is the default VLAN for the port, then the port is not eligible to become an ERP ring port.

• Specify an existing VLAN ID for the service VLAN ID. Use the same VLAN ID and level number for the service VLAN on each switch that participates in the ERP ring.

• If the ERP switch participates in an Ethernet OAM Maintenance Domain (MD), configure the ERP service VLAN to use the same level number that is used for the Ethernet OAM MD.

• Specify a static VLAN ID for the ERP service VLAN; dynamic VLANs are not configurable as service VLANs.

• The service VLAN can belong to only one ERP ring at a time. Up to four rings per switch are allowed.

• The specified service VLAN ID must not participate in a Spanning Tree instance that is associated with non-ERP VLANs. This may require changing the Spanning Tree configuration for the VLAN ID prior to using this command.

• An ERP ring port can belong to only one ERP ring at a time.

• An ERP type NNI-SVLAN binding has to be created before establishing an ERP ring on that SVLAN-NNI binding.

**Examples**

```
-> erp-ring 1 port1 1/1 port2 2/4 service-vlan 10 level 2 enable
-> erp-ring 2 port1 linkagg 1 port2 2/10 service-vlan 20 level 2
-> erp-ring 3 port1 linkagg 2 port2 linkagg 4 service-vlan 30 level 7
-> no erp-ring 2
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show erp` Displays the ERP ring configuration for the switch.
- `show erp protected-vlan` Displays the protected VLAN configuration for the switch.
- `show erp statistics` Displays ERP ring statistics.
- `ethernet-service svlan nni` Creates a NNI-SVLAN binding.
**MIB Objects**

alaErpRingId
   alaErpRingServiceVid
   alaErpRingMBGLevel
   alaErpRingStatus
   alaErpRingPort1
   alaErpRingPort2
   alaErpRingWaitToRestore
   alaErpRingGuardTimer
   alaErpRingRowStatus
**erp-ring protected-vlan**

Configures a VLAN as a protected VLAN for an ERP ring. The ring ports associated with the specified ring ID are tagged with the protected VLAN ID.

```
erp-ring ring_id protected-vlan vlan_id1[-vlan_id2] [vlan_id1[-vlan_id2]]
```

```
no erp-ring ring_id protected-vlan [vlan_id1[-vlan_id2]]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

- **ring_id**
  
  The ERP ring ID number. The valid range is 1-2,147,483,647.

- **vlan_id1[-vlan_id2]**

  The VLAN ID number. To specify multiple VLAN IDs in a single command, use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range of VLAN IDs and a space to separate multiple VLAN ID entries (for example, 10-20 30 100).

---

### Defaults

NA

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a protected VLAN from the ERP ring configuration.

- The ERP ring ID number specified must already exist in the switch configuration, unless the VLAN ID specified belongs to a VLAN Stacking SVLAN.

- The VLAN ID specified must already exist in the switch configuration.

- Specify only static VLAN IDs; dynamic VLANs are not configurable as protected VLANs.

- A protected VLAN can belong to only one ERP ring at a time.

- The specified protected VLAN ID must not participate in a Spanning Tree instance that is associated with non-ERP VLANs. This may require changing the Spanning Tree configuration for the VLAN ID prior to using this command.

- A SVLAN with two ERP VPA type NNI ports is automatically configured as an ERP protected VLAN on a ring if the two NNI ports constitute its ring ports.

- Deletion of SVLAN-NNI binding results in removal of the SVLAN from the corresponding ERP protected VLAN database.

---

### Examples

```
-> erp-ring 1 protected-vlan 11
-> erp-ring 1 protected-vlan 12-20 25-40 100
-> erp-ring 2 protected-vlan 30-50
-> no erp-ring 1 protected-vlan
-> no erp-ring 1 protected-vlan 25-40
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **erp-ring**
  
  Configures an ERP ring.

- **show erp**
  
  Displays the ERP ring configuration for the switch.

- **show erp protected-vlan**
  
  Displays the protected VLAN configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaErpRingId

  - alaErpRingVlanProtectedVid
  - alaErpRingVlanRowStatus
**erp-ring rpl-node**

Configures a switch as a Ring Protection Link (RPL) node. This command also identifies the ERP port as an RPL connection port. The RPL remains blocked to prevent loops within the ERP ring.

```plaintext
erp-ring ring_id rpl-node {port slot/port | linkagg agg_num}
no erp-ring ring_id rpl-node
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ring_id` An existing ERP ring ID number. The valid range is 1-2147483647.
- `slot/port` The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module.
- `agg_num` The link aggregate ID number.

**Defaults**

NA

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove the RPL designation for the specified ring.
- The RPL node can be configured only when the ring is disabled; RPL configuration applied to the ring while it is enabled is rejected.
- The specified ERP ring ID must already exist in the switch configuration.
- This command applies only to ERP ring ports; ports not configured as ERP ring ports are not eligible to become RPL ports.
- Only one of the two ring ports configured for the switch can be designated as an RPL node port.

**Examples**

```
-> erp-ring 1 rpl-node port 2/1
-> erp-ring 2 rpl-node linkagg 2
-> no erp-ring 2 rpl-node
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **erp-ring**
  - Configures an ERP ring.

- **erp-ring wait-to-restore**
  - Configures the wait-to-restore timer value for the Ring Protection Link (RPL) node.

- **show erp**
  - Displays the ERP ring configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- alaErpRingId
- alaErpRingPortIfIndex
- alaErpRingPortType
erp-ring wait-to-restore

Configures the wait-to-restore timer value for the Ring Protection Link (RPL) switch. This timer determines the number of minutes the RPL switch waits before returning the RPL ports to a blocked state after the ERP ring has recovered from a link failure.

**Synopsis**

```
erp-ring ring_id wait-to-restore wtr_timer
no erp-ring ring_id wait-to-restore
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ring_id**: An existing ERP ring ID number. The valid range is 1-2147483647.
- **wtr_timer**: The number of minutes to wait before restoring the RPL to a blocked state. The valid range is 1-12.

**Defaults**

By default, the wait-to-restore timer value is set to 5 minutes.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the *no* form of this command to set the timer back to the default setting of 5 minutes.
- The specified ERP ring ID must already exist in the switch configuration.
- This command applies only on a switch that serves as the RPL node for the ERP ring.

**Examples**

```
-> erp-ring 1 wait-to-restore 6
-> no erp-ring 1 wait-to-restore
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **erp-ring**: Configures an ERP ring.
- **erp-ring rpl-node**: Configures a Ring Protection Link (RPL) port connection.
- **show erp**: Displays the ERP ring configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaErpRingId`
- `alaErpRingWaitToRestoreTimer`
**erp-ring enable**

Enables or disables an ERP ring identified by the specified ring ID. This command applies to enabling or disabling existing ERP rings.

`erp-ring ring_id {enable | disable}`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`ring_id` An existing ERP ring ID number. The valid range is 1-2147483647.

**Defaults**

By default, ERP rings are disabled when they are created.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The specified ring ID must already exist in the switch configuration.
- Enabling a ring is also allowed at the time the ring is created.

**Examples**

- `-> erp-ring 1 enable`
- `-> erp-ring 1 disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **erp-ring** Configures an ERP ring.
- **show erp** Displays the ERP ring configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaErpRingId
alaErpRingStatus
**erp-ring ethoam-event remote-endpoint**

Configures an ERP ring port to accept or drop a loss of connectivity event for a Remote Ethernet OAM Maintenance End Point (MEP). This command allows ERP to interact with Ethernet OAM to monitor non-ERP nodes that may exist in an ERP ring.

```
erp-ring ring_id ethoam-event {port slot/port | linkagg agg_num} remote-endpoint mep_id
```

```
no erp-ring ring_id ethoam-event {port slot/port | linkagg agg_num}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ring_id**
  An existing ERP ring ID number. The valid range is 1-2147483647.

- **slot/port**
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module.

- **agg_num**
  The link aggregate ID number.

- **mep_id**
  The remote MEP ID number. The valid range is 1-8191.

**Defaults**

By default, ERP ports drops Ethernet OAM loss of connectivity events.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to configure the ERP ring port to drop loss of connectivity events.
- The specified ring ID must already exist in the switch configuration.
- The specified remote MEP ID number is only allowed on one ring port within the same ERP ring.

**Examples**

- `-> erp-ring 1 ethoam-event port 1/1 remote-endpoint 10`
- `-> erp-ring 1 ethoam-event linkagg 1 remote-endpoint 20`
- `-> no erp-ring 1 ethoam-event port 1/1`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**erp-ring**  Configures an ERP ring.
**show erp**  Displays the ERP ring configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaErpRingId
  - alaErpRingPortEthOAMEvent
  - alaErpRingPortRmepId
**erp-ring guard-timer**

Configures the guard timer value for the specified ERP ring node. The guard timer is used to prevent ring nodes from receiving outdated Ring Automatic Protection Switching (R-APS) messages. During the amount of time determined by this timer, all received R-APS messages are ignored by the ring protection control process.

```
  erp-ring ring_id guard-timer guard_timer
  no erp-ring ring_id guard-timer
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ring_id**
  - An existing ERP ring ID number. The valid range is 1–2147483647.
- **guard_timer**
  - The guard timer value. The valid range is 1–200 centi-secs.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guard_timer</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to set the timer back to the default value of 50 centi-secs.
- The specified ring ID must already exist in the switch configuration.

### Examples

```
  -> erp-ring 1 guard-timer 10
  -> no erp-ring 1 guard-timer
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **erp-ring**
  - Configures an ERP ring.
- **show erp**
  - Displays the ERP ring configuration for the switch.

### MIB Objects

- **alaErpRingId**
  - 
- **alaErpRingGuardTimer**
clear erp statistics

Clears ERP statistics for all rings, a specific ring, or a specific ring port.

clear erp statistics [ring ring_id [port slot/port | linkagg agg_num]]

Syntax Definitions

ring_id An existing ERP ring ID number. The valid range is 1-2147483647.
slot/port The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module.
agg_num The link aggregate ID number.

Defaults

By default, statistics are cleared for all ERP rings in the switch configuration.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Enter a ring ID to clear the statistics for a specific ring.
- Enter a ring ID and a ring port number or link aggregate ID to clear the statistics for a specific port or link aggregate.
- The specified ring ID must already exist in the switch configuration.
- The specified port must belong to the ring identified by the ring ID.

Examples

-> clear erp statistics
-> clear erp statistics ring 5
-> clear erp statistics ring 5 port 1/2
-> clear erp statistics ring 5 linkagg 10

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **erp-ring** Configures an ERP ring.
- **show erp** Displays the ERP ring configuration for the switch.
- **show erp statistics** Displays ERP ring statistics.

**MIB Objects**

- alaErpClearStats
- alaErpRingTable
  - alaErpRingId
  - alaErpRingClearStats
- alaErpRingPortTable
  - alaErpRingPortIfIndex
  - alaErpRingPortClearStats
**show erp**

Displays the ERP configuration information for all rings, a specific ring, or for a specific ring port.

```
show erp [ring ring_id | [port slot/port | linkagg agg_num]]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ring_id`: An existing ERP ring ID number. The valid range is 1-2147483647.
- `slot/port`: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module.
- `agg_num`: The link aggregate ID number.

**Defaults**

By default, configuration information is displayed for all ERP rings in the switch configuration.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enter a ring ID to display the configuration for a specific ring.
- Enter a ring port number or a link aggregate ID to display the configuration for a specific port or link aggregate.
- The specified ring ID must already exist in the switch configuration.

**Examples**

```
-> show erp
Legends: * - Inactive Configuration
          WTR - Wait To Restore
          MEG - Maintenance Entity Group

Ring       Ring  Ring    Ring     Serv  WTR  Guard  MEG        Ring      Ring
ID         Port1 Port2   Status   VLAN Timer Timer Level       State     Node
(min) (csec)
----------+------+------+---------+----+-----+-----+-----+-----------+--------
1   1/15    1/1   enabled 4094    3    50     2         idle      rpl
2    6/7    4/1   enabled 4093    1    50     1         idle      rpl
3    4/7    6/1   enabled 4092    1    50     3         idle  non-rpl
4    4/8   6/23   enabled 4091    5    50     4         idle  non-rpl

Total number of rings configured = 4

-> show erp ring 1
Legend: * - Inactive Configuration

Ring Id : 1,
Ring Port1 : 1/15,
```
show erp

show erp Ethernet Ring Protection Commands

- show erp port 1/15
Legend: * - Inactive Configuration

Ring Id : 1
  Ring Port Status : forwarding,
  Ring Port Type : non-rpl,
  Ethoam Event : disabled

- show erp port 1/1
Legend: * - Inactive Configuration

Ring Id : 1
  Ring Port Status : blocking,
  Rint Port Type : RPL, 
  Ethoam Event : enabled, 
  Rmepid : 10

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ring ID</td>
<td>The ERP ring ID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring Ports</td>
<td>The slot and port number of the ring ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring Status</td>
<td>The ring status (enabled or disabled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service VLAN</td>
<td>The Service VLAN ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTR Timer</td>
<td>The wait-to-restore timer value in minutes for RPL node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guard Timer</td>
<td>The guard timer value in centi-secs for the ring node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEG Level</td>
<td>The Service VLAN Management Entity Group (MEG) level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring State</td>
<td>Indicates the state of the ring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring Node Type</td>
<td>Indicates the type of the ring node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last State Change</td>
<td>Indicates the time when the last state change occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- show erp port 1/15
Legend: * - Inactive Configuration

Ring Id : 1
  Ring Port Status : forwarding,
  Ring Port Type : non-rpl,
  Ethoam Event : disabled

- show erp port 1/1
Legend: * - Inactive Configuration

Ring Id : 1
  Ring Port Status : blocking,
  Rint Port Type : RPL, 
  Ethoam Event : enabled, 
  Rmepid : 10

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ring ID</td>
<td>The ERP ring ID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring Port Status</td>
<td>The status of the ring port (blocking or forwarding).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring Port Type</td>
<td>The type of ring port (RPL or non-RPL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethoam Event</td>
<td>Indicates whether or not the ring port accepts Ethernet OAM loss of connectivity events (enabled or disabled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rmepid</td>
<td>The remote Ethernet OAM MEP ID number from which this port accepts loss of connectivity events. This field displays only when the ring port is configured to receive such events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show erp protected-vlan` Displays the protected VLAN configuration for the switch.
- `show erp statistics` Displays ERP ring statistics.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaErpRingId`
  - `alaErpRingStatus`
  - `alaErpRingServiceVid`
  - `alaErpRingMEGLevel`
  - `alaErpRingPort1`
  - `alaErpRingPort2`
  - `alaErpRingPortIfIndex`
  - `alaErpRingState`
  - `alaErpRingPortStatus`
  - `alaErpRingPortType`
  - `alaErpRingPortEthOAMEvent`
  - `alaErpRingPortRmepId`
  - `alaErpRingWaitToRestoreTimer`
  - `alaErpRingGuardTimer`
  - `alaErpRingLastStateChange`
  - `alaErpRingTimeToRevert`
show erp protected-vlan

Displays the protected VLAN configuration for all ERP rings or for a specific ring.

show erp [ring ring_id] protected-vlan

Syntax Definitions

ring_id

An existing ERP ring ID number. The valid range is 1-2147483647.

Defaults

By default, the protected VLAN configuration is displayed for all ERP rings in the switch configuration.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Enter a ring ID to display the protected VLANs for a specific ring.

• The specified ring ID must already exist in the switch configuration.

Examples

-> show erp protected-vlan
   Ring Id          : 1,
   Protected VLAN  : 10 20 30-40
   Ring Id          : 2,
   Protected VLAN  : 50

-> show erp ring 3 protected-vlan
   Ring Id          : 3,
   Protected VLAN  : none

output definitions

| Ring ID | The ERP ring ID number. |
| Protected VLAN | The VLAN IDs of the protected VLANs associated with the ring ID. |

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **show erp**  Displays ERP ring configuration for the switch.
- **show erp statistics**  Displays ERP ring statistics.

MIB Objects

- **alaErpRingId**
  - **alaErpRingVlanProtectedVid**
**show erp statistics**

Displays the ERP statistics for all rings, a specific ring, or a specific ring port.

```
show erp statistics [ring ring_id [port slot/port | linkagg agg_num]]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ring_id**: An existing ERP ring ID number. The valid range is 1-2147483647.
- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module.
- **agg_num**: The link aggregate ID number.

### Defaults

By default, statistics are displayed for all ERP rings in the switch configuration.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Enter a ring ID to display the statistics for a specific ring.
- Enter a ring ID and a ring port number or link aggregate ID to display the statistics for a specific port or link aggregate.
- The specified ring ID must already exist in the switch configuration.
- The specified port must belong to the ring identified by the ring ID.

### Examples

```
-> show erp statistics
Legends:  R-APS - Ring Automatic Protection Switching
         RPL   - Ring Protection Link

Ring-Id : 1
  Ring Port : 1/15
    Signal Fail PDUs
      Sent : 3,
      Recv : 0,
      Drop : 0
    No Request PDUs
      Sent : 37,
      Recv : 37,
      Drop : 0
    No Request RPL Block PDUs
      Sent : 4322,
      Recv : 0,
      Drop : 0
    Invalid R-APS PDUs
      Recv : 0
```
show erp statistics

Ring Port : 1/1
Signal Fail PDUs
  Sent : 6,
 Recv : 0,
  Drop : 0
No Request PDUs
  Sent : 37,
 Recv : 38,
  Drop : 0
No Request RPL Block PDUs
  Sent : 4322,
  Recv : 0,
  Drop : 0
Invalid R-APS PDUs
  Recv : 0

Ring-Id : 2
Ring Port : 6/7
Signal Fail PDUs
  Sent : 6,
  Recv : 0,
  Drop : 0
No Request PDUs
  Sent : 16,
  Recv : 14,
  Drop : 0
No Request RPL Block PDUs
  Sent : 4347,
  Recv : 0,
  Drop : 4341
Invalid R-APS PDUs
  Recv : 0

Ring Id : 3
-> show erp statistics ring 3
Legends: R-APS – Ring Automatic Protection Switching
  RPL – Ring Protection Link

Ring-Id : 3
Ring Port : 4/7
Signal Fail PDUs
  Sent : 6,
  Recv : 0,
  Drop : 0
No Request PDUs
  Sent : 16,
  Recv : 14,
  Drop : 0
No Request RPL Block PDUs
  Sent : 4351,
  Recv : 0,
  Drop : 0
Invalid R-APS PDUs
  Recv : 0

Ring Port : 6/1
Signal Fail PDUs
  Sent : 6,
show erp statistics Ethernet Ring Protection Commands

Recv : 0, Drop : 0
No Request PDUs
Sent : 13, Recv : 13, Drop : 0
No Request RPL Block PDUs
Sent : 4358, Recv : 0, Drop : 0
Invalid R-APS PDUs
Recv : 0

-> show erp statistics ring 1 port 1/15
Legends: R-APS - Ring Automatic Protection Switching
          RPL   - Ring Protection Link

Ring-Id : 1
Ring Port : 1/15
Signal Fail PDUs
Sent : 3, Recv : 0, Drop : 0
No Request PDUs
Sent : 37, Recv : 37, Drop : 0
No Request RPL Block PDUs
Sent : 4338, Recv : 0, Drop : 0
Invalid R-APS PDUs
Recv : 0

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ring ID</td>
<td>The ERP ring ID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring Port</td>
<td>The slot and port number of the ring port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-APS</td>
<td>The type of Ring Automatic Switching Protocol (R-APS) event message (NR = no request, RB = RPL is blocked, SF = signal failure). APS is the protocol ERP uses to monitor and control ring links.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send</td>
<td>Total number of R-APS messages sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recv</td>
<td>Total number of R-APS messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop</td>
<td>Total number of R-APS messages dropped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show erp**
Displays the ERP ring configuration for the switch.

**show erp protected-vlan**
Displays the protected VLAN configuration for the switch.

**clear erp statistics**
Clears ERP ring statistics.

MIB Objects

- `alaERPClearStats`
- `alaERPRingClearStats`
- `alaErpRingPortClearStats`
- `alaErpRingId`
- `alaErpRingPortIfIndex`
- `alaErpStatsSignalFailPduTx`
- `alaErpStatsSignalFailPduRx`
- `alaErpStatsSignalFailPduDrop`
- `alaErpStatsNoRequestPduTx`
- `alaErpStatsNoRequestPduRx`
- `alaErpStatsNoRequestPduDrop`
- `alaErpStatsRPLBlockPDU Tx`
- `alaErpStatsRPLBlockPDU Rx`
- `alaErpStatsRPLBlockPDU Drop`
- `alaErpStatsPDUErr`
Loopback Detection (LBD) automatically detects and prevents forwarding loops on ports that have 
forwarded network traffic which has looped back to the originating switch. LBD detects and prevents 
Layer 2 forwarding loops on a port either in the absence of other loop detection mechanisms such as 
STP/RSTP/MSTP, or when these mechanisms cannot detect it (for example, a client equipment can drop 
BPDUs, or the STP protocol can be restricted to the network edge). On a linkagg port, if one port of 
linkagg is getting shutdown due to LBD, then all the ports of linkagg goes to shutdown state.

Loopback Detection is enabled globally on a chassis or on a per-port basis. Once a loop is discovered, the 
port from which the loop originated is placed into an “Inactive” state. When the two ports of a switch are 
connected to each other through a hub, either the port is shutdown or it is in normal state.

When loopback occurs, a trap is sent and the event is logged. The port can manually be enabled again 
when the problem is resolved, or a Network Manager can define a recovery interval that automatically 
places the port into a “Normal” state after a defined period.

MIB information for the Loopback Detection commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: alcatelIND1LBD.mib
- **Module**: ALCATEL-IND1-LBD-MIB

A summary of available commands is listed here:

- `loopback-detection`
- `loopback-detection port`
- `loopback-detection transmission-timer`
- `loopback-detection autorecovery-timer`
- `show loopback-detection`
- `show loopback-detection port`
- `show loopback-detection statistics port`
**loopback-detection**

Enables or disables Loopback Detection (LBD) globally on the switch.

```
loopback-detection {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables LBD on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables LBD on the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- LBD can be enabled globally and per port without any dependency but loopback-detection is operational only if LBD is enabled globally and also on the specific port.
- LBD can be configured for a port and the configuration can be applied and retained, whether LBD is enabled globally. However, LBD functionality on a port is available only when LBD is enabled globally on the switch.

**Examples**

```
-> loopback-detection enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `loopback-detection port` Enables or disables LBD on a specific port.
- `show loopback-detection` Displays LBD configuration information.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaLdbConfigTable`  
  - `alaLdbGLocalConfigStatus`
**loopback-detection port**

Enables or disables LBD on a specific port.

```
loopback-detection port slot/port [-port2] {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**: The slot number and the physical port number of the module that is being configured for LBD.
- **-port2**: Specifies the last port in the range of ports.
- **enable**: Enables LBD on the specified port.
- **disable**: Disables LBD on the specified port.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Loopback Detection must be enabled globally to enable LBD functionality on a specific port.
- LBD can be configured for a port and the configuration can be applied and retained, whether LBD is enabled globally. However, LBD functionality on a port is available only when LBD is enabled globally on the switch.

### Examples

```
-> loopback-detection port 1/1 enable
-> loopback-detection port 1/1-8 enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **loopback-detection**
  Enables or disables LBD globally on the switch.
- **show loopback-detection**
  Displays LBD configuration information.

MIB Objects

- `alaLdbPortConfigTable`
- `alaLdbPortConfigEntry`
- `alaLdbPortConfigIndex`
- `alaLdbPortConfigLdbAdminStatus`
- `alaLdbPortConfigLdbOperStatus`
loopback-detection transmission-timer

Configures the LBD transmission timer on the switch. The transmission time is the time period between the consecutive LBD packet transmissions.

**loopback-detection transmission-timer seconds**

**Syntax Definitions**

*seconds* The time period in seconds between LBD packet transmissions. The valid range is from 5 to 600 seconds.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If the timer value is not configured, the default value of 30 seconds is assigned to the transmission period.
- The timer can be modified at any time. However, the new timer value takes effect only after the timer is restarted.

**Examples**

```-> loopback-detection transmission-timer 200```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **loopback-detection** Enables or disables LBD globally on the switch.
- **show loopback-detection** Displays LBD configuration information.

**MIB Objects**

alaLdbConfigTable
  - alaLdbGlobalConfigTransmissionTimer
loopback-detection autorecovery-timer

Configures the LBD autorecovery timer on the switch. The autorecovery time is the time period in seconds that passes after which ports that were shut down through LBD are moved to normal state or inactive state, depending on the parameter that is set on the switch.

**loopback-detection autorecovery-timer** *seconds*

### Syntax Definitions

**seconds**

The LBD autorecovery timer in seconds. The valid range is from 30 to 86400 seconds.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If the autorecovery timer value is not configured, the default value of 300 seconds is assigned to the autorecovery period.
- The timer can be modified at any time. However, the new timer value takes effect only after the timer is restarted.

### Examples

```
-> loopback-detection autorecovery-timer 300
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **loopback-detection** Enables or disables LBD globally on the switch.
- **show loopback-detection** Displays LBD configuration information.

### MIB Objects

- `alaLdbConfigTable`
  - `alaLdbGLocalConfigAutorecoveryTimer`
**show loopback-detection**

Displays the global LBD configuration information for the switch.

**show loopback-detection**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to display the global configuration of LBD.
- To view information for a specific port, use the `show loopback-detection port` command.

**Examples**

```
-> show loopback-detection

Global LBD Status             : Enabled
Global LBD Transmission Timer : 200 sec
Global LBD Auto-recovery Timer: 300 sec

-> show loopback-detection port 1/1

Global LBD Status             : Enabled
Global LBD Transmission Timer : 200 sec
Global LBD Auto-recovery Timer: 300 sec
Port  LBD Status              : Enabled
Port  LBD State               : Normal
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global LBD Status</td>
<td>The status of LBD of the switch (Enabled or Disabled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global LBD Transmission Timer</td>
<td>Displays the time interval in seconds between LBD packet transmissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global LBD Auto-recovery Timer</td>
<td>Displays the autorecovery time period in seconds. It is the time period that passes after which ports that were shut down through LBD are moved to normal state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `loopback-detection`  Enables or disables LBD globally on the switch.
- `show loopback-detection port`  Displays LBD configuration information for all ports on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaLdbConfigTable`
  - `alaLdbGlobalConfigStatus`
show loopback-detection port

Displays global LBD configuration information on the switch. When slot and port number are mentioned, the LBD configuration information of the specific port is displayed.

show loopback-detection port [slot/port]

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to view LBD information of a specific port on a switch.

Examples
-> show loopback-detection port
Slot/Port  Admin State  OperState
-------------+---------------+-----------------
1/2           enabled         Normal

-> show loopback-detection port 1/1
Global LBD Status : Enabled
Global LBD Transmission Timer : 200 sec
Global LBD Transmission Timer : 300 sec
Port LBD Status : Enabled
Port LBD State : Normal

output definitions
Global LBD Status  The status of LBD of the switch (Enabled or Disabled).
Global LBD Transmission Timer  Displays the time interval in seconds between LBD packet transmissions.
Global LBD Auto-recovery Timer  Displays the autorecovery time period in seconds. It is the time period that passes after which ports that were shut down through LBD are moved to normal state.
Slot/Port  The slot/port number LBD port.
Admin State  The administrative state of the port (Enabled or Disabled).
Oper State  The operational state of the port (Normal or Inactive).
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

loopback-detection  Enables or disables LBD globally on the switch.
show loopback-detection  Displays LBD configuration information for the switch or for a specific port.

MIB Objects

alaLdbConfigTable
  alaLdbGlobalConfigStatus
show loopback-detection statistics port

Displays LBD statistics information for a specific port on the switch.

show loopback-detection statistics port [slot/port]

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to view LDB statistics of a specific port on a switch.

Examples
-> show loopback-detection statistics port 1/1

LBD Port Statistics
LBD Packet Send : 1
Invalid LBD Packet Received : 0

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>The slot/port number LBD port.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LBD Packet Send</td>
<td>The number of LBD packet sent from the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid LBD Packet Received</td>
<td>The number of invalid LBD packets received on the port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands
loopback-detection Enables or disables LBD globally on the switch.
show loopback-detection Displays LBD configuration information for the switch or for a specific port.

MIB Objects
alaLdbConfigTable
alaLdbGlobalConfigStatus
19 CPE Test Head Commands

The Customer Provider Edge (CPE) Test Head traffic generator and analyzer is a Test-OAM (Operation, Administration, and Maintenance) tool used in the Metro Ethernet Network to validate the customer Service Level Agreements (SLA). This functionality allows the operator to validate the Metro Ethernet Network between customer end points, which is critical when provisioning or troubleshooting network services.

This implementation of CPE Test Head supports unidirectional, ingress tests. Traffic is generated at the UNI port as if the traffic was generated from a test head connected to the UNI port. This validates the actual customer SLA by subjecting the test traffic to the ingress QoS defined at the UNI port (Ethernet SAP profile or QoS policy rules for priority and bandwidth control) and the egress QoS defined at the egress NNI port and carrier network.

The CPE test is non-disruptive to traffic running on other UNI ports that are associated with the same SAP profile as the test UNI port. All UNI ports, including CPE test ports, are subject to any SAP profile or QoS configuration associated with the port. This is important to consider when analyzing test results.

The feature provides a multi-stream test capability. The CPE multi-test feature is supported on non-metro switches with metro license. The feature supports a stack containing up to eight switches.

Multi-stream test requires a free port. The port should not be used and should not have any configuration. When a multi-stream test starts, the port is made out of service. The port is made operational again and the configuration is retained when the test is stopped.

MIB information for the CPE Test Head commands are:

- **Filename**: alcatelIND1testoam.mib
- **Module**: ALCATEL-IND1-TEST-OAM-MIB
A summary of available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single-test</th>
<th>Multi-test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>test-oam</td>
<td>test-oam group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test-oam src-endpoint dst-endpoint</td>
<td>test-oam group tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test-oam port</td>
<td>test-oam feeder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test-oam vlan test-frame</td>
<td>test-oam group src-endpoint dst-endpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test-oam role</td>
<td>test-oam group role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test-oam duration rate packet-size</td>
<td>test-oam group port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test-oam frame</td>
<td>test-oam group direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test-oam start stop</td>
<td>test-oam group duration rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show test-oam</td>
<td>test-oam group start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show test-oam statistics</td>
<td>test-oam group stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear test-oam statistics</td>
<td>clear test-oam group statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show test-oam group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show test-oam group statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**test-oam**

Configures the CPE test name and an optional description. The test name is used to identify and configure a CPE test profile.

```
> test-oam string [descr description]
no test-oam string
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `string` The name of the CPE test, an alphanumeric string between 1 and 32 characters. This name is used to identify a specific CPE test and is also referred to as the test ID.

- `description` The description to assign to the test name, an alphanumeric string between 1 and 32 characters.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>string</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>description</code></td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified CPE test configuration.

- This command creates a new CPE test profile that is identified by the test name. Make sure the name specified does not exist in the switch configuration.

- A maximum of 32 tests can be configured.

- Only one test can be active on the switch at any given time.

**Examples**

```
> test-oam Test1
> test-oam Test2 descr second-test
> no test-oam Test2
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **show test-oam**: Displays the CPE test configuration and status.
- **show test-oam statistics**: Displays CPE test statistics.

MIB Objects

- `alaTestOamConfigTable`
  - `alaTestOamConfigTestName`
  - `alaTestOamConfigTestDescription`
  - `alaTestOamConfigRowStatus`
**test-oam src-endpoint dst-endpoint**

Configures the source and destination endpoints for the specified test.

`test-oam string [src-endpoint src-string] [dst-endpoint dst-string]`

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>string</code></td>
<td>The name of an existing CPE test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>src-string</code></td>
<td>The management IP address or DNS host name of the switch that will transmit test traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dst-string</code></td>
<td>The management IP address or DNS host name of the switch that will receive test traffic. This is the switch on which traffic analysis is done.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Using the DNS host name of the switch is highly recommended, as this name is unique and is mapped to an IP address configured for the switch.
- This command automatically overwrites the source and destination endpoint values previously configured for the specified CPE test.

**Examples**

```
-> test-oam Test1 src-endpoint SW1 dst-endpoint SW2
-> test-oam Test1 src-endpoint SW1
-> test-oam Test1 dst-endpoint SW2
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `test-oam port` Configures the port on which the CPE test will run.
- `show test-oam` Displays the CPE test configuration and status.
**MIB Objects**

alaTestOamConfigTable
  alaTestOamConfigTestName
  alaTestOamConfigSourceEndpoint
  alaTestOamConfigDestinationEndpoint
test-oam port

Configures the port on which the CPE test will run. Use this command on the switch that will generate the test traffic. If the switch is going to receive test traffic, configuring a test port is not necessary.

test-oam string port slot/port

Syntax Definitions

string The name of an existing CPE test.
slot/port The port on which the CPE test will generate traffic.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- In an Ethernet Service environment, the UNI port is designated as the test port on the generator switch to simulate traffic coming in on the port as if it was sent from a test head device. This will subject the test traffic to the SAP profile.

- Note that the customer traffic is disrupted on ports configured as CPE test ports. Configuring a port that is not in use is recommended. In addition, if the test port is a UNI port associated with an SAP profile, only that UNI port is used for the test. Traffic on other UNI ports associated with the same profile is not disrupted by the CPE test.

- All UNI ports, including CPE test ports, are subject to any SAP profile or QoS configuration associated with the port. This should be considered when test results are analyzed.

- This command automatically overwrites the port value previously configured for the specified CPE test.

Examples

-> test-oam Test1 port 1/2

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**test-oam vlan test-frame**  Configures the source mac-address, destination mac-address, and the SVLAN for the test-frame used in the test.

**show test-oam**  Displays the CPE test configuration and status.

MIB Objects

alaTestOamConfigTable
  alaTestOamConfigTestName
  alaTestOamConfigPort
**test-oam vlan test-frame**

Configures the SVLAN and the source and destination MAC addresses for the test frame. Use this command to configure these test parameters on both the generator (local) switch and the analyzer (remote) switch for the specified CPE test.

```
test-oam string [vlan svlan] [[test-frame [src-mac src-address] [dst-mac dst-address]]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **string**
  
The name of an existing CPE test.

- **svlan**
  
The service VLAN ID. This is used for traffic analysis and test-frame accounting.

- **src-address**
  
Source mac-address of the test-frame.

- **dst-address**
  
Destination mac-address of the test-frame.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>src-address</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dst-address</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Although the source and destination MAC addresses are optional parameters with this command, the test will not run if these addresses are set to all zeros (the default).

- Make sure that routing is disabled on the specified SVLAN.

- Avoid configuring any IEEE reserved MAC addresses as the destination MAC address for the test.

- This command automatically overwrites the SVLAN, source MAC, or destination MAC values previously configured for the specified CPE test.

---

**Examples**

```
-> test-oam Test1 vlan 100 test-frame src-mac 00:01:02:00:00:02 dst-mac 00:00:01:00:00:90
-> test-oam Test1 vlan 100
-> test-oam Test1 test-frame src-mac 00:01:02:00:00:02 dst-mac 00:00:01:00:00:90
-> test-oam Test1 test-frame src-mac 00:01:02:00:00:02 dst-mac 00:00:01:00:00:90
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

test-oam role
Configures the switch as a generator or analyzer for the test.

show test-oam
Displays the CPE test configuration and status.

MIB Objects

alaTestOamConfigTable
  alaTestOamConfigTestName
  alaTestOamConfigVlan
  alaTestOamConfigFrameSrcMacAddress
  alaTestOamConfigFrameDstMacAddress
test-oam role

Configures the role the switch will perform for the specified CPE test. The type of role assigned determines whether the switch transmits (generator) or receives (analyzer) test frames.

**test-oam string role {generator | analyzer}**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **string**: The name of an existing CPE test.
- **generator**: Configures the switch as the test generator.
- **analyzer**: Configures the switch as the test analyzer.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command on the switch that will perform the specified role.
- Configuring a generator and an analyzer switch for each test is required.
- Only one role can be assigned to the switch for a particular test.
- This command automatically overwrites the previously configured switch role for the specified CPE test.

**Examples**

- `-> test-oam Test1 role generator`
- `-> test-oam Test2 role analyzer`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**test-oam duration rate packet-size**  
Configures the test frame duration, rate and packet-size for the test.

**show test-oam**  
Displays the CPE test configuration and status.

MIB Objects

alaTestOamConfigTable
  
    alaTestOamConfigTestName
    alaTestOamConfigRole
test-oam duration rate packet-size

Configures the duration, rate, and packet-size for the specified test. Use this command to configure these test parameters on the generator switch.

`test-oam string [duration secs] [rate rate] [packet-size bytes]`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **string** The name of an existing CPE test.
- **secs** The duration of the test, in seconds. This is the amount of time the generator will actively transmit test packets to the remote (analyzer) switch. The valid time range is 1–3600 seconds.
- **rate** The rate, in kbps or mbps, at which test traffic is generated. The minimum value allowed is 8 kbps to line rate. The granularity of the transmit rate is 8 Kbps for 100 Mbps port and 2 Mbps for 1Gig ports.
- **bytes** The packet size, in bytes. The valid range is 64–9212 bytes.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>secs</code></td>
<td>5 secs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rate</code></td>
<td>8 k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bytes</code></td>
<td>64 byte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command automatically overwrites any duration, rate, and packet size parameter values previously configured for the specified CPE test.
- The status of the CPE test will change to “ended” when the test duration time expires.
- This command automatically overwrites the duration, rate, or packet size values previously configured for the specified CPE test.

**Examples**

- `-> test-oam Test1 duration 10 rate 8k packet-size 64`
- `-> test-oam Test1 rate 8m`
- `-> test-oam Test1 duration 10`
- `-> test-oam Test1 packet-size 64`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
test-oam duration rate packet-size

Related Commands

test-oam frame  Configures the test frame parameter values for the CPE test.
show test-oam  Displays the CPE test configuration and status.

MIB Objects

alaTestOamConfigTable
   alaTestOamConfigTestName
   alaTestOamConfigDuration
   alaTestOamConfigGeneratorBandwidth
   alaTestOamConfigGeneratorPacketSize
test-oam frame

Configures the test frame parameter values for the specified CPE test. Use this command on the switch that will generate the test frame traffic.

test-oam string frame
    [vlan-tag vlan-id priority priority drop-eligible {true | false}]}
    ether-type {hex-num | ipv4 {src-ip src-ipv4 dst-ip dst-ipv4 [ttl ttl] [tos tos] [protocol {udp | tcp} {src-port src-port dst-port dst-port]}}] [data-pattern pattern]

Syntax Definitions

string                The name of an existing CPE test.
vlan-id               The VLAN ID of the frame.
priority              The priority value. The valid range is 0–7.
true                  Sets the drop-eligible bit to true.
false                 Sets the drop-eligible bit to false.
hex-num               The hexadecimal ethertype value. The valid range is 0x600–0xffff.
src-ipv4              The source IP address for an IPv4 test frame.
dst-ipv4              The destination IP address for an IPv4 test frame.
ttl                   The time-to-live value. The valid range is 0–255.
tos                   The type-of-service value for QoS features. The valid range is 0x0–0xff.
udp                   Specifies the UDP protocol.
tcp                   Specifies the TCP protocol.
src-port              The source port of the generated test frame.
dst-port              The destination port of the generated test frame.
pattern               The data pattern present in the generated test frame. The valid range is 0x0000–0xffff.
Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop-eligible</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ttl</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tos</td>
<td>0x0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pattern</td>
<td>0x0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Specify the Ether type in hexadecimal format to configure a Layer 2 test frame.
- Specify `ipv4` as the Ether type to configure a Layer 3 test frame. When this option is selected, entering a source and destination IP address is required.
- Do not specify reserved Ether type values.
- This command automatically overwrites the test packet parameter values previously configured for the specified CPE test.

Examples

If the ether-type is a hexadecimal number (Layer 2 test frame):

```
-> test-oam Test1 frame vlan-tag 1 priority 2 drop-eligible false ether-type 0x0100 data-pattern 0x0010
```

If the ether-type is IPV4 (Layer 3 test frame):

```
-> test-oam Test1 frame vlan-tag 1 priority 2 drop-eligible false ether-type ipv4 src-ip 1.1.1.1 dst-ip 2.2.2.2 ttl 4 tos 0x01 protocol udp src-port 2000 dst-port 3000 data-pattern 0x0010
```

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **test-oam start stop**  
  Start or stop the CPE test.
- **show test-oam**  
  Displays the CPE test configuration and status.

MIB Objects

- alaTestOamConfigTable
  - alaTestOamConfigTestName
- alaTestOamEtherConfigTable
- alaTestOamIpv4ConfigTable
**test-oam start stop**

Starts or stops the CPE test operation.

```
test-oam string {[vlan vlan-id] [port slot/port] [packet-size bytes] start | stop}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **string**
  - The name of an existing CPE test.

- **vlan-id**
  - The service VLAN ID. This value is required only for traffic analysis and test frame accounting and is not related to the VLAN tag specified for the actual test frame.

- **slot/port**
  - The switch port on which the test is run.

- **bytes**
  - The size of the test packet, in bytes. The valid packet size range is 64–9212 bytes.

- **start**
  - Starts the CPE test operation.

- **stop**
  - Stops the CPE test operation.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>bytes</strong></td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Ensure that routing is disabled on the specified service VLAN.

- The optional **vlan**, **port**, and **packet-size** parameters specify “active” parameter values that are applied when the specified CPE test is started. If these same parameters are defined within a CPE test profile, they are considered “configured” parameter values. Active parameter values override configured parameter values when the test is started.

- If no active parameter values are specified with this command, the test is started using the configured values defined in the CPE test profile. However, if active parameter values are not specified and the CPE test does not contain any configured values for these parameters, the test will not run.

- Specifying any of the optional parameter values does not change the configured values associated with the CPE test.

- If the specified port resides on a switch that will transmit test traffic, the port will generate the test frames. However, if the switch is an analyzer switch, specifying a port is not required.

- Start the specified test on the analyzer switch first and then on the generator switch.
- The test will stop when the test duration time expires or when the test is manually stopped using the test-oam stop command.

- Manually restart the test if the test is interrupted by a takeover, restart, or hot swap.

- The previous statistics related to the test will be cleared automatically once the test is started.

**Examples**

- `test-oam Test1 start`
- `test-oam Test1 vlan 100 start`
- `test-oam Test1 port 1/1 start`
- `test-oam Test1 packet-size 100 start`
- `test-oam Test1 vlan 100 port 1/1 packet-size 100 start`
- `test-oam Test1 stop`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show test-oam statistics` Displays CPE test statistics.
- `show test-oam` Displays the CPE test configuration and status.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaTestOamConfigTable`  
  - `alaTestOamConfigTestName`  
  - `alaTestOamConfigVlan`  
  - `alaTestOamConfigPort`  
  - `alaTestOamConfigGeneratorPacketSize`  
  - `alaTestOamConfigTestIdState`
show test-oam

Displays the CPE test configuration and status.

show test-oam [tests | string]

Syntax Definitions

tests
Displays information for all the CPE tests.

string
The name of an existing CPE test.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the tests parameter to display information for all CPE tests configured on the switch.
- Use the string parameter to display detailed information for a specific CPE test.

Examples

-> show test-oam tests
Total Test-Ids: 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test-Id</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Src-Mac</th>
<th>Dst-Mac</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test1</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:22:33:44:55</td>
<td>00:22:33:44:55:66</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>unidirectional</td>
<td>ended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test3</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:00:00:03</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:00:04</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>unidirectional</td>
<td>not-started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test4</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:00:00:07</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:00:00:08</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>unidirectional</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output definitions

- **Test-Id**: The CPE test name (ID). Configured through the test-oam command.
- **Port**: The port on which the test is run. Configured through the test-oam port command.
- **Src-Mac**: The source MAC address of the test frame. Configured through the test-oam vlan test-frame command.
- **Dst-Mac**: The destination MAC address of the test frame. Configured through the test-oam vlan test-frame command.
- **Vlan**: The service VLAN (SVLAN) associated with the test. Configured through the test-oam vlan test-frame command.
- **Direction**: The direction of the test traffic. Note that only unidirectional traffic tests are supported.
- **Status**: The operational status of the test.
-> show test-oam Test1
Legend: dei-drop eligible indicator
TEST Parameters for Test1:
  Source Endpoint      : SW1,
  Destination Endpoint : SW2,
  Test Description     : Ether Test,
  Direction            : unidirectional,
  Source MAC           : 00:11:22:33:44:55,
  Destination MAC      : 00:22:33:44:55:66,
  Duration             : 10(secs),
  Vlan                 : 100,
  Role                 : generator,
  Port                 : 1/1,
  Tx Rate              : 80m,
  Frame Size           : 100,
  State                : start,
  Status               : running

Frame Configuration:
  Frame Type : ether,
  Vlan       : 200,
  Priority   : 7,
  Pattern    : 0x0001,
  Dei        : none,
  Ether Type : 0x8000,

output definitions

Source Endpoint The host name for the source (generator) switch. Configured through the test-oam src-endpoint dst-endpoint command.  
Destination Endpoint The host name for the destination (analyzer) switch. Configured through the test-oam src-endpoint dst-endpoint command.  
Test Description Description for the test name. Configured through the test-oam command.  
Direction The direction of the test traffic. Note that only unidirectional traffic tests are supported.  
Source MAC The source MAC address for the test frame. Configured through the test-oam vlan test-frame command.  
Destination MAC The destination MAC address for the test frame. Configured through the test-oam vlan test-frame command.  
Duration The amount of time the test will run. Configured through the test-oam duration rate packet-size command.  
Vlan The service VLAN (SVLAN) associated with the test. Configured through the test-oam vlan test-frame command.  
Role The role of the switch for this test (generator or analyzer). Configured through the test-oam role command  
Port The port on which the test is run. Configured through the test-oam port command.  
Tx Rate The rate at which packets are transmitted on the test port. Configured through the test-oam duration rate packet-size command.
### Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frame Size</strong></td>
<td>The size of the test frame. Configured through the <code>test-oam duration rate packet-size</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State</strong></td>
<td>The administrative state of the test (<code>stop</code> or <code>start</code>). Configured through the <code>test-oam start stop</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong></td>
<td>The operational status of the test (<code>running</code>, <code>ended</code>, <code>stopped</code>, or <code>not started</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frame Configuration</strong></td>
<td>The test frame type (<code>ether</code> or <code>ipv4</code>) and associated parameter values. Configured through the <code>test-oam frame</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **show test-oam statistics** Displays CPE test statistics.

### MIB Objects

- `alaTestOamConfigTable`
- `alaTestOamEtherConfigTable`
- `alaTestOamIpv4ConfigTable`
show test-oam statistics

Displays the statistics for all CPE tests or for a specific test name. Use this command on both the generator and analyzer switch to determine test results.

show test-oam [string] statistics

Syntax Definitions

String

The name of an existing CPE test.

Defaults

By default, statistics are displayed for all CPE tests.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the string parameter with this command to display statistics for a specific CPE test.
- The statistics displayed depend on the role the switch is performing for the test (generator or analyzer). For example, the analyzer switch may not show any packet count in the TX fields because it is the receiving switch.

Examples

-> show test-oam Test1 statistics
Test-Id      TX-Ingress  TX-Egress   RX-Ingress
-----------------+------------+------------+-----------
Test1           1200366  1200366 0

-> show test-oam statistics
Test-Id      TX-Ingress  TX-Egress   RX-Ingress
-----------------+------------+------------+--------------
Test1           1200366 1200366 0
Test2            0 0 1200366

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test-Id</th>
<th>TX-Ingress</th>
<th>TX-Egress</th>
<th>RX-Ingress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test1</td>
<td>1200366</td>
<td>1200366</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1200366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show test-oam Displays the CPE test configuration and status.
clear test-oam statistics Clears CPE test statistics.

MIB Objects

alaTestOamConfigTable
  alaTestOamConfigTestName
  alaTestOamTxIngressCounter
  alaTestOamTxEgressCounter
  alaTestOamRxIngressCounter
clear test-oam statistics

Clears the statistics for all CPE tests or for a specific test name.

clear test-oam [string] statistics

Syntax Definitions

string

The name of an existing CPE test.

Defaults

By default, statistics are cleared for all CPE tests.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the string parameter with this command to clear the statistics for a specific CPE test.

Examples

- clear test-oam Test1 statistics
- clear test-oam statistics

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show test-oam statistics Displays CPE test statistics.
show test-oam Displays the CPE test configuration and status.

MIB Objects

alaTestOamConfigTable
alaTestOamConfigTestName
alaTestOamStatsClearStats
**test-oam group**

Configures the CPE test group name and an optional description. The group name is used to identify and configure a CPE test group.

```
test-oam group string [descr description]
no test-oam group string
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **string**
  
  The name of the CPE test group, an alphanumeric string between 1 and 32 characters. This name is used to identify a specific CPE test-oam group.

- **description**
  
  The description to assign to the CPE test group, an alphanumeric string between 1 and 32 characters.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the specified CPE test group.
- This command creates a CPE test group that is identified by the test-oam name. Make sure the name specified does not exist in the switch configuration.
- To configure a CPE test group, the individual test must be configured.
- A maximum of eight tests can be configured to run concurrently.
- Only one CPE test group can be active on the switch at any given time.

**Examples**

```
-> test-oam group Testgroup1
-> test-oam group Testgroup2 descr second-testgroup
-> no test-oam group Testgroup1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **show test-oam group**: Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.
- **show test-oam group statistics**: Displays the statistics for all CPE test groups or for a specific CPE test group.

MIB Objects

- `alaTestOamGroupConfigTable`
  - `alaTestOamConfigGroupId`
  - `alaTestOamConfigGroupDescription`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigRowStatus`
test-oam group tests

This defines the list of CPE test group tests that need to be added in the test-oam group.

**test-oam group** string [tests string1.......string8]

**test-oam group** string [no tests string1.......string8]

---

**Syntax Definitions**

| string | The name of the CPE test group, an alphanumeric string between 1 and 32 characters. This name is used to identify a specific CPE test group. |
| string1.......string8 | The name of the configured test-oam tests. |

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command defines the list of test-oam tests that need to run concurrently.
- The test must exist, while configuring the test-oam list.
- A maximum of eight tests can be configured to run concurrently.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a test which is part of the group shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of test-oam group parameters shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a feeder port shall not be allowed.
- use the **no** form of the command to remove the test-oam tests from the CPE test group.

**Examples**

- `test-oam test1`
- `test-oam test2`
- `test-oam test3`
- `test-oam test4`
- `test-oam test5`
- `test-oam test6`
- `test-oam test7`
- `test-oam test8`
- `test-oam group Testgroup1 descr first-testgroup`
- `test-oam group Testgroup1 tests test1 test2 test3 test4 test5 test6 test7 test8`
- `test-oam group Testgroup1 no tests test1 test2 test3`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show test-oam group`: Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.
- `show test-oam group statistics`: Displays the statistics for all CPE test groups or for a specific CPE test group.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaTestOamGroupFlowConfigTable`
  - `alaTestOamConfigGroupId`
  - `alaTestOamConfigTestId`
  - `alaTestOamGroupFlowConfigRowStatus`
**test-oam feeder**

This configures the feeder port globally in the system for CPE test group to feed the test traffic to generator port.

```
test-oam feeder-port slot/port
no test-oam feeder-port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`slot/port` The port to be used to feed the test traffic only to generator port.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command configures the feeder port globally in the system.
- The feeder port cannot be the generator port and the generator port cannot be the feeder port.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification to the feeder port shall not be allowed.
- use the `no` form of the command to remove the feeder port from the system for CPE test group.

**Examples**

```
-> test-oam feeder-port 1/4
-> no test-oam feeder-port
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `test-oam group port` Configures the port on which the CPE test group will run.
- `show test-oam group` Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.

**MIB Objects**

`alaTestOamGloabalFeederPort`
test-oam group src-endpoint dst-endpoint

Configures the source and destination endpoints for the CPE test group.

test-oam group string [ src-endpoint src-string dst-endpoint dst-string ] [ src-endpoint src-string ] [ dst-endpoint dst-string ]

Syntax Definitions

string The name of an existing CPE test group.
src-string The management IP address or DNS host name of the switch that will transmit test traffic.
dst-string The management IP address or DNS host name of the switch that will receive test traffic. This is the switch on which traffic analysis is done.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>src-endpoint</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dst-endpoint</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Using the DNS host name of the switch is highly recommended, as this name is unique and is mapped to an IP address configured for the switch.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a test which is part of the group shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of test-oam group parameters shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a feeder port shall not be allowed.

Examples

- `test-oam group Testgroup1 src-endpoint SW1 dst-endpoint SW2`
- `test-oam group Testgroup1 src-endpoint SW1`
- `test-oam group Testgroup1 dst-endpoint SW2`

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**test-oam group duration rate**  Configures the duration and rate for the specified CPE test group.

**show test-oam group**  Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.

MIB Objects

alaTestOamGroupConfigTable
  - alaTestOamConfigGroupId
  - alaTestOamGroupConfigSourceEndpoint
  - alaTestOamGroupConfigDestinationEndpoint
**test-oam group role**

Configures the role the switch will perform for the specified CPE test group. The type of role assigned determines whether the switch transmits (generator) or receives (analyzer) test frames.

```plaintext
test-oam group name role {generator | analyzer}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>The name of an existing CPE test group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generator</td>
<td>Configures the switch as the test generator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyzer</td>
<td>Configures the switch as the test analyzer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a test which is part of the group shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of CPE test group parameters shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a feeder port shall not be allowed.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> test-oam group Testgroup1 role generator
-> test-oam group Testgroup2 role analyzer
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **test-oam group duration rate** Configures the duration and rate for the specified CPE test group.
- **show test-oam group** Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.

**MIB Objects**

- alaTestOamGroupConfigTable
- alaTestOamConfigGroupId
- alaTestOamGroupConfigRole
test-oam group port

Configures the port on which the CPE test group will run. Use this command on the switch that will generate the test traffic.

test-oam group string port slot/port

Syntax Definitions

string The name of an existing CPE test group.

slot/port The port on which the CPE test will generate traffic.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Configuring a port that is not in use is recommended. In addition, if the test port is a UNI port associated with an SAP profile, only that UNI port is used for the test. Traffic on other UNI ports associated with the same profile is not disrupted by the CPE test.

- This command automatically overwrites the port value previously configured for the specified CPE test group.

- The feeder port cannot be the generator port and the generator port cannot be the feeder port.

- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a test which is part of the group shall not be allowed.

- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of CPE test group parameters shall not be allowed.

- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a feeder port shall not be allowed.

Examples

- test-oam group Testgroup1 port 1/2

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**test-oam group start**
Starts the traffic test for the CPE test group on the configured port or the given port.

**test-oam group stop**
Stops the traffic test for the CPE test group on the configured port or the given port.

**show test-oam group**
Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.

MIB Objects

alaTestOamGroupConfigTable
alaTestOamConfigGroupId
alaTestOamGroupConfigPort
**test-oam group direction**

Configures the test direction of the test-oam group.

```
test-oam group string [direction unidirectional]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **string**: The name of an existing CPE test group.
- **direction**: The direction of the CPE test group.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>direction</td>
<td>unidirectional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a test which is part of the group shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of CPE test group parameters shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a feeder port shall not be allowed.

**Examples**

```
-> test-oam group Testgroup1 direction unidirectional
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **test-oam group duration rate**: Configures the duration and rate for the specified CPE test group.
- **show test-oam group**: Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.
MIB Objects

alaTestOamGroupConfigTable
  alaTestOamConfigGroupId
  alaTestOamGroupConfigDirection
**test-oam group duration rate**

Configures the duration and rate for the specified test-oam group. Use this command to configure these test parameters on the generator switch.

```
test-oam group string [duration secs] [rate rate]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`string`  
The name of an existing CPE test group.

`secs`  
The duration of the test, in seconds. This is the amount of time the generator will actively transmit test packets to the remote (analyzer) switch. The valid time range is 5–3600 seconds.

`rate`  
The rate, in kbps or mbps, at which test traffic is generated. The minimum value allowed is 8 kbps to line rate. The granularity of the transmit rate is 8 Kbps for 100 Mbps port and 2 Mbps for 1Gig ports.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>secs</code></td>
<td>5 secs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rate</code></td>
<td>8 k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command automatically overwrites any duration and rate parameter values previously configured for the specified CPE test group.
- The status of the CPE test group will change to “ended” when the test duration time expires.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a test which is part of the group shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of CPE test group parameters shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a feeder port shall not be allowed.

**Examples**

```
-> test-oam group Testgroup1 duration 10
-> test-oam group Testgroup1 rate 8m
-> test-oam group Testgroup1 duration 10 rate 8m
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

`show test-oam group` Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.

MIB Objects

alaTestOamGroupConfigTable
  alaTestOamConfigGroupId
  alaTestOamGroupConfigDuration
  alaTestOamGroupConfigGeneratorBandwidth
test-oam group start

Starts the traffic test for the test-oam group on the configured port or the given port.

**Syntax Definitions**

- **string**  
  The name of an existing CPE test group.

- **slot/port**  
  The port on which the CPE test group will generate traffic.

- **start**  
  Enables the test.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a test which is part of the group shall not be allowed.

- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of CPE test group parameters shall not be allowed.

- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a feeder port shall not be allowed.

**Examples**

- `test-oam group Testgroup1 port 1/2 start`
- `test-oam group Testgroup2 start`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **test-oam group stop**  
  Stops the traffic test for the CPE test group on the configured port or the given port.

- **show test-oam group**  
  Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaTestOamGroupConfigTable`
- `alaTestOamConfigGroupId`
- `alaTestOamGroupConfigPort`
- `alaTestOamGroupConfigState`
test-oam group stop

Stops the traffic test for the CPE test group on the configured port or the given port.

Syntax Definitions

string
The name of an existing CPE test group.

stop
Disables the test.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a test which is part of the group shall not be allowed.

• When a CPE test group is running, the modification of CPE test group parameters shall not be allowed.

• When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a feeder port shall not be allowed.

Examples

-> test-oam group Testgroup1 stop
-> test-oam group Testgroup2 stop

Release History
Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

test-oam group start
Starts the traffic test for the CPE test group on the configured port or the given port.

show test-oam group
Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.

MIB Objects

alaTestOamGroupConfigTable
alaTestOamConfigGroupId
alaTestOamGroupConfigPort
alaTestOamGroupConfigState
clear test-oam group statistics

This clears the statistics of the CPE test group.

clear test-oam group string statistics

Syntax Definitions

string The name of an existing CPE test group.

statistics Clears the statistics for the give CPE test group.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a test which is part of the group shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of CPE test group parameters shall not be allowed.
- When a CPE test group is running, the modification of a feeder port shall not be allowed.

Examples

-> clear test-oam group Testgroup1 statistics (Clears the statistics for the specified test-oam group)

-> clear test-oam group statistics (Clears the statistics for all the test-oam groups)

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show test-oam group statistics Displays the statistics for all test-oam groups or for a specific CPE test group.

show test-oam group Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.

MIB Objects

alaTestOamGroupConfigTable

alaTestOamConfigGroupId

alaTestOamGroupConfigStatsClear
# CPE Test Head Commands

```plaintext
alaTestOamGlobalGroupClearStats
```

---
show test-oam group

Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.

show test-oam group [tests | string]

Syntax Definitions

tests Displays information for all the CPE test groups.

string The name of an existing CPE test group.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the tests parameter to display information for all CPE test groups configured on the switch.
- Use the string parameter to display detailed information for a specific CPE test group.

Examples

-> show test-oam group tests
Total Test-Groups: 4
Port       Duration Rate Nb of Direction Status
Test-Group Port (secs) Flows     ----------+---------+----------+----------+----------------+--------------
-------------+-------+---------+---------+-------+----------------+--------------
TestGroup1   1/1     10      100M   8 unidirectional not-started
TestGroup2   1/3     30      -      3 unidirectional ended
TestGroup3   2/4     40      -      2 unidirectional running

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test-Groups</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Duration (secs)</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Nb of Flows</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test-Group1</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100M</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>unidirectional</td>
<td>not-started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test-Group2</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>unidirectional</td>
<td>ended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test-Group3</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>unidirectional</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test-Groups The CPE test group. Configured through the test-oam group command.

Port The port on which the test is run.

Duration The amount of time the test will run.

Rate The rate at which packets are transmitted on the test port. Configured through the test-oam group duration rate command.

Nb of Flows Number of test flows configured for the respective CPE test group.

Direction The direction of the test traffic. Note that only unidirectional traffic tests are supported.

Status The operational status of the test
-> show test-oam group TestGroup2

TEST Parameters for TestGroup2:
  Source Endpoint: SW1,
  Destination Endpoint: SW2,
  Test Group Description: DEFAULT,
  Direction: unidirectional,
  Role: generator,
  Tx Rate : -, 
  Duration : 20 (secs),
  Port: 1/2,
  State: stop,
  Status: stopped

Flow1:
  Test Name : test_1,
  Vlan: 1001
  Tx Rate : 1M,
  Source MAC: 00:00:00:00:01:01,
  Destination MAC: 00:00:00:00:01:02,
  Frame size: 64,

Flow2:
  Test Name : test_2,
  Vlan: 1002
  Tx Rate : 10M,
  Source MAC: 00:00:00:00:02:01,
  Destination MAC: 00:00:00:00:02:02,
  Frame size: 1518,

Flow3:
  Test Name : test_3,
  Vlan: 1003
  Tx Rate: 15M,
  Source MAC: 00:00:00:00:03:01,
  Destination MAC: 00:00:00:00:03:02,
  Frame size: 1518,

Flow4:
  Test Name : test_4,
  Vlan: 1004
  Tx Rate: 5M,
  Source MAC: 00:00:00:00:04:01,
  Destination MAC: 00:00:00:00:04:02,
  Frame size: 1518,

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test-Groups</th>
<th>The CPE test group. Configured through the <code>test-oam group</code> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port on which the test is run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Endpoint</td>
<td>The host name for the source (generator) switch. Configured through the <code>test-oam group src-endpoint dst-endpoint</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination Endpoint</td>
<td>The host name for the destination (analyzer) switch. Configured through the <code>test-oam group src-endpoint dst-endpoint</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Mac</th>
<th>The source MAC address of the test frame. Configured through the <code>test-oam vlan test-frame</code> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination Mac</td>
<td>The destination MAC address of the test frame. Configured through the <code>test-oam vlan test-frame</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>The amount of time the test will run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>The role of the switch for this test <em>(generator or analyzer)</em>. Configured through the <code>test-oam role</code> command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>The rate at which packets are transmitted on the test port. Configured through the <code>test-oam group duration rate</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame Size</td>
<td>The size of the test frame. Configured through the <code>test-oam group duration rate</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>The direction of the test traffic. Note that only unidirectional traffic tests are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The operational status of the test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show test-oam group statistics**  Displays the statistics for all CPE test groups or for a specific CPE test group.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaTestOamGloabalFeederPort`
- `alaTestOamGroupConfigTable`
  - `alaTestOamConfigGroupId`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigPort`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigDuration`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigGeneratorBandwidth`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigFlowCount`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigDirection`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigStatus`
- `alaTestOamGroupConfigTable`
  - `alaTestOamConfigGroupId`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigSourceEndpoint`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigDestinationEndpoint`
  - `alaTestOamConfigGroupDescription`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigDirection`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigRole`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigGeneratorBandwidth`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigDuration`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigPort`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigState`
  - `alaTestOamGroupConfigStatus`
- `alaTestOamGroupFlowConfigTable`
  - `alaTestOamConfigTestId`
alaTestOamGroupFlowVlan
alaTestOamGroupFlowGeneratorBandwidth
alaTestOamGroupFlowFrameSrcMacAddress
alaTestOamGroupFlowFrameDstMacAddress
alaTestOamGroupFlowGeneratorPacketSize
**show test-oam group statistics**

Displays the statistics for all CPE test groups or for a specific CPE test group. Use this command on both the generator and analyzer switch to determine test results.

**show test-oam group [string] statistics**

**Syntax Definitions**

*string*  
The name of an existing CPE test group.

**Defaults**

By default, statistics are displayed for all CPE test groups.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the *string* parameter with this command to display statistics for a specific CPE test group.
- The statistics displayed depend on the role the switch is performing for the test (generator or analyzer). For example, the analyzer switch may not show any packet count in the TX fields because it is the receiving switch.

**Examples**

```
-> show test-oam group TestGroup4 statistics
Test-Group  Flow   TX-Ingress   TX-Egress   RX-Ingress
-------------+--------+----------+----------+----------
TestGroup4   flow1  19017     19017     0
TestGroup4   flow2  19017     19017     0

-> show test-oam group statistics
Test-Group  Flow   TX-Ingress   TX-Egress   RX-Ingress
-------------+--------+----------+----------+----------
TestGroup1   flow1  19017     19017     0
TestGroup1   flow2  19017     19017     0
TestGroup1   flow3  19017     19017     0
TestGroup1   flow4  19017     19017     0
TestGroup1   flow5  19017     19017     0
TestGroup1   flow6  19017     19017     0
TestGroup1   flow7  19017     19017     0
TestGroup1   flow8  19017     19017     0
TestGroup2   flow1  19017     19017     0
TestGroup2   flow2  19017     19017     0
TestGroup2   flow3  19017     19017     0
TestGroup2   flow4  19017     19017     0
TestGroup3   flow1  19017     19017     0
TestGroup4   flow8  19017     19017     0
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test-Group</th>
<th>The CPE test group.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TX-Ingress</td>
<td>The number of ingress test packets generated on the ingress UNI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX-Egress</td>
<td>The number of egress test packets transmitted on the egress NNI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX-Ingress</td>
<td>The number of test packets received on the ingress NNI. This value is relevant on the receiving (analyzer) switch for the specific test.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- show test-oam group Displays the configuration and status of the CPE test groups.
- clear test-oam group statistics Clears the statistics of the CPE test group.

MIB Objects

- alaTestOamGroupConfigTable
- alaTestOamConfigGroupId
- alaTestOamConfigTestId
- alaTestOamGroupFlowTxIngressCounter
- alaTestOamGroupFlowTxEgressCounter
- alaTestOamGroupFlowRxIngressCounter
Source Learning is responsible for creating, updating, and deleting source and destination MAC Address entries in the MAC Address Table. This chapter includes descriptions of Source Learning commands used to create or delete static MAC addresses, define the aging time value for static and dynamically learned MAC addresses, and display MAC Address Table entries and statistics.

MIB information for Source Learning commands is as follows:

*Filename:* AlcatelInd1MacAddress.mib  
*Module:* ALCATEL-IND1-MAC-ADDRESS-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

```
mac-address-table
mac-address-table static-multicast
mac-address-table aging-time
source-learning
show mac-address-table
show mac-address-table static-multicast
show mac-address-table count
show mac-address-table aging-time
show source-learning
```
**mac-address-table**

Configures a destination unicast MAC address. The configured (static) MAC address is assigned to a non-mobile switch port or link aggregate ID and VLAN. Packets received on ports associated with the specified VLAN that contain a destination MAC address that matches the static MAC address are forwarded to the specified port. Static destination MAC addresses are maintained in the Source Learning MAC address table.

```
mac-address-table [permanent] mac_address {[slot/port | linkagg link_agg]} vid [bridging | filtering]
```

```
no mac-address-table [permanent | learned] [mac_address {[slot/port | linkagg link_agg]} vid]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **permanent**: Defines a permanent static MAC Address that is not removed when the switch reboots.
- **learned**: Specifies that the MAC address is a dynamically learned address.
- **mac_address**: Enter the destination MAC Address to add to the MAC Address Table (for example, 00:00:39:59:f1:0c).
- **slot/port**: Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **link_agg**: Enter a link aggregate ID number (0–31). See Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”
- **vid**: VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **bridging**: Specifies that all packets to or from this MAC address are bridged.
- **filtering**: Specifies that all packets to or from this MAC address are dropped.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>permanent</td>
<td>permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>filtering</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of this command to remove a MAC address from the Source Learning MAC Address Table.
- When no mac-address-table command is used, the 802.1x users entry will continue to be maintained in mac-address-table and 802.1x table and there will not be impact on 802.1x users traffic.
- The specified slot/port or link aggregate ID must already belong to the specified VLAN. Use the vlan port default command to assign a port or link aggregate ID to a VLAN before you configure the
static MAC address. Only traffic from other ports associated with the same VLAN is directed to the static MAC address slot/port.

- Select the **filtering** parameter to set up a denial of service to block potential hostile attacks. Traffic sent to or from a filtered MAC address is dropped. Select the **bridging** parameter for regular traffic flow to or from the MAC address.

- If a packet received on a port associated with the same VLAN contains a source address that matches a static MAC address, the packet is discarded.

- Static MACs are not supported on mobile ports.

- Only static MAC address entries with a **permanent** management status are captured when a snapshot of the switch’s running configuration is taken.

- Use the **mac-address-table aging-time** command (see page 20-6) to set the aging time value for all static and dynamically learned MAC addresses. This is the value applied to static MAC addresses defined using the **mac-address-table timeout** form of this command.

**Examples**

```
-> mac-address-table permanent 00:00:39:59:f1:0c 4/2 355
-> no mac-address-table
-> no mac-address-table 5/1 755
-> no mac-address-table permanent
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **mac-address-table aging-time**: Configures aging time, in seconds, for static and dynamically learned MAC addresses.
- **show mac-address-table**: Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.
- **show mac-address-table count**: Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.
- **show mac-address-table aging-time**: Displays the current aging time value for the Source Learning MAC Address Table.

**MIB Objects**

- slMacAddressTable
  - slMacAddress
  - slMacAddressManagement
  - slMacAddressDisposition
mac-address-table static-multicast

Configures a static multicast MAC address and assigns the address to one or more egress ports. Packets received on ports associated with the specified VLAN that contain a destination MAC address that matches the static multicast address are forwarded to the specified egress ports. Static multicast MAC addresses are maintained in the Source Learning MAC address table.

```
mac-address-table static-multicast multicast_address {slot1/port1[-port1a] [slot2/port2[-port2a]...] | linkagg link_agg} vid

no mac-address-table static-multicast [multicast_address {slot1/port1[-port1a] [slot2/port2[-port2a]...] | linkagg link_agg] vid]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **multicast_address**: Enter the destination multicast MAC Address to add to the MAC Address Table (for example, 01:00:39:59:f1:0c).
- **slot1/port1[-port1a]**: The egress slot and port combination that is assigned to the static multicast MAC address. You may enter multiple ports and port ranges.
- **slot2/port2[-port2a]**: Additional egress slot and port combinations may be assigned to the static multicast MAC address. You may enter multiple ports and port ranges.
- **link_agg**: Enter a link aggregate ID number (0–29). See Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”
- **vid**: VLAN ID number (1–4094).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a static multicast MAC address from the Source Learning MAC Address Table. Note that if no parameters are specified with this form of the command, then all static multicast addresses are removed.
- Note that a MAC address is considered a multicast MAC address if the least significant bit of the most significant octet of the address is enabled. For example, MAC addresses with a prefix of 01, 03, 05, 13, and so on, are multicast MAC addresses.
- If a multicast prefix value is not present, then the address is treated as a regular MAC address and not allowed when using the **mac-address-table static-multicast** command. Also note that multicast addresses within the following ranges are not supported:
  
  01:00:5E:00:00:00 to 01:00:5E:7F:FF:FF
  01:80:C2:XX.XX.XX
  33:33:XX.XX.XX.XX
The configured (static) multicast MAC address is assigned to a non-mobile switch port or link aggregate ID and VLAN. Static multicast MACs are not supported on mobile ports.

In addition to configuring the same static multicast address for multiple ports within a given VLAN, it is also possible to use the same multicast address across multiple VLANs.

The specified slot/port or link aggregate ID must already belong to the specified VLAN. Use the `vlan port default` command to assign a port or link aggregate ID to a VLAN before you configure the static MAC address. Only traffic from other ports associated with the same VLAN is directed to the static multicast MAC address slot/port.

If the `configuration snapshot` or `write memory` command is entered after a static multicast MAC address is configured, the resulting ASCII file or `boot.cfg` file includes the following additional syntax for the `mac-address-table static-multicast` command:

```
  group num
```

This syntax indicates the number of the multicast group that the switch has assigned to the multicast MAC address for the given VLAN association. Each multicast address – VLAN association is treated as a unique instance and assigned a group number specific to that instance. Up to 1022 such instances are supported per switch.

Note that if the port assigned to a multicast MAC address is down or administratively disabled when the `configuration snapshot` or `write memory` command is used, the multicast MAC address is not saved to the resulting ASCII file or `boot.cfg` file.

### Examples

```
  -> mac-address-table static-multicast 02:00:39:59:f1:0c 4/2 355
  -> mac-address-table static-multicast 01:00:00:3a:44:11 1/12-24 255
  -> mac-address-table static-multicast 03:00:00:3a:44:12 1/10 2/1-6 3/1-8 1500
  -> mac-address-table static-multicast 04:00:00:3a:44:13 linkagg 10 455
  -> no mac-address-table static-multicast 03:00:00:3a:44:12 1/10 1500
  -> no mac-address-table static-multicast 04:00:00:3a:44:13 linkagg 10 455
  -> no mac-address-table static-multicast
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- `show mac-address-table`  Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.
- `show mac-address-table static-multicast`  Displays a list of static multicast MAC addresses that are configured in the Source Learning MAC Address Table.
- `show mac-address-table count`  Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.

### MIB Objects

- `slMacAddressTable`
- `slMacAddress`
- `slMacAddressManagement`
- `slMacAddressDisposition`
**mac-address-table aging-time**

Configures aging time, in seconds, for static and dynamically learned MAC addresses. When a MAC address has aged beyond the aging-time value, the MAC address is discarded.

`mac-address-table aging-time seconds`

`no mac-address-table aging-time`

**Syntax Definitions**

`seconds`  
Aging time value (in seconds). Do not use commas in value. The range is 60—634.

**Defaults**

By default, the aging time is set to 300 seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to set the aging-time back to the default value of 300 seconds.
- The aging time value is a global value that applies to all VLANs. Configuring this value on a per VLAN basis is not supported on this platform.
- Note that an inactive MAC address may take up to twice as long as the aging time value specified to age out of the MAC address table. For example, if an aging time of 60 seconds is specified, the MAC will age out any time between 60 and 120 seconds of inactivity.
- If the `timeout` parameter is not specified when using the `mac-address-table` command (see page 20-2) to configure a static MAC address, then the aging time value is not applied to the static MAC address.
- The MAC address table aging time is also used as the timeout value for the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table. This timeout value determines how long the switch retains dynamically learned ARP table entries.

**Examples**

```
-> mac-address-table aging-time 1200
-> no mac-address-table aging-time
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**mac-address-table**
Configures a static destination Unicast MAC address for a VLAN bridge.

**show mac-address-table**
Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.

**show mac-address-table count**
Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.

**show mac-address-table aging-time**
Displays the current aging time value for the Source Learning MAC Address Table.

MIB Objects

- **slMacAddressAgingTable**
- **slMacAgingValue**
source-learning

Configures the status of source MAC address learning on a single port, a range of ports, or on a link aggregate of ports.

source-learning {port slot/port1[-port2] | linkagg linkagg_num} {enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

slot/port1 The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

-port2 The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 on slot 3).

linkagg_num Specifies the link aggregate port ID.

enable Enables source learning.

disable Disables source learning.

Defaults

By default, source learning is enabled on all ports.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Configuring source learning is not supported on mobile ports, Learned Port Security ports, individual ports which are members of a link aggregate, or Access Guardian (802.1x) ports.

- When port-based source learning is configured for a link aggregate ID, it affects all the ports that are members of the link aggregate.

- When source-learning is disabled on a port or link aggregate, all dynamically learned MAC addresses are removed from the MAC address table.

- Static MAC addresses associated with a port or link aggregate are not cleared when source learning is disabled. Also, new static MAC address configurations are allowed on ports or link aggregates even when source learning is disabled on them.

- Disabling source learning on a port or link aggregate is useful on a ring configuration where switch A does not have to learn MAC addresses from switch B or for a Transparent LAN Service, where the service provider does not require the MAC addresses of the customer network.

Examples

- source-learning port 1/2 disable
- source-learning port 1/3-9 disable
- source-learning linkagg 10 disable
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show source-learning` Displays Source Learning status of each port or linkagg ports on a switch.

**Related MIB Objects**

- `slMacAddressTable`
- `slMacLearningControlTable`
  - `slMacLearningControlEntry`
  - `slMacLearningControlStatus`
show mac-address-table

Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.

show mac-address-table [permanent | learned] [mac_address] [slot slot | slot/port] [linkagg link_agg] [vid | vid1-vid2]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>permanent</td>
<td>Display static MAC addresses with a permanent status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>learned</td>
<td>Display dynamically learned MAC addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac_address</td>
<td>Enter a MAC Address (for example, 00:00:39:59:f1:0c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>Enter the slot number for a module to specify that the command has to include all ports on that module (for example, 6 specifies all ports on the module found in slot 6 of the switch chassis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot/port</td>
<td>Enter the slot number and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link_agg</td>
<td>Enter a link aggregate ID number (0–31). See Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>A single VLAN ID number (1–4094).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vid1-vid2</td>
<td>A contiguous range of VLAN ID numbers (for example, 5-10).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, information is displayed for all MAC addresses contained in the table.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.

- If a static MAC address is configured on a port link that is down or disabled, an asterisk appears to the right of the MAC address in the show mac-address-table command display. The asterisk indicates that this is an invalid MAC address. When the port link comes up, however, the MAC address is then considered valid and the asterisk no longer appears next to the address in the display.
## Examples

```bash
-> show mac-address-table
Legend: Mac Address: * = address not valid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:01</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>0800</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>8/ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00:d0:95:6a:73:9a</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>aaa003</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>10/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of Valid MAC addresses above = 2
```

```bash
-> show mac-address-table 10-15
Legend: Mac Address: * = address not valid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:01</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>0800</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>00:d0:95:6a:73:9a</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>aaa003</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ae:50:09</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ae:50:09</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ae:50:09</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>2/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ae:50:09</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>2/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ae:50:09</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>2/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ae:50:09</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>2/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ae:50:09</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>2/8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of Valid MAC addresses above = 14
```

### output definitions

- **VLAN**: Vlan ID number associated with the MAC address and slot/port.
- **Mac Address**: MAC address that is currently learned or statically assigned.
- **Type**: MAC address management status: learned or permanent. Use the `mac-address-table` command on page 20-2 to configure the management status for a static MAC address.
- **Protocol**: Protocol type for the MAC address entry. Note that if the hardware source learning mode is active for the port, this field is blank.
- **Operation**: The disposition of the MAC address: bridging (default) or filtering. Use the `mac-address-table` command on page 20-2 to configure the disposition for a static MAC address.
- **Interface**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module that is associated with the static or dynamically learned MAC address. If the interface is a link aggregate ID, zero is displayed as the slot number (for example, 0/29).

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- `show mac-address-table count`  Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.
- `show mac-address-table aging-time`  Displays the current aging time value for the Source Learning MAC Address Table.

MIB Objects

- `slMacAddressTable`
  - `slMacAddress`
  - `slMacAddressManagement`
  - `slMacAddressDisposition`
  - `slMacAddressProtocol`
**show mac-address-table static-multicast**

Displays the static multicast MAC address configuration for the switch.

```
show mac-address-table static-multicast [multicast_address] [slot slot | slot/port] [linkagg link_agg] [vid | vid1-vid2]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **multicast_address**: Enter a multicast MAC Address (for example, 01:00:39:59:f1:0c).
- **slot**: Enter the slot number for a module to specify that the command has to include all ports on that module (for example, 6 specifies all ports on the module found in slot 6 of the switch chassis).
- **slot/port**: Enter the slot number and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **link_agg**: Enter a link aggregate ID number (0–29). See Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”
- **vid**: VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **vid1-vid2**: A contiguous range of VLAN ID numbers (for example, 5-10).

**Defaults**

By default, information is displayed for all static multicast MAC addresses contained in the MAC address table.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.
- Note that if a static multicast MAC address is configured on a port link that is down or disabled, the configured multicast address does not appear in the `show mac-address-table static-multicast` command display.
- The `show mac-address-table` command display, however, includes all static multicast addresses regardless of whether or not the port assigned to the address is up or down. See the second example below.
- When the `show mac-address-table` command is used to display MAC addresses known to the switch, an asterisk appears to the left of all static MAC addresses that are configured on a port link that is down or disabled. The asterisk indicates that MAC address is invalid. When the port link comes up, however, the MAC address is then considered valid and the asterisk no longer appears next to the address in the display.
Examples

In the example below, the static multicast address 01:00:00:00:00:01 is associated with port 1/1, which is down. As a result, this address does not appear in the `show mac-address-table static-multicast` display but is included in the `show mac-address-table` display with an asterisk.

```
-> show mac-address-table static-multicast
Legend: Mac Address: * = address not valid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01:00:00:00:00:02</td>
<td>static-mcast</td>
<td></td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of Valid MAC addresses above = 1
```

```
-> show mac-address-table
Legend: Mac Address: * = address not valid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>01:00:00:00:00:01</td>
<td>static-mcast</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>00:d0:95:e4:cf:5a</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td></td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>00:d0:95:e5:af:52</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td></td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>00:e0:4c:bc:ce:a1</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td></td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01:00:00:00:00:02</td>
<td>static-mcast</td>
<td></td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00:d0:95:e2:77:38</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td></td>
<td>bridging</td>
<td>3/19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of Valid MAC addresses above = 5
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>Vlan ID number associated with the static multicast address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac Address</td>
<td>The multicast MAC address that is statically assigned to the VLAN and slot/port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Indicates the MAC address is a static multicast (static-mcast) address. This type of address is configured through the <code>mac-address-table static-multicast</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol type for the MAC address entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>The disposition of the MAC address: bridging (default) or filtering. Note that this value is always set to bridging for static multicast addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module that is associated with the static multicast MAC address. If the interface is a link aggregate ID, zero is displayed as the slot number (for example, 0/29).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `show mac-address-table` Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.
- `show mac-address-table count` Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.
MIB Objects

slMacAddressTable
  slMacAddress
  slMacAddressManagement
  slMacAddressDisposition
  slMacAddressProtocol
**show mac-address-table count**

Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.

```
show mac-address-table count [mac_address] [slot slot | slot/port] [linkagg link_agg] [vid | vid1-vid2]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **mac_address**: MAC Address (for example, 00:00:39:59:f1:0c).
- **slot | slot/port**: Slot number for the module or the slot number and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **link_agg**: Enter a link aggregate ID number (0–31). See Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”
- **vid**: VLAN ID number (1–4094).

---

**Defaults**

By default, the count statistics are displayed for all MAC addresses contained in the MAC address table.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- To display statistics for all ports on one slot, specify only the slot number for the **slot** parameter value.
- Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.

---

**Examples**

```
-> show mac-address-table count
Mac Address Table count:
Permanent Address Count = 1
DeleteOnReset Address Count = 0
DeleteOnTimeout Address Count = 0
Dynamic Learned Address Count = 6
Total MAC Address In Use = 7

-> show mac-address-table count 10-20
Mac Address Table count:
Permanent Address Count = 0
DeleteOnReset Address Count = 0
DeleteOnTimeout Address Count = 0
Dynamic Learned Address Count = 28
Total MAC Address In Use = 28
```
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Permanent Address Count</strong></th>
<th>The number of static MAC addresses configured on the switch with a permanent management status (MAC address is never aged out).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DeleteOnReset Address Count</strong></td>
<td>The number of static MAC addresses configured on the switch with a reset management status (MAC address is deleted on the next switch reboot).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DeleteOnTimeout Address Count</strong></td>
<td>The number of static MAC addresses configured on the switch with a timeout management status (MAC address ages out according to the MAC address table aging timer value).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dynamic Learned Address Count</strong></td>
<td>The number of MAC addresses learned by the switch. These are MAC addresses that are not statically configured addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total MAC Address In Use</strong></td>
<td>The total number of MAC addresses (learned and static) that are known to the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show mac-address-table** Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.
- **show mac-address-table aging-time** Displays the current aging time value for the Source Learning MAC Address Table.
show mac-address-table aging-time

Displays the current aging time value.

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The MAC Address Table aging time applies to static MAC addresses that were defined using the `timeout` parameter (see page 20-2) and to dynamically learned MAC addresses.

- Note that the aging time is the same for all VLANs because it is not configurable on a per-VLAN basis. The aging time value on this platform is a global parameter that applies to all VLANs.

Examples

```
- show mac-address-table aging-time
  Mac Address Aging Time (seconds) = 300
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `show mac-address-table` Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table information.
- `show mac-address-table count` Displays Source Learning MAC Address Table statistics.

MIB Objects

- `slMacAddressAgingTable`
- `slMacAgingValue`
- `slMacAddressAgingTable`
**show source-learning**

Displays the source learning status of a port or link aggregate of ports.

```
show source-learning [port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg linkagg_num]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slot/port1</code></td>
<td>The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-port2</code></td>
<td>The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>linkagg_num</code></td>
<td>Specifies the link aggregate identifier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

By default, the source learning status for all switch ports and link aggregates is displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `port slot/port` or `linkagg linkagg_num` parameters to display the source learning status for a specific port or link aggregate ID.
- When the source learning status is configured for a link aggregate ID, it affects all the ports that are members of the link aggregate. However, source learning status cannot be configured on individual ports which are members of the link aggregate.

**Example**

```
-> show source-learning
port source-learning
----------
1/1 disabled
1/2 enabled
1/3 disabled

-> show source-learning port 1/2
port source-learning
----------
1/2 disabled

-> show source-learning linkagg 10
port source-learning
----------
0/10 disabled
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>port</th>
<th>The slot/port number for a switch port or a link aggregate ID number. If the interface is a link aggregate ID, zero is displayed as the slot number (for example, 0/29).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>source-learning</td>
<td>The source learning status of the port or link aggregate (enabled or disabled). Configured through the source-learning command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced

Related Commands

source-learning

Configures the status of source MAC address learning on a single port, a range of ports or on a link aggregate of ports.

Related MIB Objects

slMacAddressTable
slMacLearningControlTable
slMacLearningControlEntry
slMacLearningControlStatus
21  PPPoE Intermediate Agent

Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) provides the ability to connect a network of hosts to a Remote Access Concentrator. For example, Broadband Network Gateway over a simple bridging access device. In PPPoE model, each host utilizes its own Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) stack and the user is presented with a familiar user interface. By using PPPoE, Access control, billing, and type of service can be configured on a per-user, rather than a per-site, basis.

PPPoE Intermediate Agent (PPPoE-IA) solution is designed for the PPPoE access method and is based on the Access Node implementing a PPPoE-IA function to insert access loop identification in PPPoE discovery packets (PADI/PADR/PADT) received from the user side.

MIB information for the PPPoE-IA commands is as follows:

Filename: alcatel-ind1-pppoe-ia-mib.mib  
Module: ALCATEL-IND1-PPPOEIA-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here.

pppoe-ia
pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}
pppoe-ia {trust | client}
pppoe-ia access-node-id
pppoe-ia circuit-id
pppoe-ia remote-id
clear pppoe-ia statistics
show pppoe-ia configuration
show pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}
show pppoe-ia statistics

Configuration procedures for PPPoE-IA are explained in the “Configuring PPPoE Intermediate Agent” chapter of the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide.
**pppoe-ia**

Enable or disable PPPoE-IA globally on the switch.

`pppoe-ia {enable | disable}`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enable PPPoE-IA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disable PPPoE-IA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

By default, PPPoE-IA is disabled globally on the switch.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

All PPPoE-IA parameters are configurable irrespective of the global status of PPPoE-IA.

**Examples**

- `-> pppoe-ia enable`
- `-> pppoe-ia disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**pppoe-ia (port | linkagg)**
Enable or disable PPPoE-IA on a port or a link aggregate port.

**pppoe-ia (trust | client)**
Configures a port or a link aggregate port as trust or client port for PPPoE-IA.

**pppoe-ia access-node-id**
Globally configures a format to form an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node.

**pppoe-ia circuit-id**
Globally configures a Circuit-ID format that forms an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node and an access loop on which the PADI/PADR/PADT is received from the user side.

**pppoe-ia remote-id**
Globally configures a format to form an identifier that uniquely identifies the user attached to the access loop.

**clear pppoe-ia statistics**
Clears the statistics for all the physical or link-aggregate ports, a single port or a link aggregate port, or a range of physical ports for PPPoE-IA.

**show pppoe-ia configuration**
Displays the global configuration for PPPoE-IA.

**show pppoe-ia (port | linkagg)**
Displays the PPPoE-IA configuration for a physical port, physical port range, link aggregate port, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

**show pppoe-ia statistics**
Displays the PPPoE-IA statistics for a physical port, link aggregate port, physical port range, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

MIB Objects

alaPPPoEIAGlobalStatus
**pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}**

Enable or disable PPPoE-IA on a port or a link aggregate port. Link aggregate can be either static or dynamic.

```
pppoe-ia {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num} {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  - The slot number for the module (for example, 3 specifies slot 3)

- **port**
  - Port number of the interface to be configured (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3)

- **port2**
  - Last port number in a range of ports to be configured (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 on slot 3).

- **linkagg agg_num**
  - The link aggregate identification number.

- **enable**
  - Enable PPPoE-IA on a port.

- **disable**
  - Disable PPPoE-IA on a port.

**Defaults**

By default, PPPoE-IA is disabled on all ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- All PPPoE-IA parameters are configurable irrespective of the per-port PPPoE-IA status (enabled or disabled).

- PPPoE-IA must be enabled globally as well as on a port.

- PPPoE-IA is not supported on port mirroring destination ports. However, the configurations are accepted.

- PPPoE-IA is not supported on aggregable ports.

**Examples**

```
-> pppoe-ia port 1/1 enable
-> pppoe-ia port 2/4 disable
-> pppoe-ia linkagg 1 enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>pppoe-ia</code></td>
<td>Enable or disable PPPoE-IA globally on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show pppoe-ia configuration</code></td>
<td>Displays the global configuration for PPPoE-IA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`show pppoe-ia {port</td>
<td>linkagg}`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show pppoe-ia statistics</code></td>
<td>Displays the PPPoE-IA statistics for a physical port, link aggregate port, physical port range, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIB Objects

- `alaPPPoEIAPortConfigTable`
  - `alaPPPoEIAPortConfigStatus`
pppoe-ia {trust | client}

Configures a port or a link aggregate port as trusted or client port for PPPoE-IA.

A trust port is a port that is connected to the Broadband Network Gateway whereas a client port is connected to the host.

pppoe-ia {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num} {trust | client}

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  - The slot number for the module (for example, 3 specifies slot 3)

- **port**
  - Port number of the interface to be configured (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3)

- **port2**
  - Last port number in a range of ports to be configured (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 on slot 3).

- **linkagg agg_num**
  - Specifies the link aggregate identification number.

- **trust**
  - Specifies the mode of the port as trust.

- **client**
  - Specifies the mode of the port as client.

**Defaults**

By default, all ports are client ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- All PPPoE-IA parameters are configurable irrespective of per-port PPPoE-IA status (enabled or disabled).
- PPPoE-IA must be enabled globally as well as on a port.
- For PPPoE-IA to work, it must be enabled on a client port as well as a trusted port.
- PPPoE-IA is not supported on aggregable ports.
- PPPoE-IA is not supported on port mirroring destination ports; however, the configurations are accepted.

**Examples**

- `-> pppoe-ia port 1/1 trust`
- `-> pppoe-ia port 1/2-6 client`
- `-> pppoe-ia linkagg 7 trust`
- `-> pppoe-ia linkagg 0 client`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `pppoe-ia`  
  Enable or disable PPPoE-IA globally on the switch.
- `pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}`  
  Enable or disable PPPoE-IA on a port or a link aggregate port.
- `pppoe-ia {trust | client}`  
  Configures a port or a link aggregate port as trust or client port for PPPoE-IA.
- `show pppoe-ia configuration`  
  Displays the global configuration for PPPoE-IA.
- `show pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}`  
  Displays the PPPoE-IA configuration for a physical port, physical port range, link aggregate port, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.
- `show pppoe-ia statistics`  
  Displays the PPPoE-IA statistics for a physical port, link aggregate port, physical port range, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaPPPoEIAPortConfigTable`  
- `alaPPPoEIAPortConfigTrustMode`
pppoe-ia access-node-id

Globally configures a format to form an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node.

**pppoe-ia access-node-id** {base-mac | system-name | mgnt-address | user-string *string*}

### Syntax Definitions

- **base-mac**
  The base MAC address of the switch.

- **system-name**
  The configured name of the switch.

- **mgnt-address**
  The IP address of the management interface of the switch.

- **string**
  The value of user configured string.

### Defaults

By default, PPPoE-IA uses the base MAC address of the switch as the Access-Node-Identifier.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The access-node-identifier can have a maximum of 32 characters. The access-node-identifier longer than 32 characters is truncated to 32 characters.

- The access-node-identifier when configured as user-string must not contain spaces.

- The value of user string must not be NULL.

- In case of management address format, IP address of the Loopback0 interface (if configured and active) or the first active IP interface address is used as the management address. If none of them are available, IP address ‘0.0.0.0’ is used as management address.

- If the access-node-identifier is configured as any other format other than user-string format, then the string value configuration is not allowed through SNMP or Web View application.

- It is mandatory to provide the string value through SNMP using Multi-varbind for the user-string format.

### Examples

- `pppoe-ia access-node-id base-mac`
- `pppoe-ia access-node-id user-string accessnode1`

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

**pppoe-ia**

Enable or disable PPPoE-IA globally on the switch.

**pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}**

Enable or disable PPPoE-IA on a port or a link aggregate port.

**pppoe-ia {trust | client}**

Configures a port or a link aggregate port as trust or client port for PPPoE-IA.

**clear pppoe-ia statistics**

Clears the statistics for all the physical or link-aggregate ports, a single port or a link aggregate port, or a range of physical ports for PPPoE-IA.

**show pppoe-ia configuration**

Displays the global configuration for PPPoE-IA.

**show pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}**

Displays the PPPoE-IA configuration for a physical port, physical port range, link aggregate port, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

**show pppoe-ia statistics**

Displays the PPPoE-IA statistics for a physical port, link aggregate port, physical port range, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

**MIB Objects**

alaPPPoEIAGlobalAccessNodeIDFormatType

alaPPPoEIAGlobalAccessNodeIDStringValue
**pppoe-ia circuit-id**

Globally configures a Circuit-ID format that forms an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node and an access loop that receives the PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) or PPPoE Active Discovery Request (PADR) or PPPoE Active Discovery Terminate (PADT) from the user end.

```
pppoe-ia circuit-id {default [atm] ascii [base-mac | system-name | interface | vlan | cvlan | interface-alias | user-string string [delimiter char]}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **default**
  The default value of the Circuit-ID used for the ethernet parameter.

- **atm**
  When the PPPoE-IA Circuit-ID format is configured as “default atm” the Circuit-ID encoding happens for “ATM” (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) parameter.

- **ascii**
  Circuit-ID format used to configure Circuit-ID string using the five parameters and delimiter. Maximum five parameters can be selected from the given seven options: base-mac, system-name, interface, vlan, cvlan, interface-alias, and user-string.

- **base-mac**
  The base MAC address of the switch.

- **system-name**
  Name configured for the switch.

- **interface**
  The interface on which the PPPoE message is received.

- **vlan**
  VLAN interface on which the PPPoE message is received.

- **cvlan**
  Inner-VLAN or customer VLAN of the PPPoE message.

- **interface-alias**
  Configured alias of the interface on which the PPPoE message is received.

- **string**
  The value of user configured string.

- **delimiter**
  A user configurable delimiter used to separate the fields of an ASCII string forming the Circuit-ID.

- **char**
  The value (a character) of the user configurable delimiter.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By default, “:” (colon) is used as the delimiter.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
**Usage Guidelines**

- Circuit-ID identification is configurable only globally and cannot be configured on a per-port or per-VLAN basis.
- To configure ethernet default parameter, use “default” in the CLI command.
- To configure default parameter as “atm”, use “default ATM” in the CLI command.
- When the PPPoE-IA Circuit-ID format is configured as “default atm” the Circuit-ID encoding happens for “ATM” (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) parameter.
- By default, the value of the Circuit-ID is "access-node-id eth slot/port[:vlan-id]". For example, if the value of access-node-id is "vxTarget", the default value of Circuit-ID is "vxTarget eth 1/1:10", if the packet is received on the interface 1/1 in vlan 10.
- By default, the delimiter used is “:”. The available delimiters are: “:” (colon), “|” (pipe), “/” (forward slash), “\” (backward slash), “-” (hyphen), “_” (underscore), “ ” (space), “#” (hash), “.” (full stop), “,” (comma), “;” (semicolon).
- The Circuit-ID can have a maximum of 63 characters. The Circuit-ID longer than 63 characters is truncated to 63 characters.
- At most, five fields out of the available seven is encoded for the Circuit-ID in the order specified by the user.
- If the access-node-identifier is configured as any other format other than user-string format, then the string value configuration is not allowed through SNMP or Web View application.
- It is mandatory to provide the string value through SNMP using Multi-varbind for the user-string format.
- The value of user string must not be NULL.
- You can configure the same Circuit-ID format multiple times (for example, base MAC address of the switch can be configured multiple times in ASCII format of Circuit-ID).
- If the Circuit-ID format is default, irrespective of the ASCII fields (if configured), the Circuit-ID configuration is not visible in `show pppoe-ia configuration` output.

**Examples**

- `pppoe-ia circuit-id default`
- `pppoe-ia circuit-id default atm`
- `pppoe-ia circuit-id ascii base-mac vlan`
- `pppoe-ia circuit-id ascii system-name interface user-string cid1`
- `pppoe-ia circuit-id ascii system-name delimiter #`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Release 6.6.4; “atm” keyword was added.
Related Commands

**pppoe-ia**

Enable or disable PPPoE-IA globally on the switch.

**pppoe-ia {trust | client}**

Configures a port or a link aggregate port as trust or client port for PPPoE-IA.

**show pppoe-ia configuration**

Displays the global configuration for PPPoE-IA.

**show pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}**

Displays the PPPoE-IA configuration for a physical port, physical port range, link aggregate port, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

**show pppoe-ia statistics**

Displays the PPPoE-IA statistics for a physical port, link aggregate port, physical port range, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

MIB Objects

- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDFormatType`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField1`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField1StrVal`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField2`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField2StrVal`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField3`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField3StrVal`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField4`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField4StrVal`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField5`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField5StrVal`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDDelimiter`
pppoe-ia remote-id

Globally configures a format to form an identifier that uniquely identifies the user attached to the access loop.

```plaintext
pppoe-ia remote-id {base-mac | system-name | mgnt-address | user-string string}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>base-mac</td>
<td>The base MAC address of the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system-name</td>
<td>The name configured for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mgnt-address</td>
<td>The management IP address of the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>The value configured for user string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

By default, the base MAC address of the switch is used as the format for Remote-ID.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Remote-ID is configurable only globally and cannot be configured on a per-port or per-VLAN basis.
- Remote-ID can have a maximum of 63 characters. The Remote-ID longer than 63 characters is truncated to 63 characters.
- In case of management address format, IP address of the Loopback0 interface (if configured and active) or the first active IP interface address is used as the management address. If none of them are available, IP address ‘0.0.0.0’ is used as management address.
- If the Remote-ID is configured as any other format other than user-string format, then the string value configuration is not allowed through SNMP or Web View application.
- It is mandatory to provide the string value through SNMP using Multi-varbind for the user-string format.
- The value of user string must not be NULL.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> pppoe-ia remote-id base-mac
-> pppoe-ia remote-id user-string remoteuser1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `pppoe-ia`  
  Enable or disable PPPoE-IA globally on the switch.

- `pppoe-ia {trust | client}`  
  Configures a port or a link aggregate port as trust or client port for PPPoE-IA.

- `show pppoe-ia configuration`  
  Displays the global configuration for PPPoE-IA.

- `show pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}`  
  Displays the PPPoE-IA configuration for a physical port, physical port range, link aggregate port, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

- `show pppoe-ia statistics`  
  Displays the PPPoE-IA statistics for a physical port, link aggregate port, physical port range, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalRemoteIDFormatType`
- `alaPPPoEIAGlobalRemoteIDStringValue`
**clear pppoe-ia statistics**

Clears the statistics for all the physical or link-aggregate ports, a single port or a link aggregate port, or a range of physical ports for PPPoE-IA.

```plaintext
clear pppoe-ia statistics [port {slot/port1-port2} | linkagg agg_num]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot`  
  The slot number for the module (for example, 3 specifies slot 3)

- `port`  
  Port number of the interface to be configured (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3)

- `port2`  
  Last port number in a range of ports to be configured (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 on slot 3).

- `linkagg agg_num`  
  Specifies the link aggregate identification number.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> clear pppoe-ia statistics
-> clear pppoe-ia statistics linkagg 13
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

`pppoe-ia access-node-id`  Globally configures a format to form an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node.

`pppoe-ia circuit-id`  Globally configures a Circuit-ID format that forms an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node and an access loop on which the PADI/PADR/PADT is received from the user side.

`show pppoe-ia statistics`  Displays the PPPoE-IA statistics for a physical port, link aggregate port, physical port range, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

MIB Objects

alaPPPoEIAGlobalClearStats
alaPPPoEIAStatsTable
   alaPPPoEIAStatsClearStats
show pppoe-ia configuration

Displays the global configuration for PPPoE-IA.

show pppoe-ia configuration

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If the Circuit-ID is configured with “default” parameter, then the Circuit-ID format will display as “ethernet”.
- If the Circuit-ID is configured with “default atm” parameter, then the Circuit-ID format will display as “atm”.

**Examples**

Default Configuration

-> pppoe-ia circuit-id default
-> show pppoe-ia configuration

Status : disabled,
Access Node Identifier
  Access-node-id Format : base-mac,
  Access-node-id String : 00:0d:00:95:ee:fb:02,
Circuit Identifier
  Circuit-Id Format : ethernet,
  Circuit-id Field1 : none,
  Circuit-id Field1 String : ,
  Circuit-id Field2 : none,
  Circuit-id Field2 String : ,
  Circuit-id Field3 : none,
  Circuit-id Field3 String : ,
  Circuit-id Field4 : none,
  Circuit-id Field4 String : ,
  Circuit-id Field5 : none,
  Circuit-id Field5 String : ,
  Circuit-id Delimiter : ":",
Remote Identifier
  Remote-id Format : base-mac,
  Remote-id String : 00:0d:00:95:ee:fb:02
-> pppoe-ia circuit-id default atm
-> show pppoe-ia configuration

Status: enabled,
Access Node Identifier
  Access-node-id Format: base-mac,
  Access-node-id String: 00:d0:95:ee:fb:02,
Circuit Identifier
  Circuit-Id Format: atm,
  Circuit-id Field1: none,
  Circuit-id Field1 String: ,
  Circuit-id Field2: none,
  Circuit-id Field2 String: ,
  Circuit-id Field3: none,
  Circuit-id Field3 String: ,
  Circuit-id Field4: none,
  Circuit-id Field4 String: ,
  Circuit-id Field5: none,
  Circuit-id Field5 String: ,
  Circuit-id Delimiter: ":",
Remote Identifier
  Remote-id Format: base-mac,
  Remote-id String: 00:d0:95:ee:fb:02

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Displays the global PPPoE-IA status: Enabled or Disabled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access-node-id Format</td>
<td>The format used to form an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access-node-id String</td>
<td>The value of user configured string for the access node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit-Id Format</td>
<td>The format used to form an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node and an access loop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit-id Field1</td>
<td>The Circuit-ID format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit-id Field1 String</td>
<td>The value of Circuit-ID depending on the format configured for the Circuit-ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit-id Delimiter</td>
<td>A user configurable delimiter (a character) used to separate the fields of an ASCII string forming the Circuit-ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote-id Format</td>
<td>The format used to form an identifier that uniquely identifies the user attached to the access loop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote-id String</td>
<td>The value of user configured string for the Remote-ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

**pppoe-ia**
Enable or disable PPPoE-IA globally on the switch.

**pppoe-ia access-node-id**
Globally configures a format to form an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node.

**pppoe-ia circuit-id**
Globally configures a Circuit-ID format that forms an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node and an access loop on which the PADI/PADR/PADT is received from the user side.

**pppoe-ia remote-id**
Globally configures a format to form an identifier that uniquely identifies the user attached to the access loop.

**show pppoe-ia statistics**
Displays the PPPoE-IA statistics for a physical port, link aggregate port, physical port range, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

**MIB Objects**

alaPPPoEIAGlobalStatus
alaPPPoEIAGlobalAccessNodeIDFormatType
alaPPPoEIAGlobalAccessNodeIDStringValue
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDFormatType
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField1
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField1StrVal
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField2
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField2StrVal
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField3
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField3StrVal
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField4
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField4StrVal
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField5
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField5StrVal
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDDelimiter
alaPPPoEIAGlobalRemoteIDFormatType
alaPPPoEIAGlobalRemoteIDStringValue
alaPPPoEIAGlobalClearStats
show pppoe-ia \{port | linkagg\}

Displays the following:

- PPPoE-IA configuration for a physical or link-aggregate port, physical port range, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.
- Port or port range configuration for ports with PPPoE-IA enabled or disabled
- Ports that are configured as trust or client port for PPPoE-IA.

**show pppoe-ia \{port \{slot|port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num\} \[enabled | disabled | trusted | client\]**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  - The slot number for the module (for example, 3 specifies slot 3)
- **port**
  - Port number of the interface to be configured (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3)
- **port2**
  - Last port number in a range of ports to be configured (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 on slot 3).
- **linkagg agg_num**
  - Specifies the link aggregate identification number.
- **enabled**
  - PPPoE-IA enabled port.
- **disable**
  - PPPoE-IA disabled port.
- **trust**
  - Port configured as trust.
- **client**
  - Port configured as client.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

Default Configuration

```
-> show pppoe-ia port
Slot/Port   Status     Mode
----------+------------+----------
  1/1      enabled    client
  1/2      disabled   trusted
  1/3      disabled   client
  1/4      enabled    trusted
```

PPPoE Intermediate Agent

show pppoe-ia {port | linkagg}

1/24 enabled client
0/0 enabled client
0/1 disabled trusted

-> show pppoe-ia linkagg 1 enabled
ERROR: PPPoE-IA is disabled on linkagg 1

-> show pppoe-ia port 1/1 trusted
Slot/Port Status
----------+----------
1/3 enabled

-> show pppoe-ia port 1/1-5 client
Slot/Port Status
----------+----------
1/1 enabled
1/2 disabled
1/5 disabled

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Interface slot and port number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>PPPoE-IA enabled or disabled port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Port configured as trust or client port for PPPoE-IA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

pppoe-ia

pppoe-ia {trust | client} Configures a port or a link aggregate port as trust or client port for PPPoE-IA.

clear pppoe-ia statistics Clears the statistics for all the physical or link-aggregate ports, a single port or a link aggregate port, or a range of physical ports for PPPoE-IA.

show pppoe-ia configuration Displays the global configuration for PPPoE-IA.

show pppoe-ia statistics Displays the PPPoE-IA statistics for a physical port, link aggregate port, physical port range, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

MIB Objects

alaPPPoEIAGlobalStatus
alaPPPoEIAGlobalAccessNodeIDFormatType
alaPPPoEIAGlobalAccessNodeIDStringValue
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDFormatType
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField1
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField1StrVal
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField2
show pppoe-ia {port | linkagg} PPPoE Intermediate Agent

alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField2StrVal
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField3
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField3StrVal
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField4
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField4StrVal
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField5
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDField5StrVal
alaPPPoEIAGlobalCircuitIDDelimiter
alaPPPoEIAGlobalRemoteIDFormatType
alaPPPoEIAGlobalRemoteIDStringValue
show pppoe-ia statistics

Displays the PPPoE-IA statistics for a physical port, link aggregate port, physical port range, or all the physical or link-aggregate ports.

`show pppoe-ia {port {slot/port[-port] | linkagg agg_num} statistics`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  The slot number for the module (for example, 3 specifies slot 3)

- **port**
  Port number of the interface to be configured (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3)

- **port2**
  Last port number in a range of ports to be configured (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 on slot 3).

- **linkagg agg_num**
  Specifies the link aggregate identification number.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

**Default Configuration**

`-> show pppoe-ia statistics`

```
Slot/ Port  PADI  PADR  PADT  PADI  PADR  PADT  PADO  PADS
    Rx  Rx  Rx  Discard  Discard  Discard  Discard  Discard
----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------
  1/1     2    2    2    1        0       0       2       3
  1/2     2    1    0    1        0       0       2       0
  1/3     3    2    2    2        1       2       2       3
  1/24    2    2    0    1        0       0       2       3
  0/0     2    2    0    1        0       0       2       3
  0/1     2    2    0    1        0       0       2       3
```  

`-> show pppoe-ia linkagg 1 statistics`

```
Slot/ Port  PADI  PADR  PADT  PADI  PADR  PADT  PADO  PADS
    Rx  Rx  Rx  Discard  Discard  Discard  Discard  Discard
----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------
  0/1     2    2    0    1        0       0       2       3
```
show pppoe-ia statistics

**Output Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Interface slot and port number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PADI Rx</td>
<td>Valid PADI (PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation) packets received on the client port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADR Rx</td>
<td>Valid PADR (PPPoE Active Discovery Request) packets received on the client port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADT Rx</td>
<td>Valid PADT (PPPoE Active Discovery Terminate) packets received on the client port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADI Discard</td>
<td>Invalid (malformed or PDU length exceeds 1484) PADI packets received on the client port or no enabled trust port in the same VLAN as the client port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADR Discard</td>
<td>Invalid (malformed or PDU length exceeds 1500) PADR packets received on client port or no enabled trust port in the same VLAN as the client port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADT Discard</td>
<td>Invalid (malformed or PDU length exceeds 1500) PADT packets received on client port or no enabled trust port in the same VLAN as the client port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADO Discard</td>
<td>Total PADO (PPPoE Active Discovery Offer) packets received on the client port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADS Discard</td>
<td>Total PADS (PPPoE Active Discovery Session-confirmation) packets received on the client port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

**pppoe-ia access-node-id**

Globally configures a format to form an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node.

**pppoe-ia circuit-id**

Globally configures a Circuit-ID format that forms an identifier that uniquely identifies an access node and an access loop on which the PADI/PADR/PADT is received from the user side.

**pppoe-ia remote-id**

Globally configures a format to form an identifier that uniquely identifies the user attached to the access loop.

**clear pppoe-ia statistics**

Clears the statistics for all the physical or link-aggregate ports, a single port or a link aggregate port, or a range of physical ports for PPPoE-IA.

**show pppoe-ia configuration**

Displays the global configuration for PPPoE-IA.

**MIB Objects**

alaPPPoEIStatsTable

alaPPPoEIStatsIfIndex
alaPPPoEIStatsPADIRxCounter
alaPPPoEIStatsPADRRxCounter
alaPPPoEIStatsPADTRxCounter
show pppoe-ia statistics

alaPPPoEIAStatsPADIRxDiscardCounter
alaPPPoEIAStatsPADRRxDiscardCounter
alaPPPoEIAStatsPADTRxDiscardCounter
alaPPPoEIAStatsPADORxDiscardCounter
alaPPPoEIAStatsPADSRxDiscardCounter
Learned Port Security (LPS) provides a mechanism for controlling network device communication on one or more switch ports. LPS does not support link aggregate and tagged (trunked) link aggregate ports. LPS can be used to control source MAC address learning.

Configurable LPS parameters allow the user to restrict source learning on a port to:

- A maximum number of learned source MAC addresses.
- A specific amount of time during which source MAC addresses are learned.
- An individual learned source MAC address.
- A range of learned source MAC addresses.

This chapter includes descriptions of the CLI commands used to define LPS parameters and display information about the current LPS configuration.

MIB information for Learned Port Security commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: AlcatelInd1LearnedPortSecurity.mib
- **Module**: ALCATEL-IND1-LPS-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

```
port-security
port-security shutdown
port-security maximum
port-security max-filtering
port-security convert-to-static
port-security mac
port-security mac-range
port-security violation
port-security release
port-security learn-trap-threshold
show port-security
show port-security shutdown
show port-security brief
```
**port-security**

Enables or disables LPS on the switch ports. When LPS is enabled, only devices that have a source MAC address that complies with LPS restrictions are learned on the ports.

```
port-security slot/port[-port2] [admin-status {enable | disable | locked}]
port-security chassis {convert-to-static | disable}
no port security slot/port[-port2]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **-port2**
  The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).

- **enable**
  Enables LPS on the specified port.

- **disable**
  Disables LPS on the specified port.

- **locked**
  Disables source learning on the specified LPS port.

- **chassis convert-to-static**
  Converts the learned bridge MAC address on all the LPS ports into static MAC address. This does not apply to filtered MAC addresses.

- **chassis disable**
  Disables all LPS-eligible ports on the chassis.

**Defaults**

By default, LPS is disabled on all switch ports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove LPS and clear all entries from the table. This command enables the switch port to learn new MAC addresses.
- Use the locked parameter to disable learning on the port. All MAC addresses are flushed and the packets are dropped.
- The port-security chassis disable command disables all the LPS-eligible ports on the chassis. Disabling port security restricts a port from learning new MAC addresses.
- Use the port-security chassis convert-to-static command to stop the aging-out of MAC address learned on the LPS ports.
- LPS is supported on 10/100 and Gigabit Ethernet fixed, mobile, authenticated, 802.1Q tagged ports, and 802.1x ports.
- LPS is not supported on 10 Gigabit Ethernet, link aggregate, or 802.1Q tagged link aggregate (trunked) ports.
- When LPS is enabled on an active port, all MAC addresses learned on that port prior to the time LPS was enabled are cleared from the source learning MAC address table.
- Configurable MAC learning restrictions consist of setting a source learning time limit window, specifying a maximum number of MAC addresses allowed on a specific port, configuring a list of MAC addresses (individual or range of addresses) allowed on the port, and determining how a port handles traffic that is unauthorized.
- When admin-status is disabled, all filtered MAC addresses on the port are removed and all bridged and static MAC addresses are retained in "forwarding" state. The LPS static MAC configuration is retained. Source learning is set for the port and all new MAC addresses are learned. The port-security configuration is allowed but not applied, but configuration of LPS static MAC is is not allowed.

Examples

-> port-security 4/8 admin-status enable
-> port-security 2/1-10 admin-status enable
-> port-security 2/11-15 admin-status disable
-> port-security 4/3 admin-status locked
-> no port-security 1/1-12
-> port-security chassis disable
-> port-security chassis convert-to-static

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.3; admin-status locked and convert-to-static parameters added.
Related Commands

- **port-security mac**: Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.
- **port-security mac-range**: Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.
- **port-security maximum**: Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port is allowed to learn.
- **port-security shutdown**: Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports.
- **port-security violation**: Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified ports.

MIB Objects

- `learnedPortSecurityTable`
  - `lpsAdminStatus`
port-security shutdown

Configures the amount of time (in minutes) to allow source learning on all LPS ports. This LPS parameter applies to the entire switch.

When the time limit expires, source learning of new MAC addresses is stopped on all LPS ports. Only configured authorized MAC addresses are still allowed on LPS ports. This command also enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.

Configures all the options for learning window to default when the shut down time is zero and default option is applied.

```
port-security shutdown num [no-aging {enable | disable}] [convert-to-static {enable | disable}]
[boot-up {enable | disable}] [mac-move {enable | disable}] [learn-as-static {enable | disable}]
```

```
port-security shutdown 0 default
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **num**
  - The number of minutes during which LPS allows source learning across all LPS ports. This amount of time defines the LPS learning window. Learning window value can range from 0-65535 (in minutes).

- **convert-to-static enable**
  - Converts dynamically learned MAC addresses to static MAC addresses.

- **convert-to-static disable**
  - Disables conversion of dynamically learned MAC addresses to static MAC addresses.

- **no-aging enable**
  - Prevents dynamically learned MAC addresses from aging out or getting flushed during the LPS learning window time period.

- **no-aging disable**
  - Allows dynamically learned MAC addresses to age out or get flushed during the LPS learning window time period.

- **boot-up enable**
  - Enables the automatic start of the LPS learning window timer when the switch restarts.

- **boot-up disable**
  - Disables the start of the LPS learning window timer when the switch restarts.

- **mac-move enable**
  - Enables the movement of pseudo-static or static MAC when learning window is enabled.

- **mac-move disable**
  - Disables the movement of pseudo-static or static MAC when learning window is enabled or disabled.

- **learn-as-static enable**
  - Enables LAS functionality. This option is used for learning a MAC as static when learning window is active.

- **learn-as-static disable**
  - Disables LAS functionality without removing LPS configuration. Learning is unrestricted.

- **default**
  - All options for learning window are set to their default values.
Defaults

By default, the LPS source learning time limit is not set for the switch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>convert-to-static</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-aging</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boot-up</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>learn-as-static</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-move</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The LPS source learning time window is started and/or reset each time the `port-security shutdown` command is issued or when the `port-security shutdown boot-up` option is enabled and the switch restarts.

- When no-aging is enabled on an LPS port, the MAC addresses are automatically learned as pseudo static MAC addresses during the LPS learning window time period. (Pseudo static MAC addresses are the MAC addresses that are learned dynamically in the system and are converted to static on the switch). These learned MAC addresses are not affected by aging and flushing operations that occur during the learning window. Once the learning window expires, if the `convert-to-static` option is disabled, these MAC addresses remain as pseudo static. Else if `convert-to-static` is enabled, MAC is converted to static address.

- The MAC addresses entering the LPS enabled port is learned as filtered MAC after the learning window expires in the system. The maximum number of filtered MAC addresses that can be learned is limited by a configurable parameter ‘max-filtering’.

- For example, consider a scenario where maximum number of MAC addresses allowed is set to 30 and maximum filtering allowed is 7. If the learning window expires, then only the filtering MAC addresses up to “seven” is learned. After learning seven filtering MAC addresses, the port goes to violation state.

- For example, consider a scenario where maximum MAC address is set to 5, and the max-filtering value is set to 10. If the learning window is running, and if five MAC addresses are learned on the port, then the other ten new MAC addresses is learned as filtering MAC addresses. The 11th MAC puts the port in violation state.

- If the `convert-to-static` parameter is enabled and the LPS source learning time window expires, then all the dynamic MAC addresses are converted to static MAC addresses. This stops the MAC addresses from aging out.

- The conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static does not apply to LPS mobile and authenticated ports.

- When learn-as-static is enabled, during learning window the MAC is learned as pseudo-static and automatically set to a static LPS even if convert-to-static is enabled or disabled. For a duplicate MAC learned during the learning window, MAC movement is allowed when both
learn-as-static and mac-move are enabled.

- The no-aging option must be enabled before enabling learn-as-static.
  - If no-aging is disabled, then, enabling learn-as-static displays an error message: "Cannot enable learn as static option as no-aging option is not enabled".
  - If learn-as-static is enabled, then, disabling no-aging option displays an error message: "Cannot disable no-aging as learn-as-static or mac-move still enabled"

- When mac-move is enabled, during learning window:
  - A pseudo-static MAC is allowed to move to a new port and the MAC is removed from the old port.
  - In case of Static MACs, the same MACs are learned as static on new port and are marked as duplicate on the old port.
  - When learning window expires, pseudo static MACs move as a filter to the new port and flushed at old port.
  - In case of static MACs, the MAC is learned as a filter at new port and duplicate at old port.

- The no-aging option must be enabled before enabling mac-move.
  - If no-aging is disabled, then, enabling mac-move displays an error message: ERROR: Cannot enable mac-move option as no-aging option is not enabled.
  - If mac-move is enabled, then, disabling no-aging option displays an error message: ERROR: Cannot disable no-aging as learn-as-static or mac-move still enabled.

- A maximum of 64 MACs can be configured on a port. If total number of configured MACs are greater than 64, then, enabling mac-move displays an error message: ERROR: Cannot enable mac-move as total count of the MACs(p-static/static) is greater than 64.

- Consider that admin-status and operation status of a port is disabled using port-security command with port-security chassis convert-to-static option and port-security shutdown no-aging option enabled.
  Now, if user changes the admin-status from disabled to locked, CLI displays an error message: ERROR: LPS admin status cannot be locked for LPS admin disabled port as it is not a valid configuration.

- When mac-move is enabled while the default VLAN is moved, if any one of the static MACs are learned on any other port on the VLAN to be moved, the default VLAN change is allowed and one of the static MAC is marked as valid on current port and duplicate on another port.
  For example,
  - port 1/1 is on default VLAN 10 and it has learned static MAC 00:00:00:00:00:01
  - port 1/2 is on default VLAN 20 and it also learns same static MAC 00:00:00:00:00:01
  If default VLAN 10 on port 1/1 is changed to VLAN 20 then static MAC 00:00:00:00:00:01 on port 1/1 is marked with duplicate (STATIC(*)) and port 1/2 as valid (STATIC)

- When mac-move is enabled, pure static MACs are learned as static on new port and marked as duplicate MAC entries on old port. Thus duplicate MAC entries are stored on multiple ports.

- When mac-move is disabled then, a port specific entry with action is created in the system for all duplicate static MACs at that instance. When mac-move is disabled, the 64 MAC restriction does not apply.
**Examples**

- `port-security shutdown 25`
- `port-security shutdown 60 no-aging enable`
- `port-security shutdown 2 convert-to-static enable no-aging enable`
- `port-security shutdown 2 convert-to-static enable no-aging enable boot-up enable`
- `port-security shutdown 2 no-aging enable mac-move enable`
- `port-security shutdown 0 no-aging disable`
- `port-security shutdown 0 no-aging enable`
- `port-security shutdown 0 no-aging enable learn-as-static enable`
- `port-security shutdown 0 convert-to-static enable no-aging enable`
- `port-security shutdown 0 no-aging enable convert-to-static enable boot-up enable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.3; **no-aging** and **boot-up** parameters added.
Release 6.6.4; **learn-as-static** and **mac-move** parameters added.

**Related Commands**

- **port-security**
  Enables or disables LPS on the switch ports.
- **port-security mac**
  Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.
- **port-security mac-range**
  Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.
- **port-security maximum**
  Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port is allowed to learn.
- **port-security violation**
  Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified port.

**MIB Objects**

- `learnedPortSecurityGlobalGroup`
- `lpsLearningWindowTime`  
- `lpsLearningWindowTimeWithStaticConversion`  
- `lpsLearningWindowNoAging`  
- `lpsConvertToStatic`  
- `lpsLearningWindowBootupStatus`  
- `lpsLearningWindowExpiryStatus`  
- `lpsLearningWindowLearnAsStatic`  
- `lpsLearningWindowPseudoMacMove`
Learned Port Security Commands

**port-security maximum**

Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port is allowed to learn.

```
port-security slot/port[-port2] maximum num learn-trap-threshold num
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **-port2**: The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
- **maximum num**: The number of source MAC addresses that are allowed on this port. Valid range is 1-1000.
- **learn-trap-threshold num**: The number of bridged MAC address to learn before sending traps. Valid range is 0 to maximum number of MAC addresses configured on LPS port.

**Defaults**

By default, the number of MAC addresses allowed is set to 1.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If the port attempts to learn a MAC address that exceeds the maximum number allowed, the port blocks the unauthorized address, or shuts down the port. Use the `port-security violation` command to specify how an LPS port handles the violating traffic.

- Source learning of configured authorized MAC addresses is still allowed after the LPS time limit has expired; however, all learning is stopped if the number of MAC addresses learned meets or exceeds the maximum number of addresses allowed, even if the LPS time limit has not expired.

- Reducing the `maximum` to a lower value than the number of static MACs learned on the port is not allowed. For example, consider a scenario where maximum MAC address set on a port is 5 and it learned 3 static Mac’s. If Maximum is changing to less than 3, then the following error message is displayed:
  
  “ERROR: Maximum MACs should be the same or greater than the static MAC configured on the port”

**Examples**

```
-> port-security 2/14 maximum 25
-> port-security 4/10-15 maximum 100
-> port-security 1/2 maximum 5 learn-trap-threshold 4
```
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.3; learn-trap-threshold parameter added.

Related Commands

- **port-security**: Enables or disables LPS on the switch ports.
- **port-security mac**: Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.
- **port-security mac-range**: Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.
- **port-security shutdown**: Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports. Also, enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.
- **port-security violation**: Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified port.

MIB Objects

learnedPortSecurityTable

- **lpsMaxMacNum**

port-security max-filtering

Configures the maximum number of filtered MAC addresses that can be learned on an LPS port.

```
port-security slot/port[-port2] max-filtering num
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot/port` The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `-port2` The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
- `num` The maximum number of filtered MAC addresses that can be learned on an LPS port. Valid range is 0–100.

**Defaults**

By default, the maximum number of filtered MAC addresses that can be learned on an LPS port is set to 5.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The MAC addresses entering the LPS enabled port is learned as filtered MAC.
- The maximum filtering value is separate from the maximum bridged MAC address value.
- When the LPS learning window time expires, MAC addresses are learned in a filtering state up to the maximum filtering value set with this command. For example, if the maximum filtering value is set to five, when the learning window time expires, the switch will learn up to five filtering MAC addresses.
- If an LPS port is in a violation state and the maximum number of filtering MAC addresses allowed is changed, the port transitions out of the violation state.
- When the number of filtered MAC addresses learned on the port reaches the maximum configured value, either the port is disabled (shutdown violation mode) or the MAC address learning is disabled (restrict violation mode).

**Examples**

```
-> port-security 1/10 max-filtering 6
-> port-security 1/10-13 max-filtering 18
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **port-security maximum**
  Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port is allowed to learn.

- **port-security violation**
  Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified port.

**MIB Objects**

- learnedPortSecurityTable
- lpsMaxFilteredMacNum
**port-security convert-to-static**

Converts the dynamically learned MAC addresses on the LPS ports to static MAC addresses.

`port-security {slot/port[-port2] | chassis} convert-to-static`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slot/port</code></td>
<td>The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-port2</code></td>
<td>The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>chassis</code></td>
<td>Specifies all the LPS-eligible ports on the chassis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- You can stop the aging out of dynamic MAC addresses on the LPS ports by converting them to static MAC addresses.
- The conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static does not apply to LPS mobile and authenticated ports.
- The number of converted static MAC addresses cannot exceed the maximum number of MAC addresses allowed on the ports.

**Examples**

```
-> port-security 4/8 convert-to-static
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **port-security**
  Enables or disables LPS on the switch ports.

- **port-security maximum**
  Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port is allowed to learn.

MIB Objects

- **learnedPortSecurityGlobalGroup**
- **lpsConvertToStatic**
**port-security mac**

Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.

```
port-security slot/port mac mac_address [vlan vlan_id]
```

```
port-security slot/port no mac {all | mac_address} [vlan vlan_id]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **mac_address**
  The source MAC address (for example, 00:da:39:59:f1:0c) of the port.

- **all**
  Flushes all MAC addresses associated with the specified port.

- **vlan_id**
  The VLAN or the tagged VLAN to which the LPS port belongs. The range is 1–4094.

**Defaults**

By default, the default VLAN ID of the port is used.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove statically configured or dynamically learned source MAC address entries from the LPS table. When a MAC address is removed from the LPS table, it is automatically cleared from the source learning table at the same time.

- LPS must be enabled on the port before configuring a MAC address. If an attempt is made to configure a MAC address on a non-LPS port, an error message is displayed.

- The additional source MAC addresses received on the LPS port that do not match the configured authorized addresses are allowed on the port based on the LPS time limit (if active) and maximum number of MAC addresses allowed.

- Each configured authorized MAC address counts towards the number of addresses allowed on the port even if the port has not learned the configured address. For example, if a port has three configured authorized MAC addresses and the maximum number of addresses allowed is set to ten, then only seven additional MAC addresses are allowed on that port.

**Note.**

You can use the `port-security mac` command to configure the same static MAC on multiple ports. A static LPS MAC is allowed to move between ports belonging to the same VLAN. The system supports a maximum of 64 such entries.

**Example:**

```
-> vlan 2
-> vlan 2 port default 1/3
```
-> vlan 2 port default 1/4
-> port-security 1/3 mac 00:00:00:00:01
-> port-security 1/4 mac 00:00:00:00:01

Examples
-> port-security 4/20 mac 00:20:95:00:fa:5c vlan 2
-> port-security 2/11 no mac 00:20:95:00:fa:5c
-> port-security 1/2 no mac all

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
port-security Enables or disables LPS on the switch ports.
port-security mac-range Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.
port-security shutdown Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports. Also, enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.
port-security maximum Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port is allowed to learn.
port-security violation Selects the method for handling traffic that does not comply with LPS restrictions for the specified port.

MIB Objects
learnedPortSecurityL2MacAddressTable
    lpsL2MacAddress
    lpsL2VlanId
    lpsL2MacAddressRowStatus
**port-security mac-range**

Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on a port. This command also enables LPS on the specified port, if LPS is not already active on the port.

```
port-security slot/port[-port2] mac-range [low mac_address | high mac_address]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **-port2**: The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
- **low mac_address**: MAC address that defines the low end of a range of MAC addresses (for example, 00:20:95:00:10:2A).
- **high mac_address**: MAC address that defines the high end of a range of MAC addresses (for example, 00:20:95:00:10:2F).

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>high mac_address</td>
<td>ff:ff:ff:ff:ff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low mac_address</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If **low** and **high** end MAC addresses are not specified with this command, then the range is set back to the default range value (00:00:00:00:00:00–ff:ff:ff:ff).
- Source MAC addresses received on an LPS port that are within the authorized range is allowed on the port. An additional entry is made in the LPS table for each of these learned addresses.
- Any additional source MAC addresses received that do not match configured authorized addresses are allowed on the port based on the LPS time limit (if active) and the maximum number of MAC addresses allowed.
- Each configured authorized MAC address counts towards the number of addresses allowed on the port even if the port has not learned the configured address. For example, if a port has three configured authorized MAC addresses and the maximum number of addresses allowed is set to ten, then only seven additional MAC addresses are allowed on that port.
Examples

-> port-security 4/20 mac-range low 00:20:95:00:fa:5c
-> port-security 5/11-15 mac-range low 00:da:95:00:00:10 high 00:da:95:00:00:1f
-> port-security 5/16-20 mac-range high 00:da:95:00:00:1f
-> port-security 5/11-15 mac-range

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port-security</td>
<td>Enables or disables LPS on the switch ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-security mac</td>
<td>Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-security shutdown</td>
<td>Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports. Also, enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-security maximum</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port is allowed to learn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-security violation</td>
<td>SELECTS THE METHOD FOR HANDLING TRAFFIC THAT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH LPS RESTRICTIONS FOR THE SPECIFIED PORT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIB Objects

learnedPortSecurityTable
  lpsLoMacRange
  lpsHiMacRange
  lpsRowStatus
**port-security violation**

Configures the violation mode in which the LPS port operates when unauthorized traffic is received on that port. This mode determines if the port is shut down, remains up but discards traffic, or allows LPS-compliant traffic while filtering unauthorized traffic.

```
port-security slot/port[-port2] violation {shutdown | restrict | discard}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot/port` The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `-port2` The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
- `restrict` Filters (blocks) unauthorized traffic but allows traffic that complies with LPS restrictions to forward on the port.
- `discard` All the learned MAC addresses are flushed and no traffic is allowed on the port, but the port link status remain up.
- `shutdown` All the learned MAC addresses are flushed and no traffic is allowed on the port, and the port link is brought down.

**Defaults**

By default, the security violation mode is set to `restrict` when LPS is enabled on the port.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When a traffic violation occurs on an LPS port, notice is sent to the Switch Logging task.
- When a port is shut down or goes into discard mode, disable and enable LPS on that port and then use the `port-security release` command to restore the port to normal operation.
- If the violation mode is set to `restrict`, unauthorized source MAC addresses are not learned in the LPS table and also not recorded in source learning MAC address table. This allows the user to view MAC addresses that were attempting unauthorized access to the LPS port. The violating MAC is also shown in the `show port-security` command output.
- When a port goes into restrict mode, use the `port-security release` command to restore the port to normal operation.

**Examples**

- `port-security 2/14 violation restrict`
- `port-security 1/2-10 violation discard`
- `port-security 4/10-15 violation shutdown`
Release History

Release 6.6.1: command introduced.
Release 6.6.3: discard parameter added.

Related Commands

- **port-security**
  Enables or disables LPS on the switch ports.

- **port-security release**
  Releases a port that was shut down due to an LPS violation.

- **port-security maximum**
  Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port is allowed to learn.

- **port-security mac**
  Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.

- **port-security mac-range**
  Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.

- **port-security shutdown**
  Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports. Also, enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.

MIB Objects

**learnedPortSecurityTable**

- **lpsViolationOption**
**port-security release**

Releases a port that was shut down due to an LPS violation. The specified port resumes normal operation without having to manually reset the port or the entire slot.

**port-security slot/port[-port2] release**

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports on the same slot (for example, 3/1-16).

- **-port2**
  The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command restores the port to the same operational state it was in before the shutdown. This includes the activation of any existing LPS configuration for the port.

- When **port-security release** command is used, all MAC addresses known to the specified port are flushed from the switch MAC address table.

**Examples**

- `-> port-security 2/14 release`
- `-> port-security 4/10-15 release`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**port-security**
Enables or disables LPS on the switch ports.

**port-security mac**
Configures a single authorized source MAC address for a port that belongs to a specified VLAN.

**port-security mac-range**
Configures a list of authorized MAC addresses by defining a range of addresses allowed on the port.

**port-security shutdown**
Configures the amount of time in minutes to allow source learning on all LPS ports. Also, enables or disables the conversion of dynamic MAC addresses to static MAC addresses on LPS ports.

**port-security maximum**
Specifies the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port is allowed to learn.

MIB Objects

- learnedPortSecurityTable
- lpsRelease
**port-security learn-trap-threshold**

Configures the number of bridged MAC addresses to learn before sending a trap.

```
port-security slot/port[-port2] learn-trap-threshold num
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  - The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **-port2**
  - The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).

- **num**
  - The number of bridged MAC addresses to learn before sending a trap. Valid range is 0 to maximum number of MAC addresses configured on LPS port.

**Defaults**

By default, the number of bridged MAC addresses learned is set to 5.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When the number of bridged MAC addresses learned on the port matches the specified threshold amount, a trap is sent for every bridged MAC address learned thereafter.

- Sending a trap when this threshold is reached provides notification of newly learned bridged MAC addresses. Trap contents includes identifying information about the MAC, such as the address itself, the corresponding IP address, switch identification, and the slot and port number on which the MAC was learned.

**Examples**

```
-> port-security 1/10 learn-trap-threshold 6
-> port-security 1/10-13 learn-trap-threshold 18
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

show port-security

Displays the LPS configuration and the table entries.

MIB Objects

learnedPortSecurityTable

lpsLearnedTrapThreshold
show port-security

Displays the LPS configuration and the table entries.

```
show port-security [slot/port1-port2 | slot/port]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot/port</td>
<td>The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-port2</td>
<td>The last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>Enter the slot number for a module to specify that the command must include all ports on that module (for example, 6 specifies all ports on the module found in slot 6 of the switch chassis).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

By default, all ports with an LPS configuration are displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command displays ports that have an LPS configuration, even if LPS is disabled on the port.
- Use the `slot/port1-port2` parameter with this command to display the LPS configuration for a specific port or a range of ports.
- Use the `slot` parameter with this command to display the LPS configuration for all the ports on a specific slot.
- MAC addresses learned on the LPS port within the specified MAC address range, appear as a separate entry in the LPS table with a dynamic MAC type.
- Dynamic MAC addresses become configured MAC addresses in the LPS table when the switch configuration is saved and the switch is rebooted. If the configuration is not saved before the next reboot, all the dynamic MAC addresses are cleared from the LPS table.
- The MAC Type field is blank if an authorized MAC address range is configured for the LPS port.
- When `mac-move` is enabled using `port-security shutdown` command, pure static MACs are learned as static on new port and marked as duplicate MAC entries on old port. Thus duplicate MAC entries are stored on multiple ports and displayed with (*).
Examples

-> show port-security

Legend: Mac Address: * = Duplicate Static
       Mac Address: # = Pseudo Static

Port: 1/2
Operation Mode : ENABLED,
Max MAC bridged : 6,
Trap Threshold : DISABLED,
Max MAC filtered : 5,
Low MAC Range : 00:00:00:00:00:00,
High MAC Range : ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff,
Violation : RESTRICT,
Violating MAC : NULL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:02</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>STATIC(*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:02</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>STATIC(#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output for port violation in restrict mode.

-> show port-security

Legend: Mac Address: * = Duplicate Static
       Mac Address: # = Pseudo Static

Port: 1/7
Operation Mode : RESTRICTED,
Max MAC bridged : 1,
Trap Threshold : DISABLED,
Max MAC filtered : 5,
Low MAC Range : 00:00:00:00:00:00,
High MAC Range : ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff,
Violation : RESTRICT,
Violating MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:08,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:06</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FILTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:07</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FILTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FILTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FILTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:00:00:00:00:23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FILTER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAC Address</strong></td>
<td>Duplicate Static: On an LPS port, static MAC can be configured on more than one port on a VLAN. The first configured entry, and the port where the MAC is ingressing is marked as VALID. Pseudo Static: The MAC addresses that are learned dynamically in the system and are converted to static in the hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port</strong></td>
<td>The module slot number and the physical port number on that module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operation Mode</strong></td>
<td>The LPS operation status for the port (enabled or disabled). Configured through the <code>port-security</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max MAC bridged</strong></td>
<td>The maximum number of bridged MAC addresses that are allowed on this port. Configured through the <code>port-security maximum</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trap Threshold</strong></td>
<td>The number of bridged MAC addresses to learn before sending a trap. After this number is reached, a trap is sent out for every MAC learned thereafter. If disabled is displayed in this field, the trap threshold is not in force. Configured through the <code>port-security learn-trap-threshold</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max MAC filtered</strong></td>
<td>The maximum number of filtered MAC addresses that the LPS port can learn. Configured through the <code>port-security max-filtering</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low MAC Range</strong></td>
<td>MAC address that defines the lower end of a MAC address range. Configured through the <code>port-security mac-range</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High MAC Range</strong></td>
<td>MAC address that defines the higher end of a MAC address range. Configured through the <code>port-security mac-range</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Violation</strong></td>
<td>The MAC Address that caused the violation on this port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Violating MAC</strong></td>
<td>An individual authorized MAC address. Configured through the <code>port-security mac</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLAN</strong></td>
<td>The VLAN to which the LPS port belongs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE</strong></td>
<td>Indicates if the MAC address was dynamically learned or statically configured as an authorized MAC address for the port. Dynamic MAC addresses become configured MAC address entries after the configuration is saved and reboot of the switch. When MAC is already present on old port as permanent static, the entry is not deleted, but marked as duplicate STATIC (*) and MAC on the new port is learned as pseudo-static STATIC (#). When port violation is set to restrict, then, STATIC and FILTER options are displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

- **Release 6.6.1**: Command introduced.
- **Release 6.6.3**: Legend and Violating MAC fields added.
Related Commands

show port-security shutdown  Displays the amount of time during which source learning can occur on all LPS ports.

MIB Objects

learnedPortSecurityTable
  lpsMaxMacNum
  lpsMaxFilteredMacNum
  lpsLoMacRange
  lpsHiMacRange
  lpsViolationOption
  lpsMaxFilteredMacNum
  lpsViolatingMac
  lpsOperStatus
  lpsRelease
**show port-security shutdown**

Displays the amount of time during which source learning can occur on all LPS ports.

```plaintext
show port-security shutdown
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The source learning time limit is a switch-wide parameter that applies to all ports that have LPS enabled.
- If the shutdown time is set to 0, then a source learning time limit is not active on LPS ports.
- Source learning of configured authorized MAC addresses is still allowed after the LPS time limit has expired; however, all learning is stopped if the number of MAC addresses learned meets or exceeds the maximum number of addresses allowed, even if the LPS learning window has not expired.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-- show port-security shutdown
LPS Shutdown Config = 5,
Convert-to-static = DISABLED,
No Aging = ENABLED,
Boot Up = ENABLED,
Learn As Static = ENABLED,
Mac Move = ENABLED,
Remaining Learning Window = 289 sec

-- show port-security shutdown
LPS Shutdown Config = Infinity,
Convert-to-static = DISABLED,
No Aging = ENABLED,
Boot Up = ENABLED,
Learn As Static = ENABLED,
Mac Move = ENABLED,
Remaining Learning Window = Infinite Window
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LPS Shutdown Config</th>
<th>The configured amount of time during which the LPS port can learn new MAC addresses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convert-to-static</td>
<td>Indicates whether dynamic MAC addresses are converted to static MAC addresses (enabled or disabled). When enabled, MAC-addresses learned during learning window are converted into static MAC addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Aging</td>
<td>Indicates whether learned MAC addresses can age out or get flushed during the LPS learning window time period (disabled or enabled). When enabled, MAC-addresses learned during learning window are retained and not flushed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boot Up</td>
<td>Indicates whether the learning window automatically starts when the switch boots up (Enabled or disabled). When Boot Up is enabled, Learning window starts at boot-up time when the switch restarts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac-move</td>
<td>Allows the movement of pseudo static/static MAC addresses when enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn-as-static</td>
<td>When enabled, the MAC is learned as a static address during learning window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining Learning Window</td>
<td>The remaining amount of time during which the LPS port can learn MAC addresses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.3; No Aging and Boot Up fields added.
Release 6.6.4; Mac-move and Learn-as-static fields added.

Related Commands

| port-security learn-trap-threshold | Configures the number of bridged MAC addresses to learn before sending a trap. |

MIB Objects

learnedPortSecurityGlobalGroup
  lpsLearningWindowNoAging
  lpsLearningWindowBootupStatus
  lpsLearningWindowExpiryStatus
  lpsLearningWindowLearnAsStatic
  lpsLearningWindowPseudoMacMove
  lpsConvertToStatic
  lpsLearningWindowTime
  lpsLearningWindowTimeWithStaticConversion
show port-security brief

Displays per port LPS parameters configured for all the ports.

show port-security brief

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command displays the configured LPS parameters. The parameters are displayed even if the LPS is disabled on the port.

- The status of the LPS port is displayed according to the admin status set by `port-security admin status` command and the operational status set by the `port-security shutdown` command. The status can be:
  - Enabled
  - Restricted (admin status is enabled)
  - Shutdown (admin status is enabled)
  - Discard (admin status is enabled)
  - Disabled
  - Locked

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operational Mode/ Admin Status</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>Discard</th>
<th>Restrict</th>
<th>Shutdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Discard</td>
<td>Restrict</td>
<td>Shutdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

-> show port-security brief

Legend: enable * = Learning Window has expired

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/ Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slot/ Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slot/Port</td>
<td>The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 1/2 specifies port 2 on slot 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Displays the status of the LPS port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>The maximum number of bridged MAC addresses that are allowed on this port. Configured through the <code>port-security maximum</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max-Filter</td>
<td>The maximum number of filtered MAC addresses that the LPS port can learn. Configured through the <code>port-security max-filtering</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb Macs Bridged</td>
<td>Number of bridge MAC address learned on corresponding port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb Macs Filtered</td>
<td>Number of filtered MAC address learned on corresponding port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb Macs Static</td>
<td>Number of static MAC address configured on corresponding port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `port-security maximum` Configures the maximum number of source MAC addresses that an LPS port is allowed to learn.
- `port-security max-filtering` Configures the maximum number of MAC addresses that can be filtered on the LPS ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `learnedPortSecurityTable`
  - `lpsMaxMacNum`
  - `lpsMaxFilteredMacNum`
  - `lpsMaxStaticMacNum`
  - `lpsOperStatus`
  - `lpsAdminStatus`
  - `lpsViolatingMac`
23  Ethernet Port Commands

The Ethernet port software is responsible for configuring and monitoring Ethernet ports. This software provides the following functionalities:

- Performing hardware diagnostics, loading software, and initializing hardware.
- Notifying other software modules in the system when Ethernet links become active or inactive.
- Configuring basic line parameters for Ethernet ports.
- Gathering basic line statistics for Ethernet ports and passing this information to the user interface and configuration manager.

MIB information for the Ethernet Port commands is as follows:

   Filename:  AlcatelIND1Port.mib  
   Module:    alcatelIND1PortMIB  

   Filename:  IETF_EtherLIKE.mib  
   Module:    EtherLike-MIB
A summary of the available commands is listed here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trap port commands</th>
<th>trap port link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interfaces commands</strong></td>
<td>interfaces speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces autoneg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces crossover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces pause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces duplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces alias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces ifg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces no l2 statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces max frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces flood enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces flood rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces clear-violation-all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces tdr-test-start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces no tdr-statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces tdr-extended-test-start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces no tdr-extended-statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces transceiver ddm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces eee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces tdr-statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces tdr-extended-statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces flow control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces pause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces counters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces counters errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces collisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces ifg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces flood rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces transceiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces eee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combo port commands</td>
<td>interfaces clear-violation-all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces hybrid autoneg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces hybrid crossover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces hybrid duplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces hybrid speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces hybrid pause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid flow control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid pause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid counters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid counters errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid collisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid flood rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces hybrid ifg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface violation commands</th>
<th>interfaces violation-recovery-time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces violation-recovery-maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces violation-recovery-trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interfaces clear-violation-all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show interfaces violation-recovery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**trap port link**

Enables trap link messages. If enabled, a message is displayed on the Network Management Station (NMS) whenever the port changes state.

**Syntax:**

```
trap slot[port[-port2]] port link {enable | disable | on | off}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to configure.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **enable**: Port link up/down traps are displayed on the NMS.
- **disable**: Port link up/down traps are not displayed on the NMS.
- **on**: Same as **enable**.
- **off**: Same as **disable**.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
- trap 3/1 port link enable
- trap 3 port link enable
- trap 3/1-6 port link enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

show interfaces status Displays interface line settings.

MIB Objects

esmConfigTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
**interfaces speed**

Configures interface line speed.

```
interfaces slot[[port]-port2]] speed {auto | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000 | max {100 | 1000}}
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to configure.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **auto**: The switch automatically sets the line speed to match the attached device (auto-sensing).
- **10**: Sets the interface to 10 Mbps.
- **100**: Sets the interface to 100 Mbps.
- **1000**: Sets the interface to 1 Mb.
- **10000**: Sets the interface to 10 Gb.
- **max 100**: Sets the maximum speed to 100 Mb.
- **max 1000**: Sets the maximum speed to 1000 Mb (one Gigabit).

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>1000 (fiber ports);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>max 1000 (one Gigabit).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- The **auto** option sets the speed to auto-sensing.
- Configuration changes made with the **interfaces speed** command on the combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber is applicable only on the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 ports. See the **interfaces hybrid speed** command for more information.
- Configuration changes made with the **interfaces speed** command on the combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper is applicable only on the copper RJ-45 ports and not the SFP fiber ports. See the **interfaces hybrid speed** command for more information.
**Examples**

- `interfaces 3/1 speed auto`
- `interfaces 3 speed 100`
- `interfaces 3/1-8 speed auto`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `interfaces duplex` Configures duplex mode.
- `interfaces autoneg` Enables and disables autonegotiation.
- `show interfaces status` Displays interface line settings.

**MIB Objects**

- `esmConfTable`
- `esmPortCgfSpeed`
**interfaces autoneg**

Enables or disables autonegotiation on a single port, a range of ports, or an entire Network Interface (NI).

```
interfaces slot[/port[/port2]] autoneg {enable | disable | on | off}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to configure.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **enable**: Enables autonegotiation.
- **disable**: Disables autonegotiation.
- **on**: Same as enable.
- **off**: Same as disable.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.

- If autonegotiation is disabled, auto MDIX, auto speed, and auto duplex are not accepted. See the **interfaces crossover** command on page 23-10 for more information.

- Configuration changes made with the **interfaces autoneg** command on the combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber is applicable only on the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 ports. See the **interfaces hybrid autoneg** command for more information.

- Configuration changes made with the **interfaces autoneg** command on combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper is applicable only on the copper RJ-45 ports and not the SFP fiber ports. See the **interfaces hybrid autoneg** command for more information.

- Disabling autonegotiation is not supported on copper Gigabit ports.

**Examples**

- `-> interfaces 3 autoneg disable`
- `-> interfaces 3/1 autoneg disable`
- `-> interfaces 3/1-4 autoneg disable`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `interfaces speed` Configures interface speed.
- `interfaces crossover` Configures crossover port settings.
- `show interfaces status` Displays interface line settings.
- `show interfaces capability` Displays autonegotiation, speed, duplex, and crossover settings.

**MIB Objects**

- `esmConfTable`  
  - `esmPortCfgAutoNegotiation`
**interfaces crossover**

Configures port crossover settings on a single port, a range of ports, or an entire Network Interface (NI).

```
interfaces slot/[port]/[-port2]] crossover {auto | mdix | mdi}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>Slot number you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Port number of the interface you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port2</td>
<td>Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>The interface automatically detects the crossover settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdix</td>
<td>Sets the crossover configuration to Media Dependent Interface with Crossover (MDIX), which is the standard for hubs and switches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdi</td>
<td>Sets the crossover configuration to Media Dependent Interface (MDI), which is the standard for end stations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- If autonegotiation is disabled, then the automatic crossover is also disabled. See the `interfaces autoneg` command on page 23-8 for more information.
- You cannot configure crossover settings on fiber ports. These ports use the MDI standard.
- Configuration changes made with the `interfaces crossover` command on combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper is applicable only on the copper RJ-45 ports and not the SFP fiber ports. See the `interfaces hybrid crossover` command for more information.

**Examples**

```
-> interfaces 3 crossover mdi
-> interfaces 3/1 crossover mdix
-> interfaces 3/1-4 crossover auto
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- `interfaces speed` Configures interface speed.
- `interfaces autoneg` Enables and disables autonegotiation.
- `show interfaces status` Displays interface line settings.
- `show interfaces capability` Displays autonegotiation, speed, duplex, and crossover settings.

MIB Objects

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortCfgCrossover`
**interfaces pause**

Configures whether the switch honors or transmits and honors the flow control PAUSE frames on the specified interface. PAUSE frames are used to pause the flow of traffic between two connected devices to help prevent packet loss when traffic congestion occurs between switches.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
interfaces slot[<port1>-<port2>]] pause {rx | tx-and-rx | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot` Slot number you want to configure.
- `port` Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- `port2` Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- `rx` Allows interface to honor PAUSE frames from peer switches and temporarily stop sending traffic to the peer. Does not transmit PAUSE frames to peer switches.
- `tx-and-rx` Transmits and honors PAUSE frames when traffic congestion occurs between peer switches.
- `disable` Disables flow control on the interface.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Defaults**

By default, flow control is disabled on all switch interfaces.

**Usage Guidelines**

- Flow control is only supported on a standalone switch. It is not supported in a stackable configuration.

- Flow control is only supported on interfaces configured to run in full-duplex mode; half-duplex mode is not supported.

- If both autonegotiation and flow control are enabled on the same local interface, autonegotiation calculates operational flow control settings for that interface. The operational settings as shown in the following table, override the configured settings as long as both autonegotiation and flow control are enabled for the interface:
If autonegotiation is disabled, the configured flow control settings are applied to the local interface.

**Examples**

- `-> interfaces 1 tx-and-rx`
- `-> interfaces 3/1-6 pause rx`
- `-> interfaces 3/1-6 disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `interfaces hybrid pause` Configures flow control settings for combo ports.
- `show interfaces pause` Displays interface flow control settings.

**MIB Objects**

- `esmConfigTable`
  - `esmPortCfgFlow`
- `dot3PauseTable`
  - `dot3PauseAdminMode`
interfaces duplex

Configures duplex mode. In full duplex mode, the interface transmits and receives data simultaneously. In half duplex mode, the interface can transmit or receive data at a given time. Auto duplex setting causes the switch to advertise all available duplex modes (half/full/both) for the port during autonegotiation.

`interfaces slot/[port[-port2]] duplex {full | half | auto}`

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>Slot number you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Port number of the interface you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port2</td>
<td>Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full</td>
<td>Sets interface to full duplex mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half</td>
<td>Sets interface to half duplex mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Switch automatically sets both the duplex mode settings to autonegotiation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>full</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- If a port is detected as Gigabit (1000 Mbps), half duplex mode is not supported on the Gigabit modules.
- Configuration changes done with the `interfaces duplex` command on the combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper is applicable only on the copper RJ-45 ports and not the SFP fiber ports. See the `interfaces hybrid duplex` command for more information.
Examples

- `interfaces 3/1 duplex auto`
- `interfaces 3 duplex half`
- `interfaces 3/1-4 auto`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- `interfaces speed` Configures interface line speed. Set to `auto` to set speed and duplex mode to auto-sensing.
- `show interfaces status` Displays interface line settings (for example, speed, and mode).

MIB Objects

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortAutoDuplexMode`
**interfaces admin**

Administratively enables or disables interfaces.

```
interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] admin {up | down}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**
  - Slot number you want to configure.

- **port**
  - Port number of the interface you want to configure.

- **port2**
  - Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.

- **up**
  - Enables the interface.

- **down**
  - Disables the interface.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

- `-> interfaces 3/1 admin up`
- `-> interfaces 3 admin down`
- `-> interfaces 3/1-4 admin up`

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **interfaces tdr-test-start**
  - Displays general interface information (for example, hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

- **show interfaces port**
  - Displays port status (up or down).

### MIB Objects

- **ifTable**
  - **ifAdminStatus**
**interfaces alias**

Configures a description (alias) for a single port.

```
interfaces slot/port alias description
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  Slot number you want to configure.

- **port**
  Port number of the interface you want to configure.

- **description**
  A description for the port, which can be up to 40 characters long.
  Spaces must be contained within quotes (for example, “IP Phone”).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- You can only configure one port at a time. You cannot configure an alias for multiple ports.

- To remove an alias use a description consisting of two quotes without any spaces (for example, “”).

- On combo ports, the configuration changes made with the `interfaces alias` command apply to both the fiber SFP port and to the copper RJ-45 port. You cannot configure separate aliases.

**Examples**

```
-> interfaces 3/1 alias switch_port
-> interfaces 2/2 alias "IP Phone"
-> interfaces 3/1 alias ""
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **interfaces tdr-test-start**
  Displays general interface information (for example, hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

- **show interfaces port**
  Displays port status (up or down) and any aliases for a port.

**MIB Objects**

- **ifXTable**
- **ifAlias**
**interfaces ifg**

Configures the inter-frame gap on Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

`interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] ifg bytes`

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slot</code></td>
<td>Slot number you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port</code></td>
<td>Port number of the interface you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port2</code></td>
<td>Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bytes</code></td>
<td>Inter-frame gap value, in bytes. Valid range is 9–12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>bytes</code></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.

### Examples

```
-> interfaces 3/1 ifg 10
-> interfaces 3 ifg 10
-> interfaces 3/1-4 ifg 10
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- `show interfaces ifg` Displays the inter-frame gap value for one or more ports.

### MIB Objects

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortCfgIfg`
interfaces no l2 statistics

Resets all statistics counters.

 interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] no l2 statistics

Syntax Definitions

slot Slot number you want to configure.
port Port number of the interface you want to configure.
port2 Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- This command calls for an upper or lower case “L” character in front of the “2” character. Entering the digit “1” (one) results in an error message.

Examples

-> interfaces 3/1 no l2 statistics
-> interfaces 3 no l2 statistics
-> interfaces 3/1-6 no l2 statistics

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- `interfaces tdr-test-start`  Displays general interface information, including when statistics were last cleared.
- `show interfaces accounting`  Displays interface accounting information (for example, packets received/transmitted and deferred frames received).
- `show interfaces counters`  Displays interface counters information (for example, unicast, broadcast, and multi-cast packets received/transmitted).
- `show interfaces counters errors`  Displays interface error frame information (for example, CRC errors, transit errors, and receive errors).
- `show interfaces collisions`  Displays interface collision information (for example, number of collisions and number of retries).

MIB Objects

- `alcetherStatsTable`
- `alcetherClearStats`
**interfaces max frame**

Configures the maximum frame size for Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.

```
interfaces slot[/port][-port2]] max frame bytes
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to configure.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **max frame**: Maximum frame size, in bytes. Valid range is 1518–9216.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bytes (Gigabit Ethernet Packets)</td>
<td>9216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bytes (Ethernet Packets)</td>
<td>1553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> interfaces 3/1 max frame 1518
-> interfaces 3 max frame 1518
-> interfaces 3/1-3 max frame 1518
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **interfaces tdr-test-start**: Displays general interface information (for example, hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

**MIB Objects**

```
esmConfTable
   esmPortCfgMaxFrameSize
```

interfaces flood enable

Enables flood rate limiting based on a storm type on the specified interface.

```plaintext
interfaces slot[/port[/port2]] flood {broadcast | multicast | unknown-unicast | all} {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**: Slot you want to configure (for example, 3).
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **all**: Enables for all types of storms.
- **enable**: Enables storm control.
- **disable**: Disables storm control.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>broadcast</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unknown-unicast</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multicast</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- You can only configure one slot at a time. Repeat the command to configure additional slots.
- Applying the peak flood rate value to multicast traffic also limits IP Multicast Switching (IPMS) and non-IPMS multicast traffic.
- The peak flood rate value is configurable through the `interfaces flood rate` command.
- When multicast rate limiting is disabled, the peak flood rate value for the interface is no longer applied to multicast traffic. This change does not prevent the normal flow of multicast traffic on the specified interface.

### Examples

- `-> interfaces 4/1 flood unknown-unicast enable`
- `-> interfaces 4/1 flood unknown-unicast disable`
- `-> interfaces 4 flood all enable`

### Release History

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `show interfaces flood rate` Displays interface peak flood rate settings.
- `interfaces flood rate` Configures the peak flood rate, low-threshold values and action for the specified interface.

**MIB Objects**

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortFloodMcastEnable`
  - `esmPortFloodBcastEnable`
  - `esmPortFloodUnknownUcastEnable`
**interfaces flood rate**

Configures the rate limit based on storm type. The measurement unit for rate limit is Mbps, PPS and percentage.

```
interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] flood {broadcast | multicast | unknownunicast | all} rate {mbps num | pps num | percentage num | default}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**: Slot number you want to configure.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **rate**: Configures the rate limiting and high threshold value.
- **default**: Configures default rate limit value.
- **all**: Configures for all types of storm.
- **num**: Specify flood rate, in megabits per second (Mbps).
- **pps**: Packets per second

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mbps</strong> (10 Ethernet)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mbps</strong> (100 Fast Ethernet)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mbps</strong> (Gigabit Ethernet)</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mbps</strong> (10 Gigabit Ethernet)</td>
<td>997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If rate is configured in Mbps, then minimum value that can be configured is 1 and maximum is up to port bandwidth.
- In case of PPS, final rate will be calculated based on packet size of 512 bytes. For example, 244 is the minimum value that can be configured as it is equivalent to 1 Mbps (244*512*8 bits) and the maximum number for PPS can be configured is based on port current bandwidth.
- Rate limit value will be changed, if configured rate limit is greater than the detected port speed bandwidth. For example, if port speed bandwidth is 1000 Mbps and rate is configured for any storm type is 200 Mbps. If port comes up with 100 Mbps speed, then the rate limiting will converted to default value (49 Mbps) for 100 Mbps.
• The auto recovery is not enabled by default. It has to be enabled only by configuring low-threshold value.

• If the port range contains invalid ports, no configuration will be applied for any of the port given in that range.

**Examples**

-> interfaces 4/1 flood unknown-unicast rate mbps 50
-> interfaces 4 flood broadcast rate pps 500
-> interfaces 4/1-2 flood multicast rate default
-> interfaces 4/1 flood all rate default

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show interfaces flood rate**

Displays interface peak flood rate settings.

**interfaces flood enable**

Enables/disables flood rate limiting for multicast traffic on an interface.

**MIB Objects**

esmConfTable
  esmPortMaxFloodRate
  esmPortMaxUnknownUcastFloodRate
  esmPortMaxMcastFloodRate
  esmPortMaxFloodRateLimit
  esmPortMaxUnknownUcastFloodRateLimit
  esmPortMaxMcastFloodRateLimit
**interfaces clear-violation-all**

Clears all port violations set by various applications on the switch for the given port.

```
interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] clear-violation-all
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slot</code></td>
<td>Slot number you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port</code></td>
<td>Port number of the interface you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port2</code></td>
<td>Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

All application violations associated with a specific port are cleared when this command is used.

**Examples**

```
-> interfaces 1/3 clear-violations-all
-> interfaces 1 clear-violations-all
-> interfaces 1/3-7 clear-violations-all
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show interfaces port` Displays interface port status.

**MIB Objects**

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortViolationClearAll`
**interfaces hybrid autoneg**

Enables or disables autonegotiation on a single combo port, a range of combo ports, or all combo ports on a switch.

```
interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid {fiber | copper} autoneg {enable | disable | on | off}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to configure.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **fiber**: Specifies that configuration changes are made to the SFP ports.
- **copper**: Specifies that changes are made to the copper RJ-45 ports.
- **enable**: Enables autonegotiation.
- **disable**: Disables autonegotiation.
- **on**: Same as enable.
- **off**: Same as disable.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The MIB table and MIB object listed in the following “MIB Objects” section apply to the inactive configured media only. See the “MIB Objects” section in the `interfaces autoneg` section for the MIB table and MIB object for the active configured media.

**Examples**

- `-> interfaces 1/25 hybrid copper autoneg disable`
- `-> interfaces 1/25-26 hybrid copper autoneg disable`
- `-> interfaces 1 hybrid copper autoneg disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>interfaces hybrid speed</code></td>
<td>Configures interface speed for combo ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interfaces hybrid crossover</code></td>
<td>Configures crossover port settings for combo ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interfaces hybrid speed</code></td>
<td>Enables or disables flow (pause).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show interfaces hybrid status</code></td>
<td>Displays interface line settings for combo ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show interfaces hybrid capability</code></td>
<td>Displays autonegotiation, speed, duplex, and crossover settings for combo ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>esmHybridConfTable</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>esmHybridPortCfgAutoNegotiation</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
interfaces hybrid crossover

Configures port crossover settings on a single port, a range of ports, or an entire Network Interface (NI).

```
interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid copper crossover {auto | mdix | mdi}
```

Syntax Definitions

- `slot`  
  Slot number you want to configure.

- `port`  
  Port number of the interface you want to configure.

- `port2`  
  Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.

- `copper`  
  Specifies that changes are made to the copper RJ-45 ports.

- `auto`  
  The interface automatically detects the crossover settings.

- `mdix`  
  Sets the crossover configuration to Media Dependent Interface with Crossover (MDIX), which is the standard for hubs and switches.

- `mdi`  
  Sets the crossover configuration to Media Dependent Interface (MDI), which is the standard for end stations.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- You cannot configure crossover settings on fiber ports. These ports use the MDI standard.

- The MIB table and MIB object listed in the following “MIB Objects” section apply to the inactive configured media only. See the “MIB Objects” section in the interfaces crossover section for the MIB table and MIB object for the active configured media.

Examples

- `-> interfaces 1/25 hybrid copper crossover disable`
- `-> interfaces 1/25-26 hybrid copper crossover mdix`
- `-> interfaces hybrid copper crossover auto`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **interfaces hybrid speed**: Configures interface speed for combo ports.
- **interfaces hybrid autoneg**: Enables and disables autonegotiation for combo ports.
- **interfaces hybrid speed**: Enables or disables flow (pause) for combo ports.
- **show interfaces hybrid status**: Displays interface line settings for combo ports.
- **show interfaces hybrid capability**: Displays autonegotiation, speed, duplex, and crossover settings for combo ports.

MIB Objects

```
esmHybridConfTable
  esmHybridPortCfgCrossover
```
interfaces hybrid duplex

Configures duplex mode on combo ports. In full duplex mode, the interface transmits and receives data simultaneously. In half duplex mode, the interface can transmit or receive data at a given time. Auto duplex setting causes the switch to advertise all available duplex modes (half/full/both) for the port during autonegotiation.

```
interfaces slot[/port[{-port2}]] hybrid {fiber | copper} duplex {full | half | auto}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to configure.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **fiber**: Specifies that configuration changes are made to the SFP ports.
- **copper**: Specifies that changes are made to the copper RJ-45 ports.
- **full**: Sets interface to full duplex mode.
- **half**: Sets interface to half duplex mode.
- **auto**: Switch automatically sets both the duplex mode settings to autonegotiation.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>full</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The MIB table and MIB object listed in the following “MIB Objects” section apply to the inactive configured media only. See the “MIB Objects” section in the interfaces duplex section for the MIB table and MIB object for the active configured media.

**Examples**

```
-> interfaces 1/25 hybrid copper duplex auto
-> interfaces 1/25-26 hybrid copper duplex half
-> interfaces 1 hybrid copper fiber full
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **interfaces hybrid speed**: Configures interface line speed for combo ports. Set to **auto** to set speed and duplex mode to auto-sensing.
- **show interfaces hybrid status**: Displays interface line settings (for example, speed, mode) for combo ports.

MIB Objects

- `esmHybridConfTable`
  - `esmHybridPortCfgDuplexMode`
**interfaces hybrid speed**

Configures interface line speed on combo ports.

```
interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] speed hybrid {fiber | copper} {auto | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000 | max {100 | 1000}}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to configure.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **fiber**: Specifies that configuration changes are made to the SFP ports.
- **copper**: Specifies that changes are made to the copper RJ-45 ports.
- **auto**: The switch automatically sets the line speed to match the attached device (auto-sensing).
- **10**: Sets the interface to 10 Mbps.
- **100**: Sets the interface to 100 Mbps.
- **1000**: Sets the interface to one Gigabit.
- **10000**: Sets the interface to ten Gigabit. This option is currently not supported.
- **max 100**: Sets the maximum speed to 100 Mb.
- **max 1000**: Sets the maximum speed to 1000 Mb (one Gigabit)

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>max 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The MIB table and MIB object listed in the following “MIB Objects” section apply to the inactive configured media only. See the “MIB Objects” section in the **interfaces speed** section for the MIB table and MIB object for the active configured media.
**Examples**

```
-> interfaces 1/25 hybrid copper speed auto
-> interfaces 1/25-26 hybrid copper speed 100
-> interfaces 1/25 hybrid fiber speed 1000
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `interfaces hybrid duplex` Configures duplex mode for combo ports.
- `interfaces hybrid autoneg` Enables and disables autonegotiation for combo ports.
- `show interfaces hybrid status` Displays interface line settings for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `esmHybridConfTable`
  - `esmHybridPortCfgSpeed`
**interfaces hybrid pause**

Configures whether the switch honors or transmits and honors the flow control PAUSE frames on the specified combo port. PAUSE frames are used to pause the flow of traffic between two connected devices to help prevent packet loss when traffic congestion occurs between switches.

```
interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid {fiber | copper} pause {rx | tx-and-rx | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to configure.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **fiber**: Specifies that configuration changes are made to the SFP ports.
- **copper**: Specifies that changes are made to the copper RJ-45 ports.
- **rx**: Allows interface to honor PAUSE frames from peer switches and temporarily stop sending traffic to the peer. Does not transmit PAUSE frames to peer switches.
- **tx-and-rx**: Transmits and honors PAUSE frames when traffic congestion occurs between peer switches.
- **disable**: Disables flow control on the interface.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Defaults**

By default, flow control is disabled on all combo ports.

**Usage Guidelines**

- Flow control is only supported on interfaces configured to run in full-duplex mode; half-duplex mode is not supported.
If both autonegotiation and flow control are enabled on the same local interface, autonegotiation calculates operational flow control settings for that interface. The operational settings as shown in the following table, override the configured settings as long as both autonegotiation and flow control are enabled for the interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configured Local Tx</th>
<th>Configured Local Rx</th>
<th>Configured Remote Tx</th>
<th>Configured Remote Rx</th>
<th>Negotiated Local Tx</th>
<th>Negotiated Local Rx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If autonegotiation is disabled, the configured flow control setting is applied to the local interface.

**Examples**

- `interfaces 1 hybrid fiber tx-and-rx`
- `interfaces 3/21-24 hybrid copper pause rx`
- `interfaces 3/21-24 hybrid copper disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **interfaces pause**\n  Configures flow control settings for switch interfaces.
- **show interfaces hybrid pause**\n  Displays flow control settings for combo ports.

MIB Objects

- **esmHybridConfigTable**
  - **esmHybridPortCfgFlow**
- **dot3PauseTable**
  - **dot3PauseAdminMode**
interfaces tdr-test-start

Initiates a Time Domain Reflectometry (TDR) cable diagnostics test on the specified port. The TDR feature sends a signal down a cable to determine the distance to a break or other discontinuity in the cable path. The length travelled in the time it takes for the signal to reach the break and return is used to estimate the distance to the discontinuity.

`interfaces slot/port tdr-test-start`

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>Slot number of the module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Physical Port of the module.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- TDR is an on-demand, out-of-service test. The test is not automatically triggered; data and protocol traffic is interrupted.
- Only one TDR test can be run at any given time.
- TDR is not supported on link aggregate ports, fiber ports, combo ports or stacking ports.
- TDR test is not supported on 10 mbps speed.
- No range support is provided in the configuration CLI as only one test can be started at a time.
- Last TDR results for a port will automatically get cleared on start of every new TDR test.
- TDR test takes approximately 12-15 seconds for execution, it is preferable to try the test multiple times till a result of either pass or fail is received.

**Examples**

`--> interfaces 1/1 tdr-test-start`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>interfaces no tdr-statistics</code></td>
<td>Clears the statistics of the last test performed on the port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show interfaces tdr-statistics</code></td>
<td>Displays the results of the last TDR test performed on a port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

- `esmTdrPortTable`
- `esmTdrPortTest`
**interfaces no tdr-statistics**

Clears the statistics of the last test performed on the port.

```
interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] no tdr-statistics
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slot</code></td>
<td>Slot number of the module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port</code></td>
<td>Physical port of the module. For example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port2</code></td>
<td>Physical port range of the module. For example, 3/1-7 specifies slot/port 1 - port2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

There is no global command to clear TDR statistics for all ports on all slots; statistics are cleared at the slot or the slot/port level. This is in synchronization with existing interface commands. Highest level granularity supported for clear statistics is per slot.

**Examples**

```
-> interfaces 2/1 no tdr-statistics
-> interfaces 2 no tdr-statistics
-> interfaces 2/1-7 no tdr-statistics
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **interfaces tdr-test-start**
  - Initiates the cable diagnostics on a port.
- **show interfaces tdr-statistics**
  - Displays the results of the last TDR test performed on a port.

**MIB Objects**

- `esmTdrPortTable`
- `esmTdrPortClearResults`
**interfaces tdr-extended-test-start**

Starts the extended cable diagnostics on a port.

```
interfaces [slot | slot/port] tdr-extended-test-start
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`slot`  
Slot number of the module.

`slot/port`  
Slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module. For example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- No range support is provided in the configuration CLI as only one test can be started at a time.
- Last extended TDR results for a port will automatically get cleared on start of every new extended TDR test.
- Extended TDR operations cannot be performed on fiber/stacking ports.
- After changing the port speed, pair swap output shows crossover for straight cable and vice-versa, due to the crossover functionality available in hardware to automatically correct errors in cable selection. The device makes the necessary adjustment prior to commencing auto-negotiation. If the device interoperates with a device that implements MDI/MDIX crossover, a random algorithm is used to decide whether local/remote end will perform the crossover.
- Extended TDR test is not supported on combo ports.

**Examples**

```
-> interfaces 1/1 tdr-extended-test-start
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.
Related Commands

- `show interfaces tdr-extended-statistics` Displays the results of the last Extended TDR test performed on a port.
- `interfaces no tdr-extended-statistics` Used to clear the statistics of the last test performed on the port.

MIB Objects

- `esmTdrPortTable`  
  - `esmTdrPortTest`
**interfaces no tdr-extended-statistics**

Clears the statistics of the last test performed on the port.

```
interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] no tdr-extended-statistics
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  Slot number of the module.

- **slot/port**
  Slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module. For example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3.

- **slot/port[-port2]**
  Physical port of the module. For example, The slot and port number (3/1). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (3/1-3/10).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

There is no global statistics clear command. This is in synchronization with existing interface commands. Highest level granularity supported for clear statistics is per slot.

**Examples**

- `-> interfaces 2/1 no tdr-extended-statistics`
- `-> interfaces 2 no tdr-extended-statistics`
- `-> interfaces 2/1-7 no tdr-extended-statistics`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **interfaces tdr-extended-test-start**
  Used to start the extended cable diagnostics on a port.

- **interfaces no tdr-extended-statistics**
  Clears the statistics of the last test performed on the port.

**MIB Objects**

- **esmTdrPortTable**
  - **esmTdrPortClearResults**
**interfaces transceiver ddm**

Configures the DDM administrative status.

`interfaces transceiver ddm {enable | disable}`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables DDM functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
<td>Disables DDM functionality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ddm</code></td>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- DDM capability will vary based on the transceiver manufacturer.
- Information will be read sequentially from a different SFP at the predefined Polling intervals listed in the defaults table above. The number of SFPs in the switch will determine how often each SFP is polled.

---

**Examples**

```
$ interfaces transceiver ddm enable
$ interfaces transceiver ddm disable
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command was introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

- `show interfaces transceiver` Displays the DDM information of the specified transceiver.

---

**MIB Objects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ddmConfiguration</td>
<td>Displays the DDM information of the specified transceiver.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
interfaces eee

Enables or disabled Energy Efficient Ethernet.

`interfaces slot[/port][-port2]] eee {enable | disable}`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot to be configured (for example, 3).
- **port**: Port number of the interface to be configured.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports to be configured.
- **enable**: Enables EEE functionality.
- **disable**: Disables EEE functionality.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- EEE is not supported on fiber ports or copper ports operating at 10Mbps speed.

- For copper ports operating at 10M speed EEE configuration is allowed but will have no affect. If the port speed is later changed to 100/1000M then EEE functionality is enabled.

- Enabling EEE will start advertising EEE capability to peers ports. Disabling EEE will stop advertising EEE capability to peer ports.

**Examples**

- `-> interfaces 1/1 eee enable`

- `-> interfaces 2 eee disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command was introduced.
Related Commands

```
show interfaces eee
```
Displays the EEE information for the specified interface.

MIB Objects

```
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgEeeStatus
```

**show interfaces**

Displays general interface information (for example, hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

`show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot` Slot number you want to display.
- `port` Port number of the interface you want to display.
- `port2` Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (for example, 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (for example, 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (for example, 3).
Examples

-> show interfaces 1/2
Slot/Port 1/2 :
  Operational Status : up,
  Last Time Link Changed : FRI DEC 27 15:10:40 ,
  Number of Status Change: 1,
  Type : Ethernet,
  SFP/XFP : Not Present,
  MAC address : 00:d0:95:b2:39:85,
  BandWidth (Megabits) : 1000,  Duplex : Full,
  Autonegotiation : 1 [ 1000-F 100-F 100-H 10-F 10-H ],
  Long Frame Size(Bytes) : 9216, Runt Size(Bytes) : 64,
  Rx Bytes Received : 7967624, Unicast Frames : 0,
  Broadcast Frames: 124186, M-cast Frames : 290,
  UnderSize Frames: 0, OverSize Frames: 0,
  Lost Frames : 0, Error Frames : 0,
  CRC Error Frames: 0, Alignments Err : 0,
  Tx Bytes Xmitted : 255804426, Unicast Frames : 24992,
  Broadcast Frames: 3178399, M-cast Frames : 465789,
  UnderSize Frames: 0, OverSize Frames: 0,
  Lost Frames : 0, Collided Frames: 0,
  Error Frames : 0

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Interface slot and port.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational Status</td>
<td>Interface status (up/down).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Interface type (Ethernet/Fast Ethernet/Gigabit Ethernet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC address</td>
<td>Interface MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>Bandwidth (in megabits).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>Duplex mode (Half/Full/Auto).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonegotiation</td>
<td>The autonegotiation settings for this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Accept</td>
<td>Long Frames status (enable/disable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runt Accept</td>
<td>Runt Frames status (enable/disable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Frame Size</td>
<td>Long Frame Size (in Bytes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run Size</td>
<td>Run Frame Size (in Bytes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes Received</td>
<td>Number of Bytes received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Unicast Frames</td>
<td>Number of unicast frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Broadcast Frames</td>
<td>Number of broadcast frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx M-cast Frames</td>
<td>Number of multicast frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Undersize Frames</td>
<td>Number of undersized frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Oversize Frames</td>
<td>Number of oversized frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Lost Frames</td>
<td>Number of Lost Frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Error Frames</td>
<td>Number of error frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx CRC Error Frames</td>
<td>Number of CRC error frames received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output Definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rx Alignments Err</strong></th>
<th>Number of alignments error frames received.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bytes Xmitted</strong></td>
<td>Number of bytes transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tx Unicast Frames</strong></td>
<td>Number of unicast frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tx Broadcast Frames</strong></td>
<td>Number of broadcast frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tx M-cast Frames</strong></td>
<td>Number of multicast frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tx Undersize Frames</strong></td>
<td>Number of undersized frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tx Oversize Frames</strong></td>
<td>Number of oversized frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tx Lost Frames</strong></td>
<td>Number of lost frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tx Collided Frames</strong></td>
<td>Number of collision frames received or transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tx Error Frames</strong></td>
<td>Number of error frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **show interfaces accounting**
  Displays interface accounting information (for example, packets received or transmitted).

- **show interfaces counters**
  Displays interface counter information (for example, unicast packets received/transmitted).

- **show interfaces counters errors**
  Displays interface error frame information (for example, CRC errors, transit errors, and receive errors).

- **show interfaces collisions**
  Displays interface collision information (for example, number of collisions and number of retries).

- **show interfaces status**
  Displays the interface line settings (for example, speed, and mode).

- **show interfaces traffic**
  Displays interface traffic statistics (input/output bytes and packets).
**MIB Objects**

```
ifTable
  ifOperStatus
  ifType
  ifPhysAddress
  ifSpeed
  ifInDiscards
  ifOutDiscards
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortCfgLongEnable
  esmPortCfgRuntEnable
  esmPortCfgMaxFrameSize
  esmPortCfgRuntSize
ifXTable
  ifHCInOctets
  ifHCInUcastPkts
  ifHCInBroadcastPkts
  ifHCInMulticastPkts
  ifHCOutOctets
  ifHCOutUcastPkts
  ifHCOutBroadcastPkts
  ifHCOutMulticastPkts
alcetherStatsTable
  alcetherStatsRxUndersizePkts
  alcetherStatsCRCAlignErrors
  alcetherStatsTxUndersizePkts
  alcetherStatsTxOversizePkts
  alcetherStatsTxCollisions
dot3StatsTable
  dot3StatsFrameTooLong
  dot3StatsFCSErrors
  dot3StatsLateCollisions
```
**show interfaces tdr-statistics**

Displays results of the last TDR test performed on a port.

```
show interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] tdr-statistics
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  - Slot number of the module.

- **slot/port[-port2]**
  - Physical port of the module. For example, The slot and port number (3/1). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (3/1-3/10).

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enter a slot number to display information for all interfaces on a specific slot.
- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific interface or range of interfaces.

---

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces 1/3 tdr-statistics
Legend: Pair Length accuracy may vary +/-2 meter
Pair 1 - Orange and White
Pair 2 - Green and White
Pair 3 - Blue and White
Pair 4 - Brown and White

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Pair</th>
<th>Pair1 State</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Pair2 State</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Pair3 State</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
-> show interfaces 1/1-2 tdr-statistics
Legend: Pair Length accuracy may vary +/-2 meter
Pair 1 - Orange and White
Pair 2 - Green and White
Pair 3 - Blue and White
Pair 4 - Brown and White

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Pair1 State</th>
<th>Length (Pair1)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Length (Pair2)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Length (Pair3)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Length (Pair4)</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>impedanceMismatch</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>impedanceMismatch</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>success</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>success</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>success</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show interfaces 1 tdr-statistics
Legend: Pair Length accuracy may vary +/-2 meter
Pair 1 - Orange and White
Pair 2 - Green and White
Pair 3 - Blue and White
Pair 4 - Brown and white

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>No of Cable pairs</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Length (Pair1)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Length (Pair2)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Length (Pair3)</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Length (Pair4)</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>open-short</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>open-short</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>open-short</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>open-short</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>open-short</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>open-short</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>open-short</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>open-short</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>open-short</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>open ModelAndView</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions**

| Legend | Eight-conductor data cable contains 4 pairs of twisted Pair Copper Cable wires. Each pair consists of a solid (or predominantly) colored wire and a white wire with a strip of the same color. The pairs are twisted together. |
| Slot/Port | The interface slot and port number. |
| Cable State | State of a cable as returned by the TDR test. The state of the cable wire. |
| | (a) **OK** - Wire is working properly |
| | (b) **Open** - Wire is broken |
| | (c) **Short** - Pairs of wire are in contact with each other |
| | (d) **Impedance Mismatch** - |
| | • Two cable of different quality/resistance are connected to each other through patch connector. |
| | • If the pair is short in a cable, it may affect the resistance of another pair hence it will result Impedance mismatch on that particular pair. |
| | (e) **Unknown** - Cable diagnostic test unable to find the state of a cable. |
| | (f) **Pair Swap** - Determines the channel associated with the MDI pair (cross or not for each two MDI pairs). |
| | (g) **Pair Polarity** - Detects if the pairs are connected with reverse polarity (reverse on one side between two conductors in one pair). |
| | (h) **Pair Skew** - The skew among the four pairs of cable (delay between pairs, in n-seconds). |
| | (i) **Cable Length** - The length of the cable, in meters. |
| | (j) **Downshift** - Gives the downshift status of the port, when the gigabit link cannot be established. |
| Pair1 State | The state of the Pair 1 cable wire (**OK**, **Open**, **Short**, **Impedance Mismatch** and **Unknown**) |
| Pair1 Length | The length of the Pair 1 cable at which the fault is detected, if the pair is faulty. Else, specifies the complete length of the cable. |
| Pair2 State | The state of the Pair 2 cable wire (**OK**, **Open**, **Short**, **Impedance Mismatch** and **Unknown**) |
| Pair2 Length | The length of the Pair 2 cable at which the fault is detected, if the pair is faulty. Else, specifies the complete length of the cable. |
| Pair3 State | The state of the Pair 3 cable wire (**OK**, **Open**, **Short**, **Impedance Mismatch** and **Unknown**) |
| Pair3 Length | The length of the Pair 3 cable at which the fault is detected, if the pair is faulty. Else, specifies the complete length of the cable. |
| Pair4 State | The state of the Pair 4 cable wire (**OK**, **Open**, **Short**, **Impedance Mismatch** and **Unknown**) |
| Pair4 Length | The length of the Pair 4 cable at which the fault is detected, if the pair is faulty. Else, specifies the complete length of the cable. |
| Test Result | The status of the TDR test performed, success or fail. |

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.
Related Commands

- `interfaces tdr-test-start` Initiates the cable diagnostics on a port.
- `interfaces no tdr-statistics` Clears the statistics of the last test performed on the port.

MIB Objects

- `esmTdrPortTable`
  - `esmTdrPortPair1State`
  - `esmTdrPortPair1Length`
  - `esmTdrPortPair2State`
  - `esmTdrPortPair2Length`
  - `esmTdrPortPair3State`
  - `esmTdrPortPair3Length`
  - `esmTdrPortPair4State`
  - `esmTdrPortPair4Length`
  - `esmTdrResult`
**show interfaces tdr-extended-statistics**

Displays the results of the last Extended TDR test performed on a port.

```
show interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] tdr-extended-statistics
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  - Slot number of the module.

- **slot/port**
  - Slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module. For example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3.

- **slot/port[-port2]**
  - Physical port of the module. For example, The slot and port number (3/1). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (3/1-3/10).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
--> show interfaces 1/5 tdr-extended-statistics
Pair Swap
  Channel 1:straight
  Channel 2:straight
Pair Polarity
  Pair 1:positive
  Pair 2:positive
  Pair 3:positive
  Pair 4:positive
Pair Skew (in n-seconds)
  Pair 1:0
  Pair 2:0
  Pair 3:8
  Pair 4:0
Accurate Cable Length (in meters)
  Pair 1:15
  Pair 2:15
  Pair 3:15
  Pair 4:15
Downshift:No Downshift
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair Swap</th>
<th>Displays in which state your pins are communicating. (straight or crossover).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pair Polarity</td>
<td>Displays if the pairs are connected with reverse polarity (reverse on one side between two conductors in one pair).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pair Skew</td>
<td>Displays the skew among the four pairs of cable (delay between pairs, in n-seconds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accurate Cable Length</td>
<td>The length of the cable, in meters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downshift</td>
<td>Displays the downshift status of the port, when the gigabit link cannot be established.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **interfaces tdr-extended-test-start**  
  Used to start the extended cable diagnostics on a port.

- **interfaces no tdr-extended-statistics**  
  Used to clear the statistics of the last test performed on the port.

MIB Objects

- **esmTdrPortTable**
  - **esmTdrPortPair1State**, **esmTdrPortPair1Length**, **esmTdrPortPair2State**, **esmTdrPortPair2Length**, **esmTdrPortPair3State**, **esmTdrPortPair3Length**, **esmTdrPortPair4State**, **esmTdrPortPair4Length**, **esmTdrResult**
  - **esmTdrPortExtSwapTypePair1**, **esmTdrPortExtSwapTypePair2**, **esmTdrPortExtPolaritySwapPair1**, **esmTdrPortExtPolaritySwapPair2**, **esmTdrPortExtPolaritySwapPair3**, **esmTdrPortExtPolaritySwapPair4**, **esmTdrPortExtSkewPair1**, **esmTdrPortExtSkewPair2**, **esmTdrPortExtSkewPair3**, **esmTdrPortExtAccurateCableLenPair1**, **esmTdrPortExtAccurateCableLenPair2**, **esmTdrPortExtAccurateCableLenPair3**, **esmTdrPortExtAccurateCableLenPair4**, **esmTdrPortExtDownshiftStatus**
show interfaces capability

Displays default autonegotiation, speed, duplex, flow, and cross-over settings for a single port, a range of ports, or all ports on a Network Interface (NI) module.

**show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] capability**

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slot</th>
<th>Slot number you want to display.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Port number of the interface you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port2</td>
<td>Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The `show interfaces capability` command displays defaults settings in two rows of data for each port. The first row of data, identified by the label **CAP**, displays the valid user-defined configuration settings available for the port. The second row, identified by the label **DEF**, displays the default settings for the port.

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces 5/1 capability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>AutoNeg</th>
<th>Flow</th>
<th>Crossover</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Duplex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/1</td>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>EN/DIS</td>
<td>EN/DIS</td>
<td>MDI/X/Auto</td>
<td>10/100/1G Full/Half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/1</td>
<td>DEF</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>The slot number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoNeg</td>
<td>In the row labeled <strong>CAP</strong>, the field displays the valid autonegotiation configurations for the port. In the row label <strong>DEF</strong>, the field displays the default autonegotiation settings for the port. The possible values are <strong>EN</strong> (enabled) or <strong>DIS</strong> (disabled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow</td>
<td>In the row labeled <strong>CAP</strong>, the field displays the valid flow configurations for the port. In the row label <strong>DEF</strong>, the field displays the default flow settings for the port. The possible values are <strong>EN</strong> (enabled) or <strong>DIS</strong> (disabled).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### output definitions (continued)

| **Crossover** | In the row labeled **CAP**, the field displays the valid cross over configurations for the port. In the row label **DEF**, the field displays the default cross over settings for the port. The possible values are **Auto**, **MDI/X/Auto** (MDI/MDIX/Auto), or **--** (not configurable and/or not applicable). |
| **Speed** | In the row labeled **CAP**, the field displays the valid line speed configurations for the port. In the row label **DEF**, the field displays the default line speed settings for the port. The possible values are **10/100**, **100**, **1 G**, **10/100/1 G**, **10 G**, or **Auto**. |
| **Duplex** | In the row labeled **CAP**, the field displays the valid duplex configurations for the port. In the row label **DEF**, the field displays the default duplex settings for the port. The possible values are **Full**, **Full/Half**, or **Auto**. |

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **interfaces autoneg**: Enables and disables autonegotiation.
- **interfaces crossover**: Configures crossover port settings.
- **interfaces speed**: Configures interface speed.
- **interfaces duplex**: Configures duplex settings.
- **show interfaces status**: Displays interface line settings.

### MIB Objects

```plaintext
esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgAutoNegotiation
  esmPortCfgFlow
  esmPortCfgCrossover
  esmPortCfgSpeed
  esmPortAutoDuplexMode
```
**show interfaces flow control**

Displays interface flow control wait time settings.

```
show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] flow [control]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**
  - Slot number you want to display.

- **port**
  - Port number of the interface you want to display.

- **port2**
  - Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

- **control**
  - Optional command syntax. It displays the same information as `show interfaces flow`.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, flow control wait time settings for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.

- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number, a range of ports by entering a slot and a range of ports. You can also display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number, or display all interfaces.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces 3/20-24 flow
Slot/Port   Active   Wait time(usec)   Cfg-Flow     Cfg-Cross
-----------+--------+----------------+--------+-----------
3/20         -              0           Pause      MDIX
3/21         -              0           Pause      MDIX
3/22         -              0           Pause      MDIX
3/23         -              0           Go        MDIX
3/24         -              0           Go        MDIX
```

### output definitions

- **Slot/Port**
  - Interface slot and port number

- **Active**
  - Interface status.

- **Wait time**
  - Flow control wait time, in microseconds.

- **Cfg-Flow**
  - Flow control status (Pause or Go).

- **Cfg-Cross**
  - The user-configured cross-over setting (Auto, MDI, or MDIX).
**Release History**
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `interfaces crossover` Configures crossover settings.
- `show interfaces hybrid flow control` Displays interface flow control wait time settings for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortSlot`
  - `esmPortIF`
  - `esmPortPauseSlotTime`
  - `esmPortCfgCrossover`
- `dot3PauseTable`
  - `dot3PauseSlotTime`
**show interfaces pause**

Displays the flow control pause configuration for the specified interface.

**show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] pause**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**  
  Slot number you want to display.

- **port**  
  Port number of the interface you want to display.

- **port2**  
  Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

---

**Defaults**

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the flow control pause configuration for all switch interfaces is displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enter a slot and port number (for example, 3/21) or a range of port numbers (for example, 3/21-24) to display information for a specific port or a range of ports.

- Enter a slot number (for example, 1) to display information for all ports on a specific slot.

---

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces pause

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Wait time (usec)</th>
<th>Cfg-Pause</th>
<th>Cfg-Cross</th>
<th>Hybrid Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>MDIX</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>MDIX</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>MDIX</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>MDIX</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>MDIX</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>MDIX</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>65535</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>65535</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>DIS</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show interfaces pause

| Slot/Port | Active | Wait time (usec) | Cfg-Pause | Cfg-Cross | Hybrid Type |
|-----------+--------+-----------------+-----------+-----------+-------------|
| 1/21      | -      | 0               | DIS       | MDI       | -           |
| 1/21      | -      | 0               | DIS       | Auto      | -           |
| 1/22      | -      | 0               | DIS       | MDI       | -           |
| 1/22      | -      | 0               | DIS       | Auto      | -           |
| 1/23      | -      | 0               | DIS       | MDI       | -           |
| 1/23      | -      | 0               | DIS       | Auto      | -           |
| 1/24      | -      | 0               | Tx        | MDI       | -           |
| 1/24      | Active | 65535           | Tx-N-Rx   | Auto      | C           |

-> show interfaces 1/24 pause

```
Slot/Port   Active  Wait time(usec) Cfg-Pause  Cfg-Cross Hybrid Type
-----------+--------+---------------+--------+-----------+-----------+-----------+-----------+-----------+-----------|
1/24        -       0             Tx      MDI       -           |
1/24        Active  65535         Tx-N-Rx Auto      C           |
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Interface slot and port number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Interface status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wait time</td>
<td>The amount of time, in microseconds, the neighbor interface waits after receiving a PAUSE frame from the local interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cfg-Pause</td>
<td>The flow control setting (Tx = transmit, Rx = receive, Tx-N-Rx = transmit and receive). Configured through the <code>interfaces pause</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cfg-Cross</td>
<td>The user-configured cross-over setting (Auto, MDI, or MDIX). Configured through the <code>interfaces crossover</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Type</td>
<td>The configured active media type for a hybrid port (F = fiber, C = copper, NA = not applicable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

`show interfaces hybrid pause` Displays flow control pause settings for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortPauseSlotTime
  esmPortCfgCrossover
  esmPortActiveHybridType
dot3PauseTable
dot3PauseSlotTime
show interfaces accounting

Displays interface accounting information (for example, packets received or transmitted, and deferred frames received).

**show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] accounting**

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to display.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to display.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, accounting information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (for example, 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (for example, 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (for example, 3).
- For combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber, the accounting information for the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed. See the **show interfaces hybrid accounting** command for more information.
- For combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper, the accounting information for the copper RJ-45 ports and not the SFP fiber port is displayed. See the **show interfaces hybrid accounting** command for more information.
Examples

-> show interfaces 1/2 accounting
1/2 ,
  Rx undersize packets = 0,
  Tx undersize packets = 0,
  Rx oversize packets = 0,
  Tx oversize packets = 0,
  Rx packets 64 Octets = 3073753,
  Rx packets 65To127 Octets = 678698,
  Rx packets 128To255 Octets = 21616,
  Rx packets 256To511 Octets = 21062,
  Rx packets 512To1023 Octets = 2,
  Rx packets 1024To1518 Octets = 84,
  Rx packets 1519to4095 Octets = 0,
  Rx packets 4096ToMax Octets = 0,
  Rx Jabber frames = 0

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rx undersize packets</td>
<td>Number of undersized packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx undersize packets</td>
<td>Number of undersized packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx oversize packets</td>
<td>Number of oversized packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx oversize packets</td>
<td>Number of oversized packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx packets Octets</td>
<td>Number of packets received in each listed octet range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Jabber frames</td>
<td>Number of jabber packets received (longer than 1518 octets).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx deferred frames</td>
<td>Number of packets for which transmission was delayed (Ethernet only).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **interfaces tdr-test-start** Displays general interface information (for example, hardware, MAC address, and input/output errors).
- **show interfaces counters** Displays interface counter information (for example, unicast packets received/transmitted).
MIB Objects

esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
dot3StatsTable
  dot3StatsFrameTooLong
  dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions
alcetherStatsTable
  alcetherStatRxsUndersizePkts
  alcetherStatTxsUndersizePkts
  alcetherStatsTxOversizePkts
  alcetherStatsPkts64Octets
  alcetherStatsPkts65to127Octets
  alcetherStatsPkts128to255Octets
  alcetherStatsPkts256to511Octets
  alcetherStatsPkts512to1023Octets
  alcetherStatsPkts1024to1518Octets
  gigaEtherStatsPkts1519to4095Octets
  gigaEtherStatsPkts4096to9215Octets
  alcetherStatsRxJabber
show interfaces counters

Displays interface counters information (for example, unicast, broadcast, and multi-cast packets received or transmitted).

**show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] counters**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  Slot number you want to display.

- **port**
  Port number of the interface you want to display.

- **port2**
  Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, counter information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (for example, 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (for example, 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (for example, 3).
- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.
- For combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber, statistics for the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed. See the `show interfaces hybrid counters` command for more information.
- For combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper, statistics for the copper RJ-45 ports and not the SFP fiber port is displayed. See the `show interfaces hybrid counters` command for more information.
Examples

-> show interfaces 3/1 counters

InOctets   = 54367578586897979, OutOctets   = 5.78E19,
InUcastPkts = 55654265276, OutUcastPkts = 5.78E20,
InMcastPkts = 5876786768768777, OutMcastPkts = 5465758756856,
InBcastPkts = 57656756756756756, OutBcastPkts = 786876,
InPauseFrames = 5677987678876767, OutPauseFrames = 786876,

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>InOctets</td>
<td>Number of octets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutOctets</td>
<td>Number of octets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InUcastPkts</td>
<td>Number of unicast packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutUcastPkts</td>
<td>Number of unicast packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InMcastPkts</td>
<td>Number of multicast packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutMcastPkts</td>
<td>Number of unicast packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InBcastPkts</td>
<td>Number of broadcast packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutBcastPkts</td>
<td>Number of unicast packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPauseFrames</td>
<td>Number of MAC control frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPauseFrames</td>
<td>Number of MAC control frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

show interfaces counters errors   Displays interface error frame information (for example, CRC errors, transit errors, and receive errors).

MIB Objects

esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
ifXTable
  IfHCInOctets
  IfHCOutOctets
  IfHCInUcastPkts
  IfHCOutUcastPkts
  IfHCInMcastPkts
  IfHCOutMcastPkts
  IfHCInBroadcastPkts
  IfHCOutBroadcastPkts
dot3PauseTable
  dot3InPauseFrame
  dot3OutPauseFrame
healthPortTable
  healthPortTxLatest
healthPortTx1MinAvg
healthPortTx1HrAvg
healthPortTx1HrMax
**show interfaces counters errors**

Displays interface error frame information (for example, CRC errors, transit errors, and receive errors).

*show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] counters errors*

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  Slot number you want to display.

- **port**
  Port number of the interface you want to display.

- **port2**
  Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, counter error information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.

- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (for example, 3/1).

- You can display a range of port numbers (for example, 3/1-4).

- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (for example, 3).

- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.

- For combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber, statistics for the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed. See the *show interfaces hybrid counters errors* command for more information.

- For combo ports configured as either forced copper or preferred copper, statistics for the copper RJ-45 ports and not the SFP fiber port is displayed. See the *show interfaces hybrid counters errors* command for more information.
Examples

`-> show interfaces 2/1 counters errors`

02/01,
  Alignments Errors = 6.45E13, FCS Errors = 7.65E12
  IfInErrors = 6435346, IfOutErrors = 5543,
  Undersize pkts = 867568, Oversize pkts = 5.98E8

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alignments Errors</td>
<td>Number of Alignments errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCS Errors</td>
<td>Number of Frame Check Sequence errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IfInErrors</td>
<td>Number of received error frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IfOutErrors</td>
<td>Number of transmitted error frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undersize pkts</td>
<td>Number of undersized packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversize pkts</td>
<td>Number of oversized packets (more than 1518 octets).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

`show interfaces counters` Displays interface counters information (for example, unicast, broadcast, and multi-cast packets received/transmitted).

MIB Objects

esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
ifTable
  ifInErrors
  ifOutErrors
alcetherStatsTable
  alcetherStatsRxUndersizePkts
dot3StatsTable
  dot3StatsAlignmentErrors
  dot3StatsFCSErrors
  dot3StatsFrameTooLong
show interfaces collisions

Displays interface collision information (for example, number of collisions and number of retries).

show interfaces [slot[/port[[-port2]]]] collisions

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>Slot number you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Port number of the interface you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port2</td>
<td>Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, collision information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (for example, 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (for example, 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (for example, 3).
- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.
- For combo ports configured as either forced fiber or preferred fiber, statistics for the SFP fiber ports and not the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed. See the `show interfaces hybrid collisions` command for more information.
- For combo port configured as either forced copper or preferred copper, statistics for the copper RJ-45 ports and not the SFP fiber port is displayed. See the `show interfaces hybrid collisions` command for more information.

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces 2/1 collisions
02/01,
 Rx Collisions = 6.56E18,  Rx Single Collision = 345464364,
 Rx Multiple Collisions = 6325235326,  Rx Excessive Collisions = 5.65E19
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Interface slot and port number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx Collisions</td>
<td>Number of transmit collisions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tx Single Collision</strong></td>
<td>Number of successfully transmitted frames for which transmission was inhibited by one collision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tx Multiple Collisions</strong></td>
<td>Number of successfully transmitted frames for which transmission was inhibited by multiple collisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tx Excessive Retries</strong></td>
<td>Number of frames for which transmission fails due to excessive collisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rx Collisions</strong></td>
<td>Number of receive collisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rx Single Collision</strong></td>
<td>Number of successfully received frames for which reception was inhibited by one collision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rx Multiple Collisions</strong></td>
<td>Number of successfully received frames for which reception was inhibited by multiple collisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rx Excessive Retries</strong></td>
<td>Number of frames for which reception fails due to excessive collisions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

`interfaces tdr-test-start` Displays general interface information (for example, hardware, MAC address, input errors, and output errors).

**MIB Objects**

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortSlot`
  - `esmPortIF`
- `alcetherStatsTable`
  - `alcetherStatsRxCollisions`
- `dot3StatsTable`
  - `dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames`
  - `dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames`
  - `dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions`
**show interfaces status**

Displays interface line settings (for example, speed, and mode).

`show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] status`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  Slot number you want to display.

- **port**
  Port number of the interface you want to display.

- **port2**
  Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, line settings for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (for example, 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (for example, 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (for example, 3).
- The `show interfaces status` command displays the status and configuration of the active port in the first row and the status and configuration of the other port in the following row. See the `show interfaces hybrid status` command for more information.
- The hybrid mode for combo ports is not configurable; combo ports are set to preferred fiber by default. As a result, the Hybrid Mode field always displays preferred fiber (PF) for all combo ports. For non-combo ports, the Hybrid Type and Hybrid Mode fields display NA.
Examples

The following is an example for a non-combo port:

```
-> show interfaces 1/2 status
DETECTED CONFIGURED
Slot/ AutoNego Speed Duplex Hybrid Speed Duplex Hybrid Trap
Port (Mbps) Type (Mbps) Mode LinkUpDown
---+--------+------+------+------+--------+------+------+------+
 1/2  Enable  1000   Full    NA      Auto    Auto    NA      -
```

The following is an example for a combo port:

```
-> show interfaces 1/25 status
DETECTED CONFIGURED
Slot/ AutoNego Speed Duplex Hybrid Speed Duplex Hybrid Trap
Port (Mbps) Type (Mbps) Mode LinkUpDown
---+--------+------+------+------+--------+------+------+------+
 1/25  Enable    -      -      -        1000  Full    PF   Enable
 1/25  Enable    -      -      -         100  Auto    PF   Enable
```

Output definitions:

- **Slot/Port**: Interface slot/port number.
- **AutoNego**: Autonegotiation status (Enable/Disable).
- **Detected Speed**: Detected line speed (10/100/Auto/1000/10000 Mbps).
- **Detected Duplex**: Detected line duplex (Half duplex/Full duplex/Auto).
- **Detected Hybrid Type**: The detected combo port type, which can be F (fiber) or C (copper).
- **Configured Speed**: Configured line speed (10/100/Auto/1000/10000 Mbps).
- **Configured Duplex**: Configured line duplex (Half duplex/Full duplex/Auto).
- **Configured Hybrid Mode**: The configured combo port type, which is PF (Preferred Fiber). Configuring the Hybrid Mode is not supported.
- **Trap Link Up/Down**: Trap Link status (up/down).

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **trap port link**: Enables/disables Trap LinkUpDown.
- **interfaces speed**: Configures interface line speed, sets speed, and duplex mode to auto-sensing.
- **interfaces duplex**: Configures interface duplex mode.
- **interfaces clear-violation-all**: Configures one or more combo ports to use the fiber SFP ports instead of the equivalent copper RJ-45 ports when both ports are enabled and have a valid link.

MIB Objects

- **ifTable**
  - **ifLinkUpDownTrapEnable**
- **esmConfTable**
  - **esmPortSlot**
  - **esmPortIF**
  - **esmPortAutoSpeed**
  - **esmPortAutoDuplexMode**
  - **esmPortCfgSpeed**
  - **esmPortCfgDuplexMode**
- **esmHybridConfTable**
  - **esmPortCfgHybridMode**
  - **esmPortCfgHybridType**
**show interfaces port**

Displays the administrative status (up or down), link status, violations, recovery time, maximum recovery attempts, and the value of the wait-to-restore timer for the specified port or ports.

```
show interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot` Slot number you want to display.
- `slot/port[-port2]` The slot and port number (3/1). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (3/1-3/10).

**Defaults**

By default, information is displayed for all ports on all modules.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enter a slot number to display information for all interfaces on that slot.
- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific interface or a range of interfaces.
- On a combo port with SFP fiber ports, the status of the SFP ports is displayed. See the `show interfaces hybrid port` command for more information.

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces 1/1 port
Legends: * - Permanent Shutdown

Slot/ Admin  Link    Violations Recovery Recovery Alias
Port    Status Status          Time     Max
------ -------- -------- ------- -------- ------
1/1     enable  down     none     300       1      "" 
```
-> show interfaces 1 port
Legends: * - Permanent Shutdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Admin Status</th>
<th>Link Status</th>
<th>Violations</th>
<th>Recovery Time</th>
<th>Recovery Max</th>
<th>Alias</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9*</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>LinkMon</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/26</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Slot/Port: Interface slot and port number. An asterisk (*) with slot/port indicates that the port is permanently shutdown.

Admin Status: Port status - enable, disable. Configured through the interfaces admin command.

Link Status: Operational status - up, down.

Violations: Applications that have blocked the port due to a specific violation.

Recovery Time: The recovery time for the port. Configured through the interfaces violation-recovery-time command.

Recovery Max: The maximum recovery attempts for the port. Configured through the interfaces violation-recovery-maximum command.

Alias: Interface alias. Configured through the interfaces alias command.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- interfaces admin: Enables/disables an interface.
- interfaces clear-violation-all: Clears all port violations set by various applications on the switch.
- interfaces alias: Configures an alias for a port.

MIB Objects

- esmConfTable
  - esmPortSlot
  - esmPortIF
  - esmPortViolationBitMap
- ifXTable
  - ifAdminStatus
ifOperStatus
ifAlias
alaPortViolationRecoveryTable
  alaPortViolationRecoveryTime
  alaPortViolationRecoveryMaximum
**show interfaces ifg**

Displays interface inter-frame gap values.

`show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] ifg`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`slot`  
Slot number you want to display.

`port`  
Port number of the interface you want to display.

`port2`  
Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, IFG values for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (for example, 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (for example, 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (for example, 3).

**Examples**

```
$ show interfaces ifg
Slot/Port   ifg(Bytes)
-----------+-------------
 02/01          12
 02/02          12
 02/03          12
 02/04          12
 02/05          12
 02/06          12
 02/07          12
 02/08          12
 02/09          12
 02/10          12
 02/11          12
 02/12          12
 02/13          12
 02/14          12
 02/15          12
 02/16          12
 02/17          12
 02/18          12
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Interface slot and port numbers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ifg</td>
<td>Inter-frame gap value (Gigabit Ethernet interface).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

interfaces ifg  
Configures the inter-frame gap value.

MIB Objects

esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortCfgIFG
**show interfaces flood rate**

Displays configured flood rate settings.

```
show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] flood rate [broadcast | multicast | unknown-unicast]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**
  Slot number you want to display.

- **port**
  Port number of the interface you want to display.

- **port2**
  Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, peak rate settings for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number.
- You can display a range of port numbers (for example, 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number only.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces 4 flood rate
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/ Port</th>
<th>Bcast Value</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Ucast Value</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Ucast Value</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Mcast Value</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Mcast Value</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/1</td>
<td>496 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>496 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>496 mbps</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/2</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/3</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/6</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/7</td>
<td>496 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>496 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>496 mbps</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/8</td>
<td>496 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>496 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>496 mbps</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/9</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>49 mbps</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **interfaces flood rate**: Configures the peak flood rate, low-threshold values and action for the specified interface.
- **interfaces flood enable**: Enables or disables flood rate limiting for multicast traffic on an interface.

MIB Objects

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortMaxFloodRate`
  - `esmPortMaxUnknownUcastFloodRate`
  - `esmPortMaxMcastFloodRate`
  - `esmPortFloodMcastEnable`
  - `esmPortFloodBcastEnable`
  - `esmPortFloodUnknownUcastEnable`
show interfaces traffic

Displays interface traffic statistics.

show interfaces [slot/port[-port2]] traffic

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to display.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to display.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, traffic settings for all slots/ports on the switch are displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (for example, 3/1).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (for example, 3).

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces traffic

Slot/Port   Input packets     Input bytes      Output packets    Output bytes
---------+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------
02/01                 0                 0 0                 0
02/02                 0                 0 0                 0
02/03                 0                 0 0                 0
03/01                 0                 0 0                 0
03/02                 0                 0 0                 0
```

**output definitions**

- **Slot/Port**: Interface slot and port numbers.
- **Input packets**: Input packets detected.
- **Input bytes**: Input bytes detected.
- **Output packets**: Output packets detected.
- **Output bytes**: Output bytes detected.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.


**Related Commands**

**interfaces tdr-test-start**  Displays general interface information (for example, hardware, MAC address, and input/output errors).

**show interfaces counters**  Displays interface counter information (for example, unicast packets received or transmitted).

**MIB Objects**

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortSlot`
  - `esmPortIF`
- `ifXTable`
  - `ifHCInOctets`
  - `ifHCInUcastPkts`
  - `ifHCInMulticastPkts`
  - `ifHCInBroadcastPkts`
  - `ifHCOutOctets`
  - `ifHCOutUcastPkts`
  - `ifHCOutMulticastPkts`
  - `ifHCOutBroadcastPkts`
**show interfaces hybrid**

Displays general interface information (for example, hardware, MAC address, input errors, output errors) for combo ports.

```plaintext
show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**
  - Slot number you want to display.
- **port**
  - Port number of the interface you want to display.
- **port2**
  - Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
- **fiber**
  - Specifies that the status of the SFP ports is displayed.
- **copper**
  - Specifies that the status of the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If no slot/port numbers are entered, information for all slots/ports on the switch is displayed.
- You can display a specific interface by entering the slot and port number (for example, 3/1).
- You can display a range of port numbers (for example, 3/1-4).
- You can display all interfaces in a slot by entering the slot number (for example, 3).
Examples

-> show interfaces 1/25 hybrid fiber
Slot/Port  1/25 :
  Operational Status  : down,
  Last Time Link Changed  : FRI DEC 27 15:10:23 ,
  Number of Status Change: 0,
  Type                : Ethernet,
  MAC address         : 00:d0:95:b2:39:b2,
  BandWidth (Megabits) : 1000,      Duplex        : -,
  Autonegotiation     : 1  [ 1000-F    ],
  Long Accept         : Enable,      Runt Accept   : Disable,
  Long Frame Size(Bytes) : 9216,    Runt Size(Bytes) : 64,
  Rx       :
    Bytes Received  : 0,  Unicast Frames : 0,
    Broadcast Frames: 0,  M-cast Frames  : 0,
    UnderSize Frames: 0,  OverSize Frames: 0,
    Lost Frames     : 0,  Error Frames  : 0,
    CRC Error Frames: 0,  Alignments Err : 0,
  Tx       :
    Bytes Xmitted   : 0,  Unicast Frames : 0,
    Broadcast Frames: 0,  M-cast Frames  : 0,
    UnderSize Frames: 0,  OverSize Frames: 0,
    Lost Frames     : 0,  Collided Frames: 0,
    Error Frames    : 0

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Interface slot and port.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational Status</td>
<td>Interface status (up/down).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Time Link Changed</td>
<td>The last time the configuration for this interface was changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Status Change</td>
<td>The total number of times that the configuration of this interface has changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Interface type (Ethernet/Fast Ethernet/Gigabit Ethernet).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC address</td>
<td>Interface MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>Bandwidth (in megabits).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>Duplex mode (Half/Full/Auto).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonegotiation</td>
<td>The autonegotiation settings for this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Accept</td>
<td>Long Frames status (enable/disable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runt Accept</td>
<td>Runt Frames status (enable/disable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Frame Size</td>
<td>Long Frame Size (in Bytes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runt Size</td>
<td>Runt Frame Size (in Bytes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes Received</td>
<td>Number of Bytes received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Unicast Frames</td>
<td>Number of unicast frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Broadcast Frames</td>
<td>Number of broadcast frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx M-cast Frames</td>
<td>Number of multicast frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Undersize Frames</td>
<td>Number of undersized frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Oversize Frames</td>
<td>Number of r oversize frames received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rx Lost Frames</td>
<td>Number of Lost Frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Error Frames</td>
<td>Number of error frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx CRC Error Frames</td>
<td>Number of CRC error frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Alignments Err</td>
<td>Number of Alignments Error frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes Xmitted</td>
<td>Number of Bytes transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Unicast Frames</td>
<td>Number of unicast frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Broadcast Frames</td>
<td>Number of broadcast frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx M-cast Frames</td>
<td>Number of multicast frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Undersize Frames</td>
<td>Number of undersized frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Oversize Frames</td>
<td>Number of oversized frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Lost Frames</td>
<td>Number of Lost Frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Collided Frames</td>
<td>Number of collision frames received or transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Error Frames</td>
<td>Number of error frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **show interfaces hybrid accounting**
  Displays interface accounting information (for example, packets received/transmitted) for combo ports.

- **show interfaces hybrid counters**
  Displays interface counter information (for example, unicast packets received or transmitted) for combo ports.

- **show interfaces hybrid counters errors**
  Displays interface error frame information (for example, CRC errors, transit errors, receive errors) for combo ports.

- **show interfaces hybrid collisions**
  Displays interface collision information (for example, number of collisions, number of retries) for combo ports.

- **show interfaces hybrid status**
  Displays the interface line settings (for example, speed, mode) for combo ports.

- **show interfaces hybrid traffic**
  Displays interface traffic statistics (input or output bytes and packets) for combo ports.
MIB Objects

ifTable
  ifOperStatus
  ifType
  ifPhysAddress
  ifSpeed
  ifInDiscards
  IfOutDiscards
esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortCfgLongEnable
  esmPortCfgRuntEnable
  esmPortCfgMaxFrameSize
  esmPortCfgRuntSize
ifXTable
  ifHCInOctets
  ifHCInUcastPkts
  ifHCInBroadcastPkts
  ifHCInMulticastPkts
  IfHCOutOctets
  IfHCOutUcastPkts
  IfHCOutBroadcastPkts
  IfHCOutMulticastPkts
alcetherStatsTable
  alcetherStatsRxUndersizePkts
  alcetherStatsCRCAliasnErrors
  alcetherStatsTxUndersizePkts
  alcetherStatsTxOversizePkts
  alcetherStatsTxCollisions
dot3StatsTable
  dot3StatsFrameTooLong
  dot3StatsFCSErrors
  dot3StatsLateCollisions
show interfaces hybrid status

Displays interface line settings (for example, speed, mode) for combo ports only.

```
show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper} status
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slot</code></td>
<td>Slot number you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port</code></td>
<td>Port number of the interface you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port2</code></td>
<td>Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fiber</code></td>
<td>Specifies that the status of the SFP ports is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>copper</code></td>
<td>Specifies that the status of the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the status and configuration for all switch combo ports is displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `slot`, `slot/port`, or `slot/port-port2` parameters to display the status and configuration for all ports on a slot, a specific port, or a range of ports.

- The hybrid mode for combo ports is not configurable; combo ports are set to preferred fiber by default. As a result, the Hybrid Mode field always displays preferred fiber (PF) for all combo ports.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces hybrid fiber status

DETECTED CONFIGURED
Slot/ AutoNego Speed Duplex Hybrid Speed Duplex Hybrid Trap
Port   (Mbps) Type   (Mbps) Mode   LinkUpDown
------+--------+------+------+-------+--------------------
1/25   Enable 0  -      -      1000 Full PF      -
1/26   Enable 0  -      -      1000 Full PF      -

FF - ForcedFiber PF - PreferredFiber F - Fiber
FC - ForcedCopper PC - PreferredCopper C - Copper
```

### Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slot/Port</td>
<td>Interface slot/port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoNego</td>
<td>Autonegotiation status (Enable/Disable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detected Speed</td>
<td>Detected line speed (10/100/Auto/1000/10000 Mbps).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detected Duplex</th>
<th>Detected line duplex (Half duplex/Full duplex/Auto).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detected Hybrid Type</td>
<td>The detected combo port type, which can be F (fiber) or C (copper).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured Speed</td>
<td>Configured line speed (10/100/Auto/1000/10000 Mbps).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured Duplex</td>
<td>Configured line duplex (Half duplex/Full duplex/Auto).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configured Hybrid Mode</td>
<td>The configured combo port type, which is PF (Preferred Fiber). Configuring the Hybrid Mode is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap Link Up/Down</td>
<td>Trap Link status (up/down).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **trap port link** Enables/disables Trap LinkUp/Down.
- **interfaces hybrid speed** Configures interface line speed on combo ports.
- **interfaces hybrid duplex** Configures duplex mode on combo ports.
- **interfaces clear-violation-all** Configures one or more combo ports to use the fiber SFP ports instead of the equivalent copper RJ-45 ports when both ports are enabled and have a valid link.

MIB Objects

- **ifTable**
  - ifLinkUpDownTrapEnable
- **esmConfTable**
  - esmPortSlot
  - esmPortIF
  - esmPortAutoSpeed
  - esmPortAutoDuplexMode
- **esmHybridConfTable**
  - esmPortCfgHybridMode
  - esmPortCfgHybridType
  - esmHybridPortCfgSpeed
  - esmHybridPortCfgDuplexMode
**show interfaces hybrid flow control**

Displays interface flow control wait time settings for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper} flow control
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**
  - Slot number you want to display.

- **port**
  - Port number of the interface you want to display.

- **port2**
  - Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

- **fiber**
  - Specifies that the configuration of the SFP ports is displayed.

- **copper**
  - Specifies that the configuration of the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.

### Defaults

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the flow control wait time settings for all switch combo ports is displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the `slot`, `slot/port`, or `slot/port-port2` parameters to display the flow control wait time settings for all ports on a slot, a specific port, or for a range of ports.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces hybrid fiber flow control
Slot/Port   Active  Wait time(usec) Cfg-Flow  Cfg-Cross
-----------+--------+---------------+--------+-----------
1/25        -               0      Pause       MDI
1/26        -               0      Pause       MDI
```

### output definitions

- **Slot/Port**
  - Interface slot and port number

- **Active**
  - Interface status.

- **Wait time**
  - Flow control wait time, in microseconds.

- **Cfg-Flow**
  - Flow control status, which can be **Pause** or **Go**.

- **Cfg-Cross**
  - The user-configured cross-over setting, which can be **Auto**, **MDI**, or **MDIX**.

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **interfaces hybrid crossover** Configures crossover settings for combo ports.
- **show interfaces flow control** Displays interface flow control wait time settings.

MIB Objects

- esmConfTable
  - esmPortCfgSlot
  - esmPortCfgIfIndex
- esmHybridConfTable
  - esmHybridPortCfgFlow
  - esmHybridPortPauseSlotTime
  - esmHybridPortCfgCrossover
**show interfaces hybrid pause**

Displays the flow control pause configuration for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper} pause
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**  
  Slot number you want to display.

- **port**  
  Port number of the interface you want to display.

- **port2**  
  Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

- **fiber**  
  Specifies that the configuration of the SFP ports is displayed.

- **copper**  
  Specifies that the configuration of the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.

### Defaults

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the flow control pause configuration for all switch combo ports is displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific combo port or a range of combo ports.

- Enter a slot number to display information for all combo ports on a specific slot.

### Examples

```
-> show interfaces hybrid fiber pause
Slot/Port  Active  Wait time(usec)  Cfg-Pause  Cfg-Cross  Hybrid  Type
---------------------------------------------------------------
  1/25     -        0             DIS          MDI          -    
  1/26     -        0             DIS          MDI          -    

-> show interfaces hybrid copper pause
Slot/Port  Active  Wait time(usec)  Cfg-Pause  Cfg-Cross  Hybrid  Type
---------------------------------------------------------------
  1/25     -        0             DIS          MDI          -    
  1/26     Active   65535          Tx-N-Rx   Auto         C    
```

**Output Definitions**

- **Slot/Port**  
  Interface slot and port number

- **Active**  
  Interface status.

- **Wait time**  
  The amount of time, in microseconds, the neighbor interface waits after receiving a PAUSE frame from the local interface.
show interfaces hybrid pause | Ethernet Port Commands

output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cfg-Pause</th>
<th>The flow control setting (Tx = transmit, Rx = receive, Tx-N-Rx = transmit and receive). Configured through the interfaces hybrid pause command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cfg-Cross</td>
<td>The user-configured cross-over setting (Auto, MDI, or MDIX). Configured through the interfaces hybrid crossover command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Type</td>
<td>The configured active media type for the hybrid port (F = fiber, C = copper, NA = not applicable).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

show interfaces pause | Displays the interface flow control pause settings.

MIB Objects

esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgSlot
  esmPortCfgIF
  esmPortPauseSlotTime
  esmPortActiveHybridType
esmHybridConfTable
  esmHybridPortCfgFlow
  esmHybridPortCfgCrossover
dot3PauseTable
  dot3PauseSlotTime
show interfaces hybrid capability

Displays default autonegotiation, speed, duplex, flow, and cross-over settings for a single combo port, a range of combo ports, or all combo ports on a switch.

show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper} capability

Syntax Definitions

- **slot**: Slot number you want to display.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to display.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
- **fiber**: Specifies that the configuration of the SFP ports is displayed.
- **copper**: Specifies that the configuration of the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.

Defaults

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the information for all switch combo ports is displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific combo port or a range of combo ports.
- Enter a slot number to display information for all combo ports on a specific slot.
- The `show interfaces hybrid capability` command displays defaults settings in two rows of data for each combo port. The first row of data, identified by the label **CAP**, displays the valid user-defined configuration settings available for the combo port. The second row, identified by the label **DEF**, displays the default settings for the combo port.

Examples

```
-> show interfaces 1/25 hybrid copper capability

Slot/Port   AutoNeg     Flow   Crossover      Speed    Duplex
-----------+---------+--------+-----------+----------+----------
1/25 CAP     EN/DIS   EN/DIS  MDI/X/Auto  10/100/1G  Full/Half
1/25 DEF         EN       EN        Auto       Auto       Auto
```

*output definitions*

- **Slot**: The slot number.
- **Port**: The port number.
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AutoNeg</strong></td>
<td>In the row labeled <strong>CAP</strong> this field displays the valid autonegotiation configurations for the port. In the row label <strong>DEF</strong> this field displays the default autonegotiation settings for the port. The possible values are <strong>EN</strong> (enabled) or <strong>DIS</strong> (disabled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow</strong></td>
<td>In the row labeled <strong>CAP</strong> this field displays the valid flow configurations for the port. In the row label <strong>DEF</strong> this field displays the default flow settings for the port. The possible values are <strong>EN</strong> (enabled) or <strong>DIS</strong> (disabled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crossover</strong></td>
<td>In the row labeled <strong>CAP</strong> this field displays the valid cross over configurations for the port. In the row label <strong>DEF</strong> this field displays the default cross over settings for the port. The possible values are <strong>Auto</strong>, <strong>MDI/X/Auto</strong> (MDI/MDIX/Auto), or -- (not configurable and/or not applicable).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speed</strong></td>
<td>In the row labeled <strong>CAP</strong> this field displays the valid line speed configurations for the port. In the row label <strong>DEF</strong> this field displays the default line speed settings for the port. The possible values are <strong>10/100</strong>, <strong>100</strong>, <strong>1 G</strong>, <strong>10/100/1 G</strong>, or <strong>Auto</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duplex</strong></td>
<td>In the row labeled <strong>CAP</strong> this field displays the valid duplex configurations for the port. In the row label <strong>DEF</strong> this field displays the default duplex settings for the port. The possible values are <strong>Full</strong>, <strong>Full/Half</strong>, or <strong>Auto</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `interfaces hybrid autoneg`: Enables and disables autonegotiation for combo ports.
- `interfaces hybrid crossover`: Configures crossover port settings for combo ports.
- `interfaces hybrid speed`: Configures interface speed for combo ports.
- `interfaces hybrid duplex`: Configures duplex settings for combo ports.
- `show interfaces hybrid status`: Displays interface line settings for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortCfgSlot`
  - `esmPortCfgIfIndex`
- `esmHybridConfTable`
  - `esmHybridPortCfgAutoNegotiation`
  - `esmHybridPortCfgFlow`
  - `esmHybridPortCfgCrossover`
  - `esmHybridPortCfgSpeed`
  - `esmHybridPortCfgDuplex`
**show interfaces hybrid accounting**

Displays interface accounting information (for example, packets received/transmitted, deferred frames received) for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [slot/port[-port2]] hybrid {fiber |copper} accounting
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot` Slot number you want to display.
- `port` Port number of the interface you want to display.
- `port2` Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
- `fiber` Specifies that statistics for the SFP ports is displayed.
- `copper` Specifies that statistics for the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.

**Defaults**

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the accounting information for all switch combo ports is displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific combo port or a range of combo ports.
- Enter a slot number to display information for all combo ports on a specific slot.

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces 1/25 hybrid copper accounting
1/25,
    Rx undersize packets   = 0,
    Tx undersize packets   = 0,
    Rx oversize packets    = 0,
    Tx oversize packets    = 0,
    Rx packets 64 Octets   = 3073753,
    Rx packets 65To127 Octets   = 678698,
    Rx packets 128To255 Octets = 21616,
    Rx packets 256To511 Octets = 21062,
    Rx packets 512To1023 Octets = 2,
    Rx packets 1024To1518 Octets = 84,
    Rx packets 1519to4095 Octets = 0,
    Rx packets 4096ToMax Octets = 0,
    Rx Jabber frames       = 0
```
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rx undersize packets</td>
<td>Number of undersized packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx undersize packets</td>
<td>Number of undersized packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx oversize packets</td>
<td>Number of oversized packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx oversize packets</td>
<td>Number of oversized packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx packets Octets</td>
<td>Number of packets received in each listed octet range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Jabber frames</td>
<td>Number of jabber packets received (longer than 1518 octets).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx deferred frames</td>
<td>Number of packets for which transmission was delayed (Ethernet only).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show interfaces hybrid**  
  Displays general interface information (for example, hardware, MAC address, input or output errors) for combo ports.

- **show interfaces hybrid counters**  
  Displays interface counter information (for example, unicast packets received or transmitted) for combo ports.
**MIB Objects**

esmConfTable
- esmPortCfgSlot
- esmPortCfgIfIndex

alcetherStatsTable
- alcetherStatRxsUndersizePkts
- alcetherStatTxsUndersizePkts
- alcetherStatsTxOversizePkts
- alcetherStatsPkts64Octets
- alcetherStatsPkts65to127Octets
- alcetherStatsPkts128to255Octets
- alcetherStatsPkts256to511Octets
- alcetherStatsPkts512to1023Octets
- alcetherStatsPkts1024to1518Octets
- gigaEtherStatsPkts1519to4095Octets
- gigaEtherStatsPkts4096to9215Octets
- alcetherStatsRxJabber

dot3StatsTable
- dot3StatsFrameTooLong
- dot3StatsDeferredTransmissions
show interfaces hybrid counters

Displays interface counters information (for example, unicast, broadcast, multi-cast packets received or transmitted) for combo ports.

show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper} counters

Syntax Definitions

slot
- Slot number you want to display.

port
- Port number of the interface you want to display.

port2
- Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.

fiber
- Specifies that statistics for the SFP ports is displayed.

copper
- Specifies that statistics for the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.

Defaults
If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the interface counters for all switch combo ports is displayed.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific combo port or a range of combo ports.
- Enter a slot number to display information for all combo ports on a specific slot.
- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.

Examples

-> show interfaces 1/25 hybrid copper counters

InOctets = 54367578586897979, OutOctets = 5.78E19,
InUcastPkts = 55654265276, OutUcastPkts = 5.78E20,
InMcastPkts = 58767867687687777, OutMcastPkts = 5465785756856,
InBcastPkts = 576567567567567576, OutBcastPkts = 786876,
InPauseFrames = 567798768768767, OutPauseFrames= 786876,

output definitions

InOctets
- Number of octets received.

OutOctets
- Number of octets transmitted.

InUcastPkts
- Number of unicast packets received.

OutUcastPkts
- Number of unicast packets transmitted.

InMcastPkts
- Number of multicast packets received.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OutMcastPkts</td>
<td>Number of unicast packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InBcastPkts</td>
<td>Number of broadcast packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutBcastPkts</td>
<td>Number of unicast packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPauseFrames</td>
<td>Number of MAC control frames received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutPauseFrames</td>
<td>Number of MAC control frames transmitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

`show interfaces hybrid counters errors`  Displays interface error frame information (for example, CRC errors, transit errors, receive errors).

MIB Objects

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortCfgSlot`
  - `esmPortCfgIfIndex`
- `ifXTable`
  - `IfHCInOctets`
  - `IfHCOOutOctets`
  - `IfHCInUcastPkts`
  - `IfHCOOutUcastPkts`
  - `IfHCInMulticastPkts`
  - `IfHCOOutMulticastPkts`
  - `IfHCInBroadcastPkts`
  - `IfHCOOutBroadcastPkts`
- `dot3PauseTable`
  - `dot3InPauseFrame`
  - `dot3OutPauseFrame`
show interfaces hybrid counters errors

Displays interface error frame information (for example, CRC errors, transit errors, receive errors) for combo ports.

`show interfaces [slot[/port[[-port2]]]] hybrid {fiber |copper} counters errors`

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>Slot number you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Port number of the interface you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port2</td>
<td>Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiber</td>
<td>Specifies that statistics for the SFP ports is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copper</td>
<td>Specifies that statistics for the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the error frame information for all switch combo ports is displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific combo port or a range of combo ports.
- Enter a slot number to display information for all combo ports on a specific slot.
- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces 1/25 hybrid copper counters errors

01/25,
  Alignments Errors = 6.45E13,  FCS Errors = 7.65E12
  IfInErrors        = 6435346,  IfOutErrors= 5543,
  Undersize pkts    = 867568,  Oversize pkts= 5.98E8
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Interface slot and port number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alignments Errors</td>
<td>Number of Alignments errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCS Errors</td>
<td>Number of Frame Check Sequence errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IfInErrors</td>
<td>Number of received error frames.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions (continued)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IfOutErrors</strong></td>
<td>Number of transmitted error frames.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Undersize pkts</strong></td>
<td>Number of undersized packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oversize pkts</strong></td>
<td>Number of oversized packets (more than 1518 octets).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

*show interfaces hybrid counters* Displays interface counters information (for example, unicast, broadcast, multi-cast packets received/transmitted).

**MIB Objects**

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortCfgSlot`
  - `esmPortCfgIfIndex`
- `ifTable`
  - `ifInErrors`
  - `ifOutErrors`
- `alcetherStatsTable`
  - `alcetherStatsRxUndersizePkts`
- `dot3StatsTable`
  - `dot3StatsAlignmentErrors`
  - `dot3StatsFCSErrors`
  - `dot3StatsFrameTooLong`
**show interfaces hybrid collisions**

Displays interface collision information (for example, number of collisions, number of retries) for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper} collisions
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to display.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to display.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
- **fiber**: Specifies that statistics for the SFP ports is displayed.
- **copper**: Specifies that statistics for the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.

**Defaults**

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the information for all switch combo ports is displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display collision information for a specific combo port or a range of combo ports.
- Enter a slot number to display information for all combo ports on a specific slot.
- These counters do not apply to Gigabit Ethernet traffic.

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces 1/25 hybrid copper collisions

01/25,
Rx Collisions = 6.56E18,  Rx Single Collision = 345464364,
Rx Multiple Collisions = 6325235326,  Rx Excessive Collisions = 5.65E19
```
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Interface slot and port number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tx Collisions</td>
<td>Number of transmit collisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Single Collision</td>
<td>Number of successfully transmitted frames for which transmission was inhibited by one collision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Multiple Collisions</td>
<td>Number of successfully transmitted frames for which transmission was inhibited by multiple collisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Excessive Retries</td>
<td>Number of frames for which transmission fails due to excessive collisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Collisions</td>
<td>Number of receive collisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Single Collision</td>
<td>Number of successfully received frames for which reception was inhibited by one collision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Multiple Collisions</td>
<td>Number of successfully received frames for which reception was inhibited by multiple collisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx Excessive Retries</td>
<td>Number of frames for which reception fails due to excessive collisions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show interfaces hybrid**

Displays general interface information (for example, hardware, MAC address, input errors, output errors) for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

- esmConfTable
  - esmPortCfgSlot
  - esmPortCfgIfIndex
- alcetherStatsTable
  - alcetherStatsRxCollisions
- dot3StatsTable
  - dot3StatsSingleCollisionFrames
  - dot3StatsMultipleCollisionFrames
  - dot3StatsExcessiveCollisions
show interfaces hybrid traffic

Displays interface traffic statistics for combo ports.

`show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper} traffic`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to display.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to display.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
- **fiber**: Specifies that statistics for the SFP ports is displayed.
- **copper**: Specifies that statistics for the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.

**Defaults**

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the traffic statistics for all switch combo ports is displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific combo port or a range of combo ports.
- Enter a slot number to display information for all combo ports on a specific slot.

**Examples**

`-> show interfaces hybrid fiber traffic`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Input packets</th>
<th>Input bytes</th>
<th>Output packets</th>
<th>Output bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

- **Slot/Port**: Interface slot and port numbers.
- **Input packets**: Input packets detected.
- **Input bytes**: Input bytes detected.
- **Output packets**: Output packets detected.
- **Output bytes**: Output bytes detected.
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show interfaces hybrid** Displays general interface information (for example, hardware, MAC address, input/output errors) for combo ports.

- **show interfaces hybrid counters** Displays interface counter information (for example, unicast packets received/transmitted) for combo ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `esmConfTable`
  - `esmPortCfgSlot`
  - `esmPortCfgIfIndex`

- `ifXTable`
  - `ifHCInOctets`
  - `ifHCInUcastPkts`
  - `ifHCInMulticastPkts`
  - `ifHCInBroadcastPkts`
  - `ifHCOutOctets`
  - `ifHCOutUcastPkts`
  - `ifHCOutMulticastPkts`
  - `ifHCOutBroadcastPkts`
**show interfaces hybrid port**

Displays interface port status (up or down) for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper} port
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: Slot number you want to display.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to display.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
- **fiber**: Specifies that the status of the SFP ports is displayed.
- **copper**: Specifies that the status of the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.

**Defaults**

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the port status for all switch combo ports is displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific combo port or a range of combo ports.
- Enter a slot number to display information for all combo ports on a specific slot.

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces 1/25 hybrid fiber port
Slot/Port   Admin Status   Link Status                    Alias
----------+--------------+------------+----------------------------------------
1/25 enable          down     ""
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Admin Status</th>
<th>Link Status</th>
<th>Alias</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/25</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
## Related Commands

- **interfaces admin**
  Enables/disables an interface.

- **interfaces alias**
  Configures an alias for a port.

## MIB Objects

- **esmConfTable**
  - **esmPortCfgSlot**
  - **esmPortCfgIfIndex**

- **ifXTable**
  - **ifAlias**

- **ifTable**
  - **ifAdminStatus**
  - **ifOperStatus**
**show interfaces hybrid flood rate**

Displays interface peak flood rate settings for combo ports.

```
show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper} flood rate
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot` Slot number you want to display.
- `port` Port number of the interface you want to display.
- `port2` Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.
- `fiber` Specifies that the status of the SFP ports is displayed.
- `copper` Specifies that the status of the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.

**Defaults**

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the peak rate settings for all switch combo ports is displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific combo port or a range of combo ports.
- Enter a slot number to display information for all combo ports on a specific slot.

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces flood rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>peak rate (Mb/second)</th>
<th>Enable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02/01</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/02</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/03</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/04</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/05</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/06</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/07</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/08</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/09</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/10</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/11</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/12</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/13</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/14</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/15</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/16</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Flood only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
output definitions

| Slot/Port | Interface slot and port numbers. |
| Peak Rate (Mbps) | Configured peak flood rate. |
| Enable | Configuration enabled (Flood only/Flood Multicast/Multicast). |

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

`interfaces flood rate` Configures the peak flood rate, low-threshold values and action for the specified interface.

`interfaces flood enable` Enables/disables flood multicasting on an interface.

MIB Objects

esmConfTable
  esmPortSlot
  esmPortIF
  esmPortMaxFloodRate
  esmPortFloodMcastEnable
show interfaces hybrid ifg

Displays interface inter-frame gap values for combo ports.

`show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]]] hybrid {fiber |copper} ifg`

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>Slot number you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Port number of the interface you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port2</td>
<td>Last port number in a range of ports you want to display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiber</td>
<td>Specifies that statistics for the SFP ports is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copper</td>
<td>Specifies that statistics for the copper RJ-45 ports is displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

If a specific slot or slot/port number is not entered with this command, the inter-frame gap values for all switch combo ports is displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific combo port or a range of combo ports.
- Enter a slot number to display information for all combo ports on a specific slot.

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces hybrid fiber ifg
Slot/Port   ifg(Bytes)
-----------+-------------
1/25        12
1/26        12
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slot/Port</td>
<td>Interface slot and port numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ifg</td>
<td>Inter-frame gap value (Gigabit Ethernet interface).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

`interfaces ifg` Configures the inter-frame gap value.

MIB Objects

`esmConfTable`
- `esmPortSlot`
- `esmPortIF`
- `esmPortCfgIFG`
**interfaces violation-recovery-time**

Configures the time interval after which the port is automatically reactivated if the port was shut down for any violation. Recovery timer value is configurable on a global basis (applies to all ports on all modules) and on a per-slot or per-port basis.

```
interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] violation-recovery-time {seconds | default}
```

```
interfaces {slot | slot/port[-port2]} violation-recovery-time default
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**
  - The slot number for a specific module.

- **slot/port[-port2]**
  - The slot and port number (3/1). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (3/1-3/10).

- **seconds**
  - The number of seconds after which a port is reactivated. The valid range is 30-600 secs. Specify 0 to disable the recovery timer.

- **default**
  - Sets the recovery time to the global value for the specified ports. This parameter is only available when a slot, port, or range of ports is specified with this command.

### Defaults

- By default, this command configures the global recovery time. The global value applies to all ports on all modules in the switch.

- By default, the violation recovery time is set to 300 seconds.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- When the recovery timer expires, the interface is operationally re-enabled, and the violation on the interface is cleared.

- The violation recovery timer value does not apply to interfaces that are in a permanent shutdown state. A port in this state is only recoverable using the **interfaces clear-violation-all** command.

- The interface violation recovery mechanism is not supported on link aggregates, but is supported on the link aggregate member ports.

- Set the recovery time to 0 to disable this violation recovery mechanism.

- Enter a slot number to configure the recovery time for all interfaces on a specific slot.

- Enter a slot and port number or a range of ports to configure the recovery time for a specific interface or a range of interfaces.

- When this command is used to configure the recovery time for all ports on a slot or for a specific port or range of ports, the value specified overrides the global maximum recovery time configured for the switch.
When configuring the time for a specific slot, port, or range of ports, use the `default` parameter to reset this value to the global maximum number of attempts.

**Examples**

- `interface violation-recovery-time 600`
- `interface 2 violation-recovery-time 100`
- `interface 2/3 violation-recovery-time 200`
- `interface 2/4-9 violation-recovery-time 500`
- `interface 2/4-9 violation-recovery-maximum default`
- `interface 2/3 violation-recovery-time 0`
- `interface violation-recovery-time 0`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show interfaces port`
  - Displays the administrative, operational, violation, and recovery status and configuration for the specified port.

- `show interfaces violation-recovery`
  - Displays the globally configured recovery time, SNMP recovery trap enable/disable status and maximum recovery attempts.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaPortViolationRecoveryTable`
  - `alaPortViolationRecoveryTime`
**interfaces violation-recovery-maximum**

Configures the maximum number of recovery attempts allowed before the port is permanently shut down. This value is configurable on a global basis (applies to all ports on all modules) and on a per-slot or per-port basis.

```
interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] violation-recovery-maximum max_attempts
```

```
interfaces {slot | slot/port[-port2]} violation-recovery-maximum default
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**
  The slot number for a specific module.

- **slot/port[-port2]**
  The slot and port number (3/1). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (3/1-3/10).

- **max_attempts**
  The maximum number of recovery attempts. Valid range is 0-50.

- **default**
  Sets the number of recovery attempts to the global value for the specified ports. This parameter is only available when a slot, port, or range of ports is specified with this command.

### Defaults

By default, this command configures the global maximum number of recovery attempts. The global value applies to all ports on all modules in the switch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>max_attempts</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Set the maximum number of recovery attempts value to 0 to disable this recovery mechanism.
- Enter a slot number to configure the number of recovery attempts for all interfaces on a specific slot.
- Enter a slot and port number or a range of ports to configure the number of recovery attempts for a specific interface or a range of interfaces.
- When this command is used to configure the number of recovery attempts for all ports on a slot or for a specific port or range of ports, the value specified overrides the global maximum number of attempts configured for the switch.
- When configuring the number of recovery attempts for a specific slot, port, or range of ports, use the `default` parameter to reset this value to the global maximum number of attempts.
- The number of recovery attempts increments whenever a port recovers using automatic recovery timer mechanism. When the number of recovery attempts exceeds the configured threshold, the port is permanently shut down.
• Once an interface is permanently shut down, only the **interface clear-violations-all** command can be used to recover the interface.

• The recovery mechanism tracks the number of recoveries within a fixed time window (FTW). The FTW = 2 * maximum recovery number * recovery timer. For example, if the maximum number of recovery attempts is set to 4 and the recovery timer is set to 5, the FTW is 40 secs (2 * 4 * 5=40).

**Examples**

- `interfaces violation-recovery-maximum 25`
- `interfaces 2 violation-recovery-maximum 10`
- `interfaces 2/3 violation-recovery-maximum 20`
- `interfaces 2/4-9 violation-recovery-maximum 50`
- `interfaces 2/4-9 violation-recovery-maximum default`
- `interfaces 2/3 violation-recovery-maximum 0`
- `interfaces violation-recovery-maximum 0`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

**interfaces violation-recovery-time**

Configures the time interval after which the port is automatically reactivated if the port was shut down for any violation.

**show interfaces port**

Displays the administrative, operational, violation, and recovery status and configuration for the specified port.

**show interfaces violation-recovery**

Displays the globally configured recovery time, SNMP recovery trap status, and maximum recovery attempts.

**MIB Objects**

alaPortViolationRecoveryTable

alaPortViolationRecoveryMaximum
interfaces violation-recovery-trap

Enables or disables the sending of a violation recovery trap when any port is re-enabled after the violation recovery time has expired.

interface violation-recovery-trap {enable | disable}

**Syntax Definitions**

- **enable**: Enables the ports to send violation recovery traps.
- **disable**: Disables the ports from sending violation recovery traps.

**Defaults**

By default, the sending of a violation recovery trap is disabled.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This is a global command that is applied to all ports on all modules.

**Examples**

- `-> interfaces violation-recovery-trap enable`
- `-> interfaces violation-recovery-trap disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **interfaces violation-recovery-time**: Configures the time interval to automatically re-enable the ports that were shut down due to a violation.
- **show interfaces violation-recovery**: Displays the globally configured recovery time, SNMP recovery trap status, and maximum recovery attempts.

**MIB Objects**

- esmViolationRecovery
- esmViolationRecoveryTrap
**interfaces clear-violation-all**

Clears all port violations set by various applications on the switch for the given port.

```
interfaces {slot | slot/port[-port2]} clear-violation-all
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot` The slot number for a specific module.
- `slot/port[-port2]` The slot and port number (3/1). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (3/1-3/10).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

All application violations associated with a specific port are cleared when this command is used.

**Examples**

- `-> interfaces 1/3 clear-violation-all`
- `-> interfaces 1 clear-violation-all`
- `-> interfaces 1/3-7 clear-violation-all`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show interfaces port` Displays the administrative, operational, violation, and recovery status and configuration for the specified port.

**MIB Objects**

- esmConfTable
  - esmPortViolationClearAll
show interfaces violation-recovery

Displays the globally configured recovery time, SNMP recovery trap enable or disable status and maximum recovery attempts.

show interfaces violation-recovery

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show interfaces violation-recovery
UserPorts Shutdown Recovery Time    : 200,
UserPorts Shutdown Recovery Trap    : Enable,
UserPorts Shutdown Recovery Maximum : 2
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>UserPorts Shutdown Recovery Time</strong></th>
<th>The recovery time configured.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UserPorts Shutdown Recovery Trap</strong></td>
<td>SNMP recovery trap status: Enable or Disable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UserPorts Shutdown Maximum Recovery</strong></td>
<td>The maximum recovery attempts configured for the port before a port is permanently shut down.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**interfaces violation-recovery-time**
Configures the time interval after which the port is automatically reactivated if the port was shut down for any violation.

**interfaces violation-recovery-maximum**
Configures the maximum number of recovery attempts before a port is permanently shut down.

**show interfaces port**
Displays the administrative, operational, violation, and recovery status and configuration for the specified port.

MIB Objects

```
esmViolationRecovery
  esmViolationRecoveryTime
  esmViolationRecoveryTrap
  esmViolationRecoveryMaximum
```
**show interfaces transceiver**

Displays the DDM information for the specified transceivers.

```show interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] transceiver [ddm | w-low | w-high | a-low | a-high | actual]```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**: The slot number for a specific module.
- **slot/port[-port2]**: The slot and port number (3/1). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (3/1-3/10).
- **ddm**: Displays the administrative status of the DDM feature.
- **w-low**: Displays the Warning Low threshold for temperature, voltage, current, RX power and TX power.
- **w-high**: Displays the Warning High threshold for temperature, voltage, current RX power and TX power.
- **a-low**: Displays the Alarm Low threshold for temperature, voltage, current RX power and TX power.
- **a-high**: Displays the Alarm High threshold for temperature, voltage, current RX power and TX power.
- **actual**: Displays the Actual values for temperature, voltage, current RX power and TX power.

### Defaults

By default, information is displayed for all ports on all modules and for all DDM parameter options.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Transceiver DDM capability will vary based on the transceiver manufacturer.
- Enter a slot number to display information for all interfaces on a specific slot.
- Enter a slot and port number or a range of port numbers to display information for a specific interface or a range of interfaces.
- The transceiver DDM must be enabled with `interfaces transceiver ddm enable` command before using this command.
Examples

-> show interfaces transceiver w-low
Slot/Port Temp (C) Voltage (V) Current (mA) Output (dBm) Input (dBm)
--------+--------+-----------+-----------+---------+
1/1 48  5.15   50       2.50     2.50
1/2 47  5.35   49       2.43     2.43
1/3 NA NA  NA         NA       NA

-> show interfaces transceiver a-high
Slot/Port Temp (C) Voltage (V) Current (mA) Output (dBm) Input (dBm)
--------+--------+-----------+-----------+---------+
1/1 50  5.75  75       3.22      3.22
1/2 50  5.95  65       3.22       3.22
1/3 NA NA  NA         NA       NA

-> show interfaces 1/1 transceiver
Threshold Temp (C) Voltage (V) Current (mA) Output (dBm) Input (dBm)
--------+--------+-----------+-----------+---------+
Actual 50  1.95 (WL) 75  4.92 (AH) 3.22
Alarm High 120  5.75  100  4.91  4.91
Warning High 90  3.00  90  4.77  4.77
Warning Low 10  2.00  60  0.00  0.00
Alarm Low -5  1.75  20  -3.01 -10

-> show interfaces transceiver ddm
DDM Status : enable

output definitions

| Slot/Port | Interface slot and port numbers. |
| Temp (C)  | The transceiver temperature, in degrees centigrade. |
| Voltage (V) | The transceiver supply voltage, in volts. |
| Current (mA)  | The transceiver transmit bias current, in milliamps. |
| Output (dBm) | The transceiver output power, in decibels. |
| Input (dBm) | The transceiver received optical power, in decibels. |
| DDM Status | The administrative status of DDM. |
| Actual | The real-time values indicated by the transceiver. Values displayed in parentheses indicate the Warning or Alarm value that has been reached. |
| Alarm High (AH) | Indicates the value at which the transceiver’s functionality may be affected. |
| Warning High (WH) | Indicates the transceiver is approaching the High Alarm value. |
| Warning Low (WL) | Indicates the transceiver is approaching the Low Alarm value. |
| Alarm Low (AL) | Indicates the value at which the transceiver’s functionality may be affected. |
| N/A | Indicates the transceiver does support DDM. |
Release History

Release 6.6.4; command was introduced.

Related Commands

**interfaces transceiver ddm**  Configures the DDM administrative status.

MIB Objects

```
ddmNotifications
ddmTemperature
ddmTempLowWarning
ddmTempLowAlarm
ddmTempHiWarning
ddmTempHiAlarm
ddmSupplyVoltage
ddmSupplyVoltageLowWarning
ddmSupplyVoltageLowAlarm
ddmSupplyVoltageHiWarning
ddmSupplyVoltageHiAlarm
ddmTxBiasCurrent
ddmTxBiasCurrentLowWarning
ddmTxBiasCurrentLowAlarm
ddmTxBiasCurrentHiWarning
ddmTxBiasCurrentHiAlarm
ddmTxOutputPower
ddmTxOutputPowerLowWarning
ddmTxOutputPowerLowAlarm
ddmTxOutputPowerHiWarning
ddmTxOutputPowerHiAlarm
ddmRxOpticalPower
ddmRxOpticalPowerLowWarning
ddmRxOpticalPowerLowAlarm
ddmRxOpticalPowerHiWarning
ddmRxOpticalPowerHiAlarm
ddmInfoEntry
ddmConfigGroup
ddmInfoGroup
ddmInfoTable
ddmInfoEntry
```
**show interfaces eee**

Displays the EEE capability on the specified ports.

```
show interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] eee
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: The slot number for a specific module.
- **slot/port[-port2]**: The slot and port number (3/1). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (3/1-3/10).
- **eee**: Displays the EEE capability on the specified ports.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- For fiber ports NA will be displayed.
- A capability of 100M/1000M signifies that port is capable of EEE on both 100M and 1000M speeds.
- Autonegotiation is the current link speed on which the EEE is working.
- EEE is not supported on a port operating at 10M speed. Autonegotiation will display ‘-’.

**Examples**

```
show interfaces 1 eee
```

```
-> show interfaces eee
Slot/ Status Capability Autonegotiation
Port --------+---------+-------------+-----------------
1/1    disable   100M/1000M          -
1/2    enable    100M/1000M          1000M
1/3    enable    100M/1000M          100M
1/4    enable    100M/1000M          -
1/5    disable   100M/1000M          -
1/6    disable   100M/1000M          -
```
show interfaces eee

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Interface slot and port numbers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Whether EEE is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability</td>
<td>Signifies that port is capable of EEE on both 100M and 1000M speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autonegotiation</td>
<td>The current link speed on which EEE is operating.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.4; command was introduced.

Related Commands

interfaces eee Enables or disabled Energy Efficient Ethernet.

MIB Objects

esmConfTable
  esmPortCfgEeeStatus
  esmPortCfgEeeAutoNegState
  esmPortCfgEeeCapability
24   Port Mobility Commands

Port mobility allows dynamic VLAN port assignment based on VLAN rules that are applied to port traffic. By default, all switch ports are non-mobile ports that are manually assigned to a specific VLAN and can only belong to one VLAN at a time. When a port is defined as a mobile port, switch software compares traffic coming in on the port with configured VLAN rules. If any of the mobile port traffic matches any of the VLAN rules, the port and the matching traffic become a member of that VLAN. It is also possible for mobile ports to belong to more than one VLAN, when the port carries multiple traffic types that match different rules on different VLANs.

VLANs do not have a mobile or non-mobile distinction and there is no overall switch setting to invoke the mobile port feature. Instead, mobility is enabled on individual switch ports and rules are defined for individual VLANs to capture mobile port traffic. This chapter includes descriptions of Command Line Interface (CLI) commands used to define VLAN rules, enable or disable mobile port properties, and display mobile port configuration information.

MIB information for port mobility commands is as follows:

   Filename:  AlcatelIND1GroupMobility.MIB
   Module:    ALCATEL-IND1-GROUP-MOBILITY-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

   vlan dhcp mac
   vlan dhcp mac range
   vlan dhcp port
   vlan dhcp generic
   vlan mac
   vlan mac range
   vlan ip
   vlan protocol
   vlan protocol
   vlan port
   vlan port mobile
   vlan port default vlan restore
   vlan port default vlan
   vlan port authenticate
   vlan port 802.1x
   show vlan rules
   show vlan port mobile
**vlan dhcp mac**

Defines a DHCP MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. If a DHCP frame received on any mobile port contains a source MAC address that matches the MAC address specified in the rule, the frame’s mobile port is temporarily assigned to the rule’s VLAN.

```
vlan vid dhcp mac mac_address
```

```
vlan vid no dhcp mac mac_address
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vid</code></td>
<td>VLAN ID number (1–4094).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mac_address</code></td>
<td>Source MAC address (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:0C).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a DHCP MAC address rule from the specified VLAN.

- Port mobility software checks for and processes DHCP traffic first on an active mobile port. When a mobile port receives a DHCP frame that matches a DHCP rule, the port is temporarily assigned to the VLAN long enough to forward the DHCP requests within the VLAN broadcast domain. The source MAC address of the DHCP frame, however, is not learned for that VLAN port association.

- Once a DHCP device has obtained an IP address, its non-DHCP traffic must match other VLAN rules within the same VLAN for the device to remain a member of that VLAN. If this match occurs, then the frame source is learned in the matching rule VLAN.

- DHCP rules are most often used in combination with IP network address rules. A DHCP client has an IP address of all zeros (0.0.0.0) until it receives an IP address from a DHCP server, so it would not match any IP network address rules.

- Binding rules, MAC address rules, and protocol rules also capture DHCP client traffic. The exception to this is binding rules that specify an IP address as part of the rule, similar to IP network address rule definitions.

- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10 dhcp mac 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
-> vlan 20 dhcp mac 00:00:39:4f:f1:22
-> vlan 10 no dhcp mac 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
```
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

vlans dhcp mac range

Defines a DHCP MAC address range rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that falls within the range specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

vlans dhcp port

Defines a DHCP port rule for an existing VLAN. The mobile port specified by this rule is temporarily assigned to the VLAN when it receives DHCP frames.

vlans dhcp generic

Defines a generic DHCP rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames that do not match other DHCP rules are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

show vlan

Displays existing VLANs.

show vlan rules

Displays rules defined for VLANs.

MIB Objects

vDhcpMacRuleTable

vDhcpMacRuleAddr

vDhcpMacRuleVlanId

vDhcpMacRuleStatus
**vlan dhcp mac range**

Defines a DHCP MAC range rule for an existing VLAN. If a DHCP frame contains a source MAC address that matches the low or high end MAC or falls within the range defined by the low and high end MAC, the frame’s mobile port is temporarily assigned to the rule’s VLAN.

```plaintext
vlan vid dhcp mac range low_mac_address high_mac_address

vlan vid no dhcp mac range low_mac_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**
  - VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **low_mac_address**
  - MAC address that defines the low end of the range (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:00).
- **high_mac_address**
  - MAC address that defines the high end of the range (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:90).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a DHCP MAC range rule from the specified VLAN. It is only necessary to specify the low end MAC to identify which rule to delete; the high end MAC is not required.
- Only valid source MAC addresses are allowed for the low and high end boundary MACs. For example, multicast addresses (e.g., 01:00:00:c5:09:1a) are ignored even if they fall within a specified MAC range. To allow the use of a multicast address as either the low or high end boundary MAC would cause misleading DHCP MAC range rule results.
- Port mobility software checks for and processes DHCP traffic first on an active mobile port. When a mobile port receives a DHCP frame that matches a DHCP rule, the port is temporarily assigned to the VLAN long enough to forward the DHCP requests within the VLAN broadcast domain. The source MAC address of the DHCP frame, however, is not learned for that VLAN port association.
- Once a DHCP device has obtained an IP address, its non-DHCP traffic must match other VLAN rules within the same VLAN for the device to remain a member of that VLAN. If this match occurs, then the frame source is learned in the matching rule VLAN.
- DHCP rules are most often used in combination with IP network address rules. A DHCP client has an IP address of all zeros (0.0.0.0) until it receives an IP address from a DHCP server, so it would not match any IP network address rules.
- MAC address rules and protocol rules also capture DHCP client traffic.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the `vlan` command to create a new VLAN.

**Examples**

```bash
-> vlan 10 dhcp mac range 00:00:39:59:0a:0c 00:00:39:59:0a:0f
-> vlan 10 no dhcp mac range 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `vlan dhcp mac`  
  Defines a DHCP MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that matches the address specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

- `vlan dhcp port`  
  Defines a DHCP port rule for an existing VLAN. The mobile port specified by this rule is temporarily assigned to the VLAN when it receives DHCP frames.

- `vlan dhcp generic`  
  Defines a generic DHCP rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames that do not match other DHCP rules are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

- `show vlan`  
  Displays existing VLANs.

- `show vlan rules`  
  Displays rules defined for VLANs.
**vlan dhcp port**

Defines a DHCP port rule for an existing VLAN. If a DHCP frame is received on a mobile port that matches the port specified in the rule, the mobile port is temporarily assigned to the rule’s VLAN.

```
vlan vid dhcp port slot/port
vlan vid no dhcp port slot/port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `vid` VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- `slot/port` The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete a DHCP port rule from the specified VLAN.
- Port mobility software checks for and processes DHCP traffic first on an active mobile port. When a mobile port receives a DHCP frame that matches a DHCP rule, the port is temporarily assigned to the VLAN long enough to forward the DHCP requests within the VLAN broadcast domain. The source MAC address of the DHCP frame, however, is not learned for that VLAN port association.
- Once a DHCP device has obtained an IP address, its non-DHCP traffic must match other VLAN rules within the same VLAN for the device to remain a member of that VLAN. If this match occurs, then the frame source is learned in the matching rule VLAN.
- DHCP rules are most often used in combination with IP network address rules. A DHCP client has an IP address of all zeros (0.0.0.0) until it receives an IP address from a DHCP server, so it would not match any IP network address rules.
- Binding rules, MAC address rules, and protocol rules also capture DHCP client traffic. The exception to this is binding rules that specify an IP address as part of the rule, similar to IP network address rule definitions.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the `vlan` command to create a new VLAN.
Examples

- `vlan 10 dhcp port 3/1`
- `vlan 20 dhcp port 4/1-16`
- `vlan 30 dhcp port 5/1-32 6/5-10 8/7-22`
- `vlan 10 no dhcp port 3/1`
- `vlan 20 no dhcp port 4/1-16`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `vlan dhcp mac`: Defines a DHCP MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that matches the address specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
- `vlan dhcp mac range`: Defines a DHCP MAC address range rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that falls within the range specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
- `vlan dhcp generic`: Defines a generic DHCP rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames that do not match other DHCP rules are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.
- `show vlan`: Displays existing VLANs.
- `show vlan rules`: Displays rules defined for VLANs.

MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vDhcpPortRuleTable</td>
<td>Defines DHCP port rule table MIB objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vDhcpPortRuleIfIndex</td>
<td>Port index for which DHCP rules are defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vDhcpPortRuleVlanId</td>
<td>VLAN ID to which mobile ports are assigned by DHCP rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vDhcpPortRuleStatus</td>
<td>Status of DHCP rules assigned to ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**vlan dhcp generic**

Defines a DHCP rule for an existing VLAN. If a DHCP frame does not match any other DHCP rule criteria, the frame’s mobile port is temporarily assigned to the DHCP generic rule VLAN.

```
vlan vid dhcp generic
vlan vid no dhcp generic
```

### Syntax Definitions

```
vid VLAN ID number (1–4094).
```

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Defaults

N/A

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete a DHCP generic rule from the specified VLAN.
- Only one DHCP generic rule per switch is allowed.
- Port mobility software checks for and processes DHCP traffic first on an active mobile port. When a mobile port receives a DHCP frame that matches a DHCP rule, the port is temporarily assigned to the VLAN long enough to forward the DHCP requests within the VLAN broadcast domain. The source MAC address of the DHCP frame, however, is not learned for that VLAN port association.
- Once a DHCP device has obtained an IP address, its non-DHCP traffic must match other VLAN rules within the same VLAN for the device to remain a member of that VLAN. If this match occurs, then the frame source is learned in the matching rule VLAN.
- DHCP rules are most often used in combination with IP network address rules. A DHCP client has an IP address of all zeros (0.0.0.0) until it receives an IP address from a DHCP server, so it would not match any IP network address rules.
- Binding rules, MAC address rules, and protocol rules also capture DHCP client traffic. The exception to this is binding rules that specify an IP address as part of the rule, similar to IP network address rule definitions.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the `vlan` command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10 dhcp generic
-> vlan 10 no dhcp generic
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**vlan dhcp port**
Defines a DHCP port rule for an existing VLAN. The mobile port specified by this rule is temporarily assigned to the VLAN when it receives DHCP frames.

**vlan dhcp mac**
Defines a DHCP MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that matches the address specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

**vlan dhcp mac range**
Defines a DHCP MAC address range rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that falls within the range specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

**show vlan**
Displays existing VLANs.

**show vlan rules**
Displays rules defined for VLANs.

MIB Objects

- **vDhcpGenericRuleTable**
  - **vDhcpGenericRuleVlanId**
  - **vDhcpGenericRuleStatus**
**vlan mac**

Defines a MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. If the source MAC address of a device matches a MAC address specified in this rule, the device and its mobile port will join the VLAN when the device starts to send traffic.

```
vlan vid mac mac_address
```

```
vlan vid no mac mac_address
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **vid**
  - VLAN ID number (1–4094).

- **mac_address**
  - MAC address (e.g., 00:00:39:59:f1:0c).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a MAC address rule from the specified VLAN.

- Once a device joins a MAC address rule VLAN, then it is not eligible to join multiple VLANs even if the device traffic matches other VLAN rules.

- Mac address rules take precedence behind DHCP and binding rules.

- MAC address rules also capture DHCP traffic, if no other DHCP rule exists that would classify the DHCP traffic into another VLAN. Therefore, it is not necessary to combine DHCP rules with MAC address rules for the same VLAN.

- If there are a large number of devices that must join a VLAN, try MAC range rules (see `vlan mac range` command on page 24-12).

- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10 mac 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
-> vlan 20 mac 00:00:39:4f:f1:22
-> vlan 10 no mac 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**vlan mac range**
Defines a MAC range rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive frames with a source MAC address that falls within the range specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

**show vlan**
Displays existing VLANs.

**show vlan rules**
Displays rules defined for VLANs.

MIB Objects

vMacRuleTable

- vMacRuleAddr
- vMacRuleVlanId
- vMacRuleStatus
**vlan mac range**

Defines a MAC range rule for an existing VLAN. If the source MAC address of a device matches the low or high end MAC or falls within the range defined by the low and high end MAC, the device and its mobile port will join the VLAN when the device starts to send traffic.

`vlan vid mac range low_mac_address high_mac_address`

`vlan vid no mac range low_mac_address`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>vid</strong></td>
<td>VLAN ID number (1–4094).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>low_mac_address</strong></td>
<td>MAC address that defines the low end of the range (e.g., 00:00:39:59:0a:0c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>high_mac_address</strong></td>
<td>MAC address that defines the high end of the range (e.g., 00:00:39:59:0a:0f).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete a MAC range rule from the specified VLAN. It is only necessary to enter the low end MAC address to identify which rule to delete; the high end MAC is not required.
- Only valid source MAC addresses are allowed for the low and high end boundary MACs. For example, multicast addresses (e.g., 01:00:00:c5:09:1a) are ignored even if they fall within a specified MAC range. To allow the use of a multicast address as either the low or high end boundary MAC would cause misleading MAC range rule results.
- Once a device joins a MAC range rule VLAN, then it is not eligible to join multiple VLANs even if the device traffic matches other VLAN rules.
- MAC range rules follow the same precedence as MAC address rules.
- MAC range rules also capture DHCP traffic, if no other DHCP rule exists that would classify the DHCP traffic into another VLAN. Therefore, it is not necessary to combine DHCP rules with MAC range rules for the same VLAN.
- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the `vlan` command to create a new VLAN.

**Examples**

```bash
-> vlan 10 mac range 00:00:39:59:0a:0c 00:00:39:59:0a:0f
-> vlan 10 no mac range 00:00:39:59:0a:0c
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **vlan mac**
  Defines a MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive frames with a source MAC address that matches the address specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

- **show vlan**
  Displays existing VLANs.

- **show vlan rules**
  Displays rules defined for VLANs.

**MIB Objects**

- **vMacRangeRuleTable**
  - **vMacRangeRuleLoAddr**
  - **vMacRangeRuleHiAddr**
  - **vMacRangeRuleVlanId**
  - **vMacRangeRuleStatus**
**vlan ip**

Defines an IP network address rule for an existing VLAN. If a device sends traffic that matches the IP address specified in the rule, the device and its mobile port will join the rule’s VLAN.

```
vlan  vid  ip  ip_address  [subnet_mask]
vlan  vid  no ip  ip_address  [subnet_mask]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **vid**
  VLAN ID number (1–4094).

- **ip_address**
  IP network address (e.g., 10.0.0.0, 171.15.0.0, 196.190.254.0)

- **subnet_mask**
  Class A, B, or C subnet mask (e.g., 255.0.0.0, 255.255.0.0, or 255.255.255.0).

### Defaults

By default, the subnet mask is set to the default subnet mask value for the IP address class.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete an IP network address rule from the specified VLAN.

- Network address rules take precedence behind DHCP, binding, and MAC address rules.

- Use DHCP rules in combination with IP network address rules to capture and forward DHCP traffic.

- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the `vlan` command to create a new VLAN.

### Examples

```
-> vlan 10  ip  51.0.0.0  255.0.0.0
-> vlan 20  ip  21.0.0.0
-> vlan 10  no ip  21.0.0.0  255.0.0.0
-> vlan 10  no ip  51.0.0.0
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **vlan dhcp mac**
  Defines a DHCP MAC address rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that matches the address specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

- **vlan dhcp mac range**
  Defines a DHCP MAC address range rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames with a source MAC address that falls within the range specified by this rule are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

- **vlan dhcp port**
  Defines a DHCP port rule for an existing VLAN. The mobile port specified by this rule is temporarily assigned to the VLAN when it receives DHCP frames.

- **vlan dhcp generic**
  Defines a generic DHCP rule for an existing VLAN. Mobile ports that receive DHCP frames that do not match other DHCP rules are temporarily assigned to the VLAN.

- **show vlan**
  Displays existing VLANs.

- **show vlan rules**
  Displays rules defined for VLANs.

MIB Objects

- **vIpNetRuleTable**
  - **vIpNetRuleAddr**
  - **vIpNetRuleMask**
  - **vIpNetRuleVlanId**
  - **vIpNetRuleStatus**
**vlan protocol**

Defines a protocol rule for an existing VLAN. If a device sends traffic that matches the protocol value specified in the rule, the device and its mobile port will join the rule’s VLAN.

```
vlan vid protocol {ip-e2 | ip-snap | decnet | appletalk | ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snaptype}
```

```
vlan vid no protocol {ip-e2 | ip-snap | decnet | appletalk | ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snaptype}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `vid` : VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- `ip-e2` : IP Ethernet-II protocol. Also captures Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).
- `decnet` : DECNET Phase IV (6003) protocol.
- `appletalk` : AppleTalk protocol. Also captures Datagram Delivery Protocol (DDP) and AppleTalk ARP (AARP).
- `type` : A two-byte hex value between 0x600 and 0xffff that defines an Ethernet type (e.g., 0600, 0806, 6002).
- `dsap/ssap` : A one-byte hex value between 0x00 and 0xff that defines Destination Service Access Protocol (DSAP) and Source Service Access Protocol (SSAP) header values. Specify both a DSAP and an SSAP value for this parameter variable (e.g., F0/F0, 04/04, BC/BC).
- `snaptype` : A two-byte hex value between 0x600 and 0xffff that defines a SNAP protocol.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete a protocol rule from the specified VLAN.
- Use the `ethertype`, `dsapssap`, or `snap` parameters if none of the generic protocol rule parameters (`ip-e2`, `ip-snap`, `decnet`, `appletalk`) provide the necessary rule definition for a specific traffic protocol.
- If an attempt is made to define an Ethertype rule with a protocol type value that is equal to the value already captured by one of the generic IP protocol rules, a message displays recommending the use of the IP generic rule.
- Protocol rules take precedence behind DHCP, binding, MAC address, and network address rules.
• IP protocol rules (ipE2 and ipSnap) also capture DHCP traffic, if no other DHCP rule exists that would classify the DHCP traffic into another VLAN. Therefore, it is not necessary to combine DHCP rules with protocol rules for the same VLAN.

• Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.

**Examples**

-> vlan 10 protocol ip-e2  
-> vlan 30 protocol ethertype 0600  
-> vlan 40 protocol dsapssap F0/F0  
-> vlan 50 protocol snap 6004  
-> vlan 10 no protocol ip-snap  
-> vlan 30 no protocol ethertype 0806  
-> vlan 40 no protocol dsapssap 04/04  
-> vlan 50 no protocol snap 80FE

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

  * **show vlan** Displays existing VLANs.
  * **show vlan rules** Displays rules defined for VLANs.

**MIB Objects**

  * `vProtocolRuleTable`
    * `vProtoRuleProtoClass`
    * `vProtoRuleEthertype`
    * `vProtoRuleDsapSsap`
    * `vProtoRuleVlanId`
    * `vProtoRuleStatus`
**vlan port**

Defines a port rule for an existing VLAN. An active mobile port that is specified in a port rule, dynamically joins the VLAN even if traffic on that port does not get learned or matches any VLAN rules. The specified port becomes a VLAN member only for the purpose of forwarding broadcast traffic for a VLAN on that port. The advantage to this is that traffic from multiple VLANs can flood out on a single port.

`vlan vid port slot/port`

`vlan vid no port slot/port`

**Syntax Definitions**

`vid`  
VLAN ID number (1–4094).

`slot/port`  
The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

 OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a port rule from the specified VLAN.

- Port rules are for silent devices, such as printers, that require VLAN membership to receive traffic forwarded from the VLAN. These devices usually don’t send traffic, so they do not trigger dynamic assignment of their mobile ports to a VLAN.

- Port rules do not classify incoming traffic on the specified mobile port. Incoming traffic is classified for VLAN assignment in the same manner as all other mobile port traffic.

- VLAN assignments that are defined using port rules are exempt from the port’s default VLAN restore status.

- An alternative to port rules is to manually assign a port to a VLAN by using the **vlan port default** command. This applies to both mobile and non-mobile ports.

- Rules are only assigned to existing VLANs. Use the **vlan** command to create a new VLAN.
Examples

-> vlan 10 port 3/10
-> vlan 20 port 6/1-32
-> vlan 500 port 2/1-12 4/10-16 8/4-17
-> vlan 30 no port 9/11
-> vlan 40 no port 4/1-16
-> vlan 600 no port 2/14-20 7/1-9

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show vlan Displays existing VLANs.
show vlan rules Displays rules defined for VLANs.

MIB Objects

vPortRuleTable
  vPortRuleIfIndes
  vPortRuleVlanId
  vPortRuleStatus
**vlan port mobile**

Configures Ethernet ports as mobile ports and enables or disables BPDU ignore. Mobile ports are eligible for dynamic VLAN assignment, which occurs when mobile port traffic matches a VLAN rule on one or more VLANs. Typically, mobility is applied to ports that do not send or receive BPDUs. However, enabling BPDU ignore allows BPDUs to also participate in dynamic VLAN assignment.

**Note.** Enabling BPDU ignore is not recommended. In specific cases where it is required, such as connecting legacy networks to port mobility networks, make sure that ignoring BPDUs on a mobile port will not cause network loops to go undetected. Connectivity problems could also result if a mobile BPDUs port dynamically moves out of its configured default VLAN where it provides traffic flow to and from another switch.

```
vlan port mobile slot/port [bpdu ignore {enable | disable}]

vlan no port mobile slot/port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  
The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

- **enable**
  
  Enables BPDU ignore on a mobile port.

- **disable**
  
  Disables BPDU ignore on a mobile port.

**Defaults**

By default, all ports are non-mobile (fixed) ports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of this command to disable mobility on the specified port.
- Only 10/100 and gigabit Ethernet ports are eligible for mobile port status.
- Mobile ports can join more than one VLAN. For example, if a device connected to a mobile port sends IP and Appletalk traffic and VLAN 10 has an IP protocol rule and VLAN 20 has an appletalk protocol rule, the mobile port and its device dynamically join both VLANs. However, certain rules, such as MAC address rules, can limit port membership to one VLAN.
- When a VLAN is administratively disabled, manual port and dynamic mobile port assignments are retained but traffic on these ports is not forwarded. However, VLAN rules remain active and continue to classify mobile port traffic for VLAN membership.

- When a BPDU is received on a mobile port and BPDU ignore is disabled, the port is changed to a fixed (non-mobile) port that is associated only with its configured default VLAN. Also, the BPDU port participates in the Spanning Tree algorithm. When BPDU ignore is enabled, a mobile port that receives a BPDU remains mobile and is not included in Spanning Tree topology calculations.

- Enabling mobility on an active port that sends or receives BPDU (e.g. ports that connect two switches and Spanning Tree is enabled on both the ports and their assigned VLANs) is not allowed. If mobility is required on this type of port, enable mobility and the BPDU ignore flag when the port is not active.

**Examples**

```
-> vlan port mobile 3/1
-> vlan port mobile 3/1-16
-> vlan port mobile 3/1-16 4/17-32 8/4-12
-> vlan port mobile 5/22 authenticate enable
-> vlan port mobile 6/12-16 authenticate disable
-> vlan no port mobile 2/1
-> vlan no port mobile 3/1-16
-> vlan no port mobile 4/17-32 8/4-12
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `vlan port default vlan restore` Enables default VLAN restore on a mobile port.
- `vlan port default vlan` Enables default VLAN membership for mobile port traffic that does not match any VLAN rules.
- `vlan port authenticate` Enables or disables authentication on a mobile port.
- `show vlan port mobile` Displays mobile port properties.

**MIB Objects**

```
vMobilePortTable
   vMobilePortIIfIndex
   vMobilePortMobility
   vMobilePortIgnoreBPDU
```
**vlan port default vlan restore**

Enables or disables default VLAN restore for a mobile port. Use this command to specify if a mobile port should retain or drop its dynamic VLAN assignments after all MAC addresses learned on that port have aged out.

```
vlan port slot/port default vlan restore {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  
  The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

- **enable**
  
  Enable default VLAN restore for the specified mobile port. VLAN assignments are dropped when port traffic ages out.

- **disable**
  
  Disable default VLAN restore for the specified mobile port. VLAN assignments are retained when port traffic ages out.

**Defaults**

By default, VLAN restore is enabled on mobile ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If a hub is connected to a mobile port, enabling default VLAN restore on that port is recommended.
- If a VLAN port rule exists for a mobile port, it will remain a member of the port rule VLAN even if default VLAN restore is enabled for that port.
- When a mobile port link is disabled and then enabled, the port is always returned to its configured default VLAN. Switch ports are disabled when a device is disconnected from the port, a configuration change is made to disable the port, or switch power is turned off.

**Examples**

```
-> vlan port 3/1 default vlan restore enable
-> vlan port 5/2 default vlan restore disable
-> vlan port 6/1-32 8/10-24 9/3-14 default vlan restore enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **vlan port mobile**: Configures Ethernet ports as mobile ports.
- **vlan port default vlan**: Enables default VLAN membership for mobile port traffic that does not match any VLAN rules.
- **vlan port authenticate**: Enables or disables authentication on a mobile port.
- **show vlan port mobile**: Displays mobile port properties.

MIB Objects

- **vMobilePortTable**
  - **vMobilePortIIfIndex**
  - **vMobilePortDefVlanRestore**
**vlan port default vlan**

Enables or disables the forwarding of mobile port traffic on the configured default VLAN for the mobile port when the traffic does not match any VLAN rules.

```
vlan port slot/port default vlan {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

*slot/port*  
The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

*enable*  
Enable the configured default VLAN for the specified mobile port.

*disable*  
Disable the configured default VLAN for the specified mobile port.

**Defaults**

Default VLAN is enabled on mobile ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- It is recommended that mobile ports with their default VLAN disabled should not share a VLAN with any other types of ports (e.g., mobile ports with default VLAN enabled or non-mobile, fixed ports).
- If the default VLAN is enabled for a mobile port, traffic that does not match any VLAN rules is forwarded on the default VLAN.
- If the default VLAN is disabled for the mobile port, traffic that does not match any VLAN rules is dropped.
- When a port (mobile or fixed) is manually assigned to a default VLAN or is still a member of default VLAN 1, then that association is referred to as the *configured* default VLAN for the port. If a mobile port is dynamically assigned to additional VLANs, these subsequent associations are referred to as secondary VLANs.

**Examples**

```
-> vlan port 3/1 default vlan enable
-> vlan port 5/2 default vlan disable
-> vlan port 6/1-32 8/10-24 9/3-14 default vlan enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **vlan port mobile**: Configures Ethernet ports as mobile ports.
- **vlan port default vlan restore**: Enables default VLAN restore on a mobile port.
- **vlan port authenticate**: Enables or disables authentication on a mobile port.
- **show vlan port mobile**: Displays mobile port properties.

MIB Objects

- **vMobilePortTable**
  - **vMobilePortIIfIndex**
  - **vMobilePortDefVlanEnable**
**vlan port authenticate**

Enables or disables authentication on a mobile port.

```
_vlan port slot/port authenticate {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  - The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

- **enable**
  - Enable authentication on the specified mobile port.

- **disable**
  - Disable authentication on the specified mobile port.

**Defaults**

By default, authentication is disabled on mobile ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

At this time, authentication is only supported on mobile ports.

**Examples**

```
-> vlan port 3/1 authenticate enable
-> vlan port 5/2 authenticate disable
-> vlan port 6/1-32 8/10-24 9/3-14 authenticate enable
```

**Release History**

- Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
- Release 6.6.2; command was deprecated.
Related Commands

- **vlan port mobile**  Configures Ethernet ports as mobile ports.
- **vlan port 802.1x**  Enables or disables 802.1X port-based access control on a mobile port.
- **show vlan port mobile**  Displays mobile port properties.

MIB Objects

- **vMobilePortTable**
  - **vMobilePortIIfIndex**
  - **vMobilePortAuthenticate**
**vlan port 802.1x**

Enables or disables 802.1X port-based access control on a mobile port.

`vlan port slot/port 802.1x {enable | disable}`

### Syntax Definitions

**slot/port**

The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

**enable**

Enable 802.1x on the specified mobile port.

**disable**

Disable 802.1x on the specified mobile port.

### Defaults

By default, 802.1x is disabled on mobile ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- At this time, 802.1X is only supported on mobile ports.
- Authentication and 802.1X are mutually exclusive on a given mobile port.

### Examples

```
-> vlan port 3/1 802.1x enable
-> vlan port 5/2 802.1x disable
-> vlan port 6/1-32 8/10-24 9/3-14 802.1x enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **vlan port mobile**
  - Configures Ethernet ports as mobile ports.
- **vlan port authenticate**
  - Enables or disables authentication on a mobile port.
- **show vlan port mobile**
  - Displays mobile port properties.
MIB Objects

vMobilePortTable
  vMobilePortIIfIndex
  vMobilePortAuthenticate
**show vlan rules**

Displays VLAN rules for the specified VLAN.

```
show vlan [vid] rules
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`vid` VLAN ID number (1–4094).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If a `vid` is not specified, rules defined for all VLANs are displayed.

**Examples**

```
-> show vlan rules
Legend:  * indicates a binding rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type</th>
<th>vlan</th>
<th>rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip-net</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>143.113.0.0, 255.255.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-addr</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:10:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-range</td>
<td>4001</td>
<td>00:00:00:10:00:00, 00:00:00:20:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-port-proto*</td>
<td>4094</td>
<td>00:00:00:12:34, 15/4, appletalk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```
-> show vlan 55 rules
Legend:  * indicates a binding rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type</th>
<th>vlan</th>
<th>rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip-net</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>143.113.0.0, 255.255.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-addr</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>00:00:00:00:10:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-range</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>00:00:00:10:00:00, 00:00:00:20:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-port-proto*</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>00:00:00:12:34, 15/4, appletalk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**output definitions**

**Type**

The type of rule defined. There are several types of VLAN rules: binding rules, MAC address rules, IP network address rules, protocol rules, port rules, custom rules, and DHCP rules.

* Identifies a binding rule. The asterisk appears next to the rule type.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>The VLAN ID number for the rule’s VLAN.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rule</td>
<td>The value for the type of rule defined. Switch software uses these rule values to determine mobile port VLAN assignment. If traffic coming in on a mobile port matches the value of a VLAN rule, then the mobile port is dynamically assigned to that VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **show vlan** Displays a list of existing VLANs.
- **show vlan port** Displays VLAN port assignments for all VLANs, a specific VLAN, or for a specific port (mobile and fixed).
show vlan port mobile

Displays current status of mobile properties for a switch port.

show vlan port mobile [slot/port]

Syntax Definitions

slot/port  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g., 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g., 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- If a slot/port is not specified, then mobile properties for all ports are displayed.
- Note that the show vlan port mobile command only displays ports that are mobile or are eligible to become mobile ports. For example, ports that are part of a link aggregate or are configured for 802.1Q VLAN tagging are not included in the output of this command.

Examples

-> show vlan port mobile

+-----+-----+--------+--------+--------+-----+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>port</th>
<th>mobile</th>
<th>def</th>
<th>authent</th>
<th>enabled</th>
<th>restore</th>
<th>ignore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/12</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/13</td>
<td>off</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/15</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>on-8021x</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/16</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>on-8021x</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

| port | The slot number for the module and the physical mobile port number on that module.
|------|--------|
| mobile | The mobile status for the port (on or off). If set to on, the port is mobile and eligible for dynamic VLAN assignment. If set to off, the port is non-mobile and remains only a member of its configured default VLAN. Use the vlan port mobile to enable or disable mobility on a port.
| cfg def | The configured default VLAN for the port, which is assigned using the vlan port default command. |
**output definitions (continued)**

- **authent**: The authentication status for the port (on-8021x, or off). Use the `vlan port authenticate` and `vlan port 802.1x` commands to change this status.

- **enabled**: The default VLAN status for the port: on enables the forwarding of traffic that doesn’t match any rules on the port’s configured default VLAN; off disables the forwarding of such traffic and packets are discarded. Use the `vlan port default vlan` to change this status.

- **restore**: The default VLAN restore status for the port: on indicates that the mobile port will not retain its VLAN assignments when qualifying traffic ages out on that port; off indicates that the mobile port will retain its dynamic VLAN assignments after qualifying traffic has aged out. Use the `vlan port default vlan restore` command to change this status.

- **ignore BPDU**: The ignore BPDU status for the port: on indicates that if the mobile port receives BPDUs, they’re ignored and the port remains eligible for dynamic VLAN assignment; off indicates that if a BPDU is seen on the port, mobility is disabled and the port is not eligible for dynamic assignment. The status of ignore BPDU is set when the `vlan port mobile` command is used to enable or disable mobility on a port.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show vlan port**: Displays VLAN port assignments for all VLANs, a specific VLAN, or for a specific port.
25 VLAN Management Commands

VLAN management software handles VLAN configuration and the reporting of VLAN configuration changes to other switch tasks. A VLAN defines a broadcast domain that contains physical ports and can span across multiple switches. All switches contain a default VLAN 1. Physical switch ports are initially assigned to VLAN 1 until they are statically or dynamically assigned to other VLANs.

This chapter includes descriptions of VLAN management commands used to create, modify or remove VLANs. These commands allow you to enable or disable Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) and Authentication on a VLAN, add or remove virtual router interfaces, statically assign physical switch ports to a default VLAN, and display VLAN configuration information.

The VLAN management commands comply with RFC 2674.

MIB information is as follows:

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1VlanManager.mib
- **Module:** ALCATEL-IND1-VLAN-MGR-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

```plaintext
  vlan
  vlan stp
  vlan mobile-tag
  vlan port default
  vlan source-learning
  show vlan
  show vlan port
  show vlan router mac status
  show vlan gvrp
  show vlan ipmvlan
```
vlan

Creates a new VLAN with the specified VLAN ID (VID) and an optional description.

```
vlan vid [enable | disable] [name description]
```

```
no vlan vid
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vid</code></td>
<td>A numeric value (2–4094) that uniquely identifies an individual VLAN. This value becomes the VLAN ID for the new VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>description</code></td>
<td>Text string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if description contains multiple words with spaces between them (e.g. “Alcatel-Lucent Marketing VLAN”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enable VLAN administrative status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
<td>Disable VLAN administrative status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`enable</td>
<td>disable`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>description</code></td>
<td>VLAN ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete a VLAN from the configuration. All VLAN ports and routers are detached before the VLAN is removed. Ports return to their default VLANs or VLAN 1, if the VLAN deleted is the port’s configured default VLAN.

- Note that specifying multiple VLAN IDs and/or a range of VLAN IDs on the same command line is allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range and a space to separate multiple VLAN ID entries (e.g., `vlan 10-15 500-510 850`).

- A VLAN is not operationally active until at least one active port is assigned to the VLAN.

- When a VLAN is administratively disabled, static port and dynamic mobile port assignments are retained but traffic on these ports is not forwarded. However, VLAN rules remain active and continue to classify mobile port traffic for VLAN membership.

- Ports are manually configured or dynamically assigned to VLANs.
**Examples**

```
-> vlan 850 name "Marketing Admin"
-> vlan 200
-> vlan 720 disable
-> no vlan 1020
-> vlan 100-105 355 400-410 "Sales Admin"
-> vlan 10 250-260
-> vlan 250-260 disable
-> no vlan 10-15
-> no vlan 10 20 200-210
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `vlan port default`  Statically assigns ports to a VLAN.
- `show vlan` Displays a list of existing VLANs.
- `show vlan port` Displays VLAN port assignments.

**MIB Objects**

```
vlanTable
  vlanNumber
  vlanDescription
  vlanAdmStatus
  vlanOperStatus
  vlanStatus
```
**vlan stp**

Enables or disables the Spanning Tree status for a VLAN.

```plaintext
vlan vid [1x1 | flat] stp {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **vid**
  - A VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **1x1**
  - Specifies that the Spanning Tree status for the VLAN applies when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- **flat**
  - Specifies that the Spanning Tree status for the VLAN applies when the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
- **enable**
  - Enables Spanning Tree for the specified VLAN.
- **disable**
  - Disables Spanning Tree for the specified VLAN.

### Defaults

By default, the Spanning Tree status is enabled in both the 1x1 and flat mode when the VLAN is created.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- STP is not active until at least one active port is assigned to the VLAN.
- If the **vid** specified is that of a VLAN that does not exist, the VLAN is automatically created.
- Note that specifying multiple VLAN ID entries and/or a range of VLAN IDs on the same command line is allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range and a space to separate multiple VLAN ID entries (e.g., `vlan 10-15 500-510 850 stp enable`).
- Use the optional **1x1** or **flat** parameter with this command to configure the Spanning Tree status only for the Spanning Tree mode specified by the parameter. For example, if the **flat** parameter is specified when disabling STP for VLAN 10, then the Spanning Tree status for VLAN 10 is disabled when the switch is running in the flat mode. However, the current Spanning Tree status for VLAN 10 in the 1x1 mode remains unchanged.
- If this command is used without specifying the **1x1** or **flat** parameter, then the Spanning Tree status for the specified VLAN is changed for both operating modes.
- Up to 252 Spanning Tree instances per switch are supported in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode. Since each VLAN with Spanning Tree enabled uses one of these instances, only 252 VLANs can have an active Spanning Tree instance at any given time.
- To create more than 252 VLANs in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode, use the **vlan stp disable, vlan 1x1 stp disable**, or **vlan flat stp disable** command to create a VLAN with Spanning Tree disabled.
When STP is disabled on a VLAN, it remains disabled even if the switch Spanning Tree operating mode is set to 1x1 (one STP instance per VLAN). In addition, all active ports for the disabled VLAN remain in a forwarding state in both the 1x1 and flat Spanning Tree modes.

If a switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode, disabling Spanning Tree on VLAN 1 disables the instance across all VLANs. Disabling STP on any other VLAN disables the instance only for that VLAN.

Examples

-> vlan 850 stp enable
-> vlan 720 stp disable
-> vlan 500 1x1 stp disable
-> vlan 500 flat stp enable
-> vlan 100-110 stp disable
-> vlan 500-510 600 720-725 stp enable
-> vlan 250 350 400-410 stp 1x1 enable
-> vlan 10 20 stp flat disable

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

vlan
bridge mode
show vlan
show vlan port

MIB Objects

vlanTable
  vlanNumber
  vlanStpStatus
  vlan1x1StpStatus
  vlanflatStpStatus
**vlan mobile-tag**

Enables or disables classification of tagged packets received on mobile ports. If a mobile port receives a tagged packet with a VLAN ID that matches the specified VLAN ID, the port and packet are dynamically assigned to that VLAN. If vlan mobile-tag is disabled, the packets tagged with a VLAN ID that does not match the mobile port's default VLAN or a rule VLAN that the traffic qualifies for, the packet is dropped.

```
vlan vid mobile-tag {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**: An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094).
- **enable**: Enables dynamic assignment of tagged mobile port packets to the specified VLAN.
- **disable**: Disables dynamic assignment of tagged mobile port packets to the specified VLAN.

**Defaults**

By default, mobile port tagging is disabled when a VLAN is created.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Note that specifying multiple VLAN ID entries and/or a range of VLAN IDs on the same command line is allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range and a space to separate multiple VLAN ID entries (e.g., vlan 10-15 500-510 850 mobile-tag enable).
- This command is VLAN based but only applies to tagged packets received on mobile ports.
- Packets received on mobile ports tagged with the VLAN ID are discarded.

**Examples**

```
-> vlan 850 mobile-tag enable
-> vlan 720 mobile-tag enable
-> vlan 1020 mobile-tag disable
-> vlan 500 410-420 mobile-tag enable
-> vlan 201-210 301-310 mobile-tag enable
-> vlan 450 550 mobile-tag disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- `vlan` : Creates a VLAN.
- `show vlan` : Displays a list of existing VLANs.
- `show vlan port` : Displays VLAN port assignments.

MIB Objects

- `vlanTable`
  - `vlanNumber`
  - `vlanTagMobilePortStatus`
**vlan port default**

Configures a new default VLAN for a single port or an aggregate of ports. The VLAN specified with this command is referred to as the *configured default VLAN* for the port.

```plaintext
vlan vid port default {slot/port | link_agg}
vlan vid no port default {slot/port | link_agg}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**
  - An existing VLAN ID number (1–4094) of the VLAN to assign as the port’s configured default VLAN.

- **slot/port**
  - The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). To enter multiple slots and ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g. 3/1-16) and a space to specify multiple slots (e.g. 3/1-16 5/10-20 8/2-9).

- **link_agg**
  - The link aggregate ID number (0–31) to assign to the specified VLAN. See Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”

**Defaults**

VLAN 1 is the default VLAN for all ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a port or link aggregate from its configured default VLAN and restore VLAN 1 as the default VLAN.

- Every switch port or link aggregate has only one configured default VLAN. Mobile and 802.1Q tagged ports, however, may have additional VLAN assignments, which are often referred to as *secondary* VLANs.

- Mobile ports that are assigned to a default VLAN other than VLAN 1 are still eligible for dynamic assignment to other VLANs.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> vlan 10 port default 3/1
-> vlan 20 port default 4/1-24
-> vlan 30 port default 5/1-8 6/12-24
-> vlan 200 port default 29
-> vlan 10 no port default 3/1
-> vlan 20 no port default 4/1-24
-> vlan 30 no port default 5/1-8 6/12-24
-> vlan 200 no port default 29
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vlan</code></td>
<td>Creates a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show vlan</code></td>
<td>Displays list of existing VLANs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show vlan port</code></td>
<td>Displays VLAN port assignments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

- `vpaTable`
  - `vpaVlanNumber`
  - `vpaIfIndex`
  - `vpaType`
  - `vpaState`
  - `vpaStatus`
**vlan source-learning**

Configures the status of source learning on a VLAN, a range of VLANs, or on an IP Multicast VLAN (IMPVLAN).

`vlan {vid1|-vid2} ipmvlan ipmvlan-id} source-learning {enable | disable}

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vid1</code></td>
<td>The VLAN ID number (2–4094).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-vid2</code></td>
<td>The last VLAN ID number in a range of VLANs that you want to configure (e.g. 10-12 specifies VLANs 10, 11, and 12).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipmvlan-id</code></td>
<td>Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number. The valid range is 1–4094.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables source MAC address learning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
<td>Disables source MAC address learning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The `vlan ipmvlan source-learning` command does not accept multiple VLAN IDs.
- Disabling source learning on a VLAN or IMPVLAN clears all the dynamically learned MAC addresses associated with the VLAN or IMPVLAN from the MAC address table. It causes traffic to flood the VLAN.
- Static MAC addresses associated with a VLAN or IMPVLAN are *not* cleared when source learning is disabled for the VLAN or IMPVLAN.

**Examples**

- `-> vlan 10-15 source-learning disable`
- `-> vlan ipmvlan 10 source-learning disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **show vlan**
  Displays the VLAN configuration for the switch.
- **show vlan ipmvlan**
  Displays IPMVLAN information for a specific IPMVLAN, a range of IPMVLANs, or all the IPMVLANs.

**MIB Objects**

- **vlanTable**
  - **vlanEntry**
  - **vlanNumber**
  - **vlanStatus**
  - **vlanMacLearningControlStatus**
show vlan

Displays a list of VLANs configured on the switch.

`show vlan [vid]`

### Syntax Definitions

`vid`  
VLAN ID number (1–4094).

### Defaults

By default, a list of all VLANs is displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Specify a VLAN ID with this command to display information about a specific VLAN.
- Note that specifying a range of VLAN IDs is also allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range (e.g., `show vlan 10-15`). Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.

### Examples

```
-> show vlan

Name                : VLAN 1,
Administrative State: enabled,
Operational State   : enabled,
1x1 Spanning Tree State : enabled,
Flat Spanning Tree State : enabled,
IP Router Port      : off,
Mobile Tag          : off,
Source Learning     : enabled

-> show vlan 1

Name                : VLAN 100,
Administrative State: enabled,
Operational State   : disabled,
1x1 Spanning Tree State : disabled,
Flat Spanning Tree State : enabled,
IP Router Port      : off,
IP MTU              : 1500,
```
Mobile Tag          : off,
Source Learning     : disabled,
Traffic-Type: ethernet-service Customer SVLAN,
Priority-Map: x->0

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vlan</code></td>
<td>The numerical VLAN ID. Use the <code>vlan</code> command to create or remove VLANs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>type</code></td>
<td>The type of VLAN (<code>std</code>, <code>vstk</code>, <code>gvrp</code>, or <code>ipmv</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>admin</code></td>
<td>VLAN administrative status: <code>on</code> enables VLAN functions to operate; <code>off</code> disables VLAN functions without deleting the VLAN. Use the <code>vlan</code> command to change the VLAN administrative status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>oper</code></td>
<td>VLAN operational status: <code>on</code> (enabled) or <code>off</code> (disabled). The operational status remains disabled until an active port is assigned to the VLAN. When the operational status is enabled, then VLAN properties (e.g., router interfaces, Spanning Tree) are applied to ports and traffic flow. A VLAN must have an enabled administrative status before it can become operationally enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>stree 1x1</code></td>
<td>VLAN Spanning Tree status for the VLAN in the 1x1 mode: <code>on</code> (enabled) allows the Spanning Tree algorithm to determine the state of VLAN ports (forwarding or blocking); <code>off</code> (disabled) prevents Spanning Tree algorithm from controlling VLAN ports, leaving active ports in a forwarding state. Configured through the <code>vlan stp</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>stree flat</code></td>
<td>VLAN Spanning Tree status for the VLAN in the flat mode: <code>on</code> (enabled) allows the Spanning Tree algorithm to determine the state of VLAN ports (forwarding or blocking); <code>off</code> (disabled) prevents Spanning Tree algorithm from controlling VLAN ports, leaving active ports in a forwarding state. Configured through the <code>vlan stp</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>auth</code></td>
<td>VLAN Authentication status: <code>on</code> (enabled) or <code>off</code> (disabled). Note that this status is always <code>off</code> because configuring authenticated VLANs is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip</code></td>
<td>IP router interface status: <code>on</code> (IP interface exists for the VLAN) or <code>off</code> (no IP router interface exists for the VLAN). Use the <code>ip interface</code> command to define an IP router interface for a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mble tag</code></td>
<td>Mobile tagging status: <code>on</code> (enabled); <code>off</code> (disabled). Configured through the <code>vlan mobile-tag</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>src lrn</code></td>
<td>Source learning status: <code>on</code> (enabled); <code>off</code> (disabled). Configured through the <code>vlan source-learning</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>name</code></td>
<td>The user-defined text description for the VLAN. By default, the VLAN ID is specified for the VLAN description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Traffic-Type</code></td>
<td>Type of traffic passing through the VLAN. For example, customer traffic tunneled through a VLAN Stacking Ethernet Service VLAN (SVLAN). Note this VLAN Stacking is supported only on Metro switches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Priority-Map</code></td>
<td>Priority map value set for the VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show vlan port` Displays VLAN port assignments.
- `show vlan router mac status` Displays the current MAC router operating mode (single or multiple) and VLAN router interface statistics.
- `show vlan gvrp` Displays a list of VLANs learned through GVRP and their details.
- `show vlan ipmvlan` Displays IPMVLAN information for a specific IPMVLAN, a range of IPMVLANs, or all the IPMVLANs.
- `show ip interface` Displays IP router information.

**MIB Objects**

- `vlanMgrVlan`
- `vlanTable`
  - `vlanNumber`
  - `vlanDescription`
  - `vlanAdmStatus`
  - `vlanOperStatus`
  - `vlanStatus`
  - `vlanStpStatus`
  - `vlanAuthentStatus`
  - `vlanIpAddress`
  - `vlanIpMask`
  - `vlanIpEnacp`
  - `vlanIpForward`
  - `vlanIpStatus`
  - `vlanTagMobilePortStatus`
show vlan port

Displays VLAN port associations (VPAs) for all VLANs, a specific VLAN, or for a specific port. Information is also included that shows the VPA type (configured default VLAN, 802.1Q tagged VLAN, dynamically assigned secondary VLAN, or mirrored port VLAN assignment) and the status of that association (inactive, blocking, forwarding, or filtering).

show vlan [vid] port [slot/port | link_agg]

Syntax Definitions

vid

VLAN ID number (1–4094).

slot/port

Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

link_agg

Enter the link aggregate ID number (0–31) to assign to the specified VLAN.

Defaults

If no parameters are specified with this command, a list of all VLANs and their assigned ports is displayed by default.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- If the vid is specified without a slot/port or link_agg, then all port assignments for that VLAN are displayed.
- If the slot/port or link_agg is specified without a vid, then all VLAN assignments for that port are displayed.
- If both the vid and slot/port or link_agg are specified, then information only for that VLAN and slot/port or link aggregate ID is displayed.
- Note that specifying a range of VLAN IDs is also allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range (e.g., show vlan 10-15 port). Note that only one VLAN entry—a single VLAN ID or a range of VLAN IDs—is allowed with this command. Multiple entries are not accepted.

Examples

-> show vlan port

+-----------------------------+---------+-----------+---------------+
| vlan | port | type      | status       |
+-----------------------------+---------+-----------+---------------+
| 1    | 1/1  | default   | inactive    |
| 2    | 1/2  | default   | blocking    |
|      |      | mobile    | forwarding   |
| 3    | 1/2  | qtagged   | forwarding   |
|      | 11/4 | default   | forwarding   |
|      | 1/3  | mobile    | forwarding   |
|      | 11/4 | qtagged   | forwarding   |
|      | 2/5  | dynamic   | forwarding   |
```
-> show vlan 10 port
  port type status
+-----------------+--------+------------+
1/1 default forwarding
1/2 qtagged forwarding
1/3 mobile forwarding

-> show vlan port 3/2
  vlan type status
+-----------------+--------+------------+
1 default forwarding
2 qtagged forwarding
5 dynamic blocking
3 qtagged blocking

-> show vlan 500 port 8/16
  type :default
  status :blocking
  vlan admin :on
  vlan oper :off
  port admin :on
  port oper :off
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan</td>
<td>Numerical VLAN ID. Identifies the port’s VLAN assignment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type of VPA: <strong>default</strong> (configured default VLAN assignment for the port), <strong>qtagged</strong> (802.1Q tagged secondary VLAN assignment for the port), <strong>mobile</strong> (dynamic secondary VLAN assignment for the port), <strong>mirror</strong> (port is mirroring the VLAN assignment of another port), or <strong>dynamic</strong> (VPAs that are learned through GVRP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>The VPA status: <strong>inactive</strong> (port is not active), <strong>forwarding</strong> (traffic is forwarding on this VPA), <strong>blocking</strong> (traffic is not forwarding on this VPA), or <strong>filtering</strong> (a mobile port’s VLAN is administratively off or the port’s default VLAN status is disabled; does not apply to fixed ports).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan admin</td>
<td>VLAN administrative status: <strong>on</strong> enables VLAN functions to operate; <strong>off</strong> disables VLAN functions without deleting the VLAN. Use the <code>vlan</code> command to change the VLAN administrative status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan oper</td>
<td>VLAN operational status: <strong>on</strong> (enabled) or <strong>off</strong> (disabled). The operational status remains disabled until an active port is assigned to the VLAN. When the operational status is enabled, then VLAN properties (e.g. router interfaces, Spanning Tree) are applied to ports and traffic flow. A VLAN must have an enabled administrative status before it can become operationally enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>port admin</strong></td>
<td>Port administrative status: <strong>on</strong> (enabled) allows the port to send and receive data when it is active; <strong>off</strong> (disabled) prevents the port from sending and receiving traffic even if it has an active connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>port oper</strong></td>
<td>Port operational status: <strong>on</strong> (enabled) or <strong>off</strong> (disabled). If a port is currently in use, then the operational status is enabled. A port must have an enabled administrative status before it can become operationally enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show vlan**  
  Displays list of VLANs configured on the switch.
- **show vlan router mac status**  
  Displays the current MAC router operating mode (single or multiple) and VLAN router interface statistics.
- **show vlan gvrp**  
  Displays a list of VLANs learned through GVRP and their details.
- **show vlan ipmvlan**  
  Displays IPMVLAN information for a specific IPMVLAN, a range of IPMVLANs, or all the IPMVLANs.
- **show ip interface**  
  Displays IP router information.

**MIB Objects**

- **vlanMgrVpa**
- **vpaTable**
  - **vpaVlanNumber**
  - **vpaIfIndex**
  - **vpaType**
  - **vpaState**
  - **vpaStatus**
- **vlanMgrVlan**
- **vlanTable**
  - **vlanAdmStatus**
  - **vlanOperStatus**
show vlan router mac status

Displays current status of multiple MAC router mode, the number of VLANs configured on the switch, the number of VLANs with router interfaces and the number of IP router interfaces configured.

show vlan router mac status

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
- Only single MAC router mode is supported at this time, so multiple MAC router mode always displays as disabled.
- In single MAC router mode, a maximum of 4094 VLANs can have IP router interfaces defined. Note that these limits are subject to the availability of switch resources.

Examples
-> show vlan router mac status
  router-mac-multiple  total vlans  router vlans  ip vlans
  ----------------+-------------------+------------+----------
  disabled        5              1           1

output definitions

router-mac-multiple Multiple MAC router mode status: enabled or disabled. If this mode is disabled, the switch is running in single MAC router mode.
total vlans The total number of VLANs configured on the switch. Use the vlan command to create or remove VLANs.
router vlans The total number of VLANs configured on the switch that have at least one router interface defined (IP). Use the ip interface command to define an IP router interface for a VLAN.
ip vlans The total number of VLANs configured on the switch that have an IP router interface defined. Use the ip interface command to define an IP router for a VLAN.

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show vlan**  Displays list of VLANs configured on the switch.
**show vlan port**  Displays VLAN port assignments.
**show ip interface**  Displays VLAN IP router interface information.

MIB Objects

vlanMgrVlanSet
  vlanSetMultiRtrMacStatus
  vlanSetVlanCount
  vlanSetVlanRouterCount
  vlanSetIpRouterCount
show vlan gvrp

Displays a list of VLANs learned through GVRP and their details.

show vlan gvrp [vlan-id | vlan-range]

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*vlan-id*  
VLAN ID number you want to display (1–4094).

*vlan-range*  
The VLAN ID range (e.g., 1-10).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the *vlan-id* or *vlan-range* parameter with this command to display the details for a specific VLAN(s).

**Examples**

```bash
-> show vlan gvrp

stree                   mble
vlan  type  admin  oper  1x1    flat    auth   ip    tag     name
----+-----+-----+----+-----+--------+-------+------+-----+--------------
 5   gvrp  on  on  on      on      off   NA    off GVRP1
 6   gvrp  on  on  off     off     off   NA    off GVRP12
```

**output definitions**

*vlan*  
The numerical VLAN ID. Use the *vlan* command to create or remove VLANs.

*type*  
The type of VLAN (std, vstk, gvrp, or ipmv)

*admin*  
VLAN administrative status: on enables VLAN functions to operate; off disables VLAN functions without deleting the VLAN. Use the *vlan* command to change the VLAN administrative status.

*oper*  
VLAN operational status: on (enabled) or off (disabled). The operational status remains disabled until an active port is assigned to the VLAN. When the operational status is enabled, then VLAN properties (e.g. router interfaces, Spanning Tree) are applied to ports and traffic flow. A VLAN must have an enabled administrative status before it can become operationally enabled.
output definitions (continued)

**stree 1x1**  
VLAN Spanning Tree status for the VLAN in the 1x1 mode: **on** (enabled) allows the Spanning Tree algorithm to determine the state of VLAN ports (forwarding or blocking); **off** (disabled) prevents Spanning Tree algorithm from controlling VLAN ports, leaving active ports in a forwarding state. Configured through the `vlan stp` command.

**stree flat**  
VLAN Spanning Tree status for the VLAN in the flat mode: **on** (enabled) allows the Spanning Tree algorithm to determine the state of VLAN ports (forwarding or blocking); **off** (disabled) prevents Spanning Tree algorithm from controlling VLAN ports, leaving active ports in a forwarding state. Configured through the `vlan stp` command.

**ip**  
IP router interface status: **on** (IP interface exists for the VLAN) or **off** (no IP router interface exists for the VLAN). Use the `ip interface` command to define an IP router interface for a VLAN.

**mobile tag**  
Mobile tagging status: **on** (enabled); **off** (disabled). Configured through the `vlan mobile-tag` command.

**name**  
The user-defined text description for the VLAN. By default, the VLAN ID is specified for the VLAN description.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show vlan**  
  Displays a list of VLANs configured on the switch.

- **show vlan port**  
  Displays VLAN port assignments.
**MIB Objects**

- `vlanMgrVlan`
- `vlanTable`
  - `vlanNumber`
  - `vlanDescription`
  - `vlanAdmStatus`
  - `vlanOperStatus`
  - `vlanStatus`
  - `vlanStpStatus`
  - `vlanAuthentStatus`
  - `vlanIpAddress`
  - `vlanIpMask`
  - `vlanIpEnacp`
  - `vlanIpForward`
  - `vlanIpStatus`
  - `vlanTagMobilePortStatus`
**show vlan ipmvlan**

Displays IPMVLAN information for a specific IPMVLAN, a range of IPMVLANs, or all the IPMVLANs.

```bash
to show vlan ipmvlan [ipmvlan-id | ipmvlan-id1-ipmvlan-id2]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ipmvlan-id**
  Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number. The valid range is 2–4094.

- **ipmvlan-id1-ipmvlan-id2**
  Specifies the range of the IP Multicast VLAN numbers.

### Defaults

By default, the details of all the IPMVLANs will be displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `ipmvlan-id` parameter with this command to display details of a specific IPMVLAN.
- Use the `ipmvlan-id1-ipmvlan-id2` parameter with this command to display details of a range of IPMVLANs.

### Examples

```bash
-> show vlan ipmvlan

stree
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vlan</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>admin</th>
<th>oper</th>
<th>1x1</th>
<th>flat</th>
<th>name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1201</td>
<td>Vstk</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>VLAN 1201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1202</td>
<td>Vstk</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>VLAN 1202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1203</td>
<td>Entp</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>VLAN 1203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1204</td>
<td>Vstk</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>VLAN 1204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1205</td>
<td>Entp</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>VLAN 1205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show vlan ipmvlan 1201-1203

stree
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vlan</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>admin</th>
<th>oper</th>
<th>1x1</th>
<th>flat</th>
<th>name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1201</td>
<td>Vstk</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>VLAN 1201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1202</td>
<td>Vstk</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>VLAN 1202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1203</td>
<td>Entp</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>VLAN 1203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1204</td>
<td>Vstk</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>VLAN 1204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1205</td>
<td>Entp</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>VLAN 1205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show vlan ipmvlan 50

Name      : VLAN 50,  
IPMV Mode : Enterprise IPMVLAN
Administrative State: enabled,
Operational State : disabled,
```
1x1 Spanning Tree State : disabled,
Flat Spanning Tree State: disabled,

- show vlan ipmvlan 51

Name : VLAN 51,
IPMV Mode : Vlan Stacking IPMVLAN
Administrative State : enabled,
Operational State : disabled,
1x1 Spanning Tree State : enabled,
Flat Spanning Tree State: enabled,

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan</td>
<td>The IPMVLAN ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Indicates if the IPMVLAN is in Enterprise mode (Entp ipmtv) or VLAN Stacking mode (Vstk ipmtv).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admin</td>
<td>Indicates IPMVLAN administrative status: on (enables IPMVLAN functions to operate) or off (disables IPMVLAN functions without deleting the IPMVLAN).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oper</td>
<td>IPMVLAN operational status: on (enabled) or off (disabled). Operational status remains disabled until an active port is assigned to the IPMVLAN. When operational status is enabled, IPMVLAN properties (e.g. router interfaces, Spanning Tree) are applied to ports and traffic flow. An IPMVLAN must have an enabled administrative status before it can become operationally enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The user-defined text description for the IPMVLAN. By default, the IPMVLAN ID is specified for the IPMVLAN description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPMV mode</td>
<td>Indicates the mode (Enterprise IPMVLAN or Vlan Stacking IPMVLAN) of the IPMVLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative State</td>
<td>Indicates the administrative status of the IPMVLAN, which can be enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational State</td>
<td>Indicates the operational status of the IPMVLAN, which can be enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stree 1x1</td>
<td>VLAN Spanning Tree status for the VLAN in the 1x1 mode: on (enabled) allows the Spanning Tree algorithm to determine the state of VLAN ports (forwarding or blocking); off (disabled) prevents Spanning Tree algorithm from controlling VLAN ports, leaving active ports in a forwarding state. Configured through the vlan stp command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stree flat</td>
<td>VLAN Spanning Tree status for the VLAN in the flat mode: on (enabled) allows the Spanning Tree algorithm to determine the state of VLAN ports (forwarding or blocking); off (disabled) prevents Spanning Tree algorithm from controlling VLAN ports, leaving active ports in a forwarding state. Configured through the vlan stp command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **vlan ipmvlan**
  Creates an IP Multicast VLAN.
- **show vlan**
  Displays a list of VLANs configured on the switch.
- **show vlan port**
  Displays VLAN port assignments.

**MIB Objects**

- **vlanTable**
  - vlanNumber
  - vlanDescription
  - vlanTrafficType
  - alavlanOperStatus
  - alavlanAdmStatus
  - alavlanStpStatus
  - alavlan1x1StpStatus
  - alavlanflatStpStatus
26  GVRP Commands

The GARP VLAN Registration Protocol (GVRP) facilitates control of virtual local area networks (VLANs) within a larger network. It is an application of General Attribute Registration Protocol (GARP) that provides the VLAN registration service. The GARP provides a generic framework whereby devices in a bridged LAN can register and de-register attribute values, such as VLAN identifiers.

GVRP is compliant with 802.1q and dynamically learns and further propagates VLAN membership information across a bridged network. It dynamically maintains and updates the registration and de-registration of VLANs and prunes unnecessary broadcast and unicast traffic. Through propagation of GVRP information, a switch can continuously update its knowledge on the set of VLANs that currently have active nodes and on ports through which those nodes can be reached.

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

```
gvrp
  gvrp port
  gvrp transparent switching
  gvrp maximum vlan
  gvrp registration
  gvrp applicant
  gvrp timer
  gvrp restrict-vlan-registration
  gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement
  gvrp static-vlan restrict
  clear gvrp statistics
  show gvrp statistics
  show gvrp last-pdu-origin
  show gvrp configuration
  show gvrp configuration port
  show gvrp configuration linkagg/port
  show gvrp timer
```
**gvrp**

Enables GVRP on the switch globally.

```plaintext
  gvrp
  no gvrp
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

By default, GVRP is disabled on the switch.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to disable GVRP globally on the switch.
- Disabling GVRP globally will delete all the learned VLANs.
- GVRP is supported only when the switch is operating in the flat Spanning Tree mode; it is not supported in the 1x1 mode.

**Examples**

```plaintext
  -> gvrp
  -> no gvrp
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show gvrp configuration` Displays the global configuration for GVRP.

**MIB Objects**

`dot1qGvrpStatus`
**gvrp port**

Enables GVRP on a specific port or an aggregate of ports on the switch.

```
gvrp {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
no gvrp {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot/port` The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `agg_num` The number corresponding to the aggregate group.

**Defaults**

By default, GVRP is disabled on the ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to disable GVRP on the specified ports.
- GVRP can be enabled on ports regardless of whether it is globally enabled or not. However, for the port to become an active participant, you should enable GVRP globally on the switch.
- When GVRP is globally enabled on the switch and is not enabled on the port, that port is excluded from the GVRP process.
- GVRP can be enabled only on fixed ports, 802.1 Q ports, and aggregate ports. Other ports (mirror ports, aggregable ports, mobile ports, and MSTI Trunking ports) do not support GVRP.
- To use the `agg_num` parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

**Examples**

```
-> gvrp port 3/2
-> no gvrp port 3/2
-> gvrp linkagg 2
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- `show gvrp configuration port` Displays the GVRP configuration for all the ports.
- `show gvrp configuration linkagg/port` Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

MIB Objects

- `dot1qPortVlanTable`
- `dot1qPortGvrpStatus`
gvrp transparent switching

Enables transparent switching on the switch. When transparent switching is enabled, the switch propagates GVRP information to other switches but does not register itself in the GVRP process.

gvrp transparent switching
no gvrp transparent switching

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
By default, transparent switching is disabled on the switch.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
- Use the no form of this command to disable transparent switching on the device.
- If GVRP is globally disabled and transparent switching is enabled, the router will flood the GVRP messages.
- If GVRP is globally disabled and transparent switching is disabled, the router will discard the GVRP messages.
- If GVRP is globally enabled transparent switching will not have any effect on the functional behavior of the device.

Examples
-> gvrp transparent switching
-> no gvrp transparent switching

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands
show gvrp configuration Displays the global configuration for GVRP.

MIB Objects
alaGvrpTransparentSwitching
**gvrp maximum vlan**

Configures the maximum number of dynamic VLANs that can be created by GVRP.

```
gvrp maximum vlan vlanlimit
```

### Syntax Definitions

**vlanlimit**  
The maximum number of VLANs to be created by GVRP. The valid range is 32–4094.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlanlimit</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command can be used even when GVRP is not enabled on the switch. However, GVRP should be enabled on the switch for creating dynamic VLANs.

- If the VLAN limit to be set is less than the current number of dynamically learned VLANs, then the new configuration will take effect only after the GVRP is disabled and enabled again on the switch. If this operation is not done, the VLANs learned earlier will be maintained.

### Examples

```
-> gvrp maximum vlan 100
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **show gvrp configuration**  
  Displays the global configuration for GVRP.

### MIB Objects

- **alaGvrpMaxVlanLimit**
**gvrp registration**

Configures the GVRP registration mode for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

```
gvrp registration {normal | fixed | forbidden} {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
no gvrp registration {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **normal**
  Specifies that both registration and de-registration of VLANs are allowed. VLANs can be mapped either dynamically (through GVRP) or statically (through management application) on such a port.

- **fixed**
  Specifies that only static mapping of VLANs is allowed on the port but de-registration of previously created dynamic or static VLANs is not allowed.

- **forbidden**
  Specifies that dynamic VLAN registration or de-registration is not allowed on the port. Any dynamic VLAN created earlier will be de-registered.

- **agg_num**
  The number corresponding to the aggregate group.

- **slot/port**
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>fixed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to set the registration mode to the default value.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before configuring the GVRP registration mode.
- The registration mode for the default VLANs of all the ports in the switch will be set to fixed.
- To use the `agg_num` parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

### Examples

```
-> gvrp registration forbidden port 3/2
-> no gvrp registration port 3/2
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **show gvrp configuration linkagg/port**  
  Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

MIB Objects

- **alaGvrpPortConfigTable**
  - **alaGvrpPortConfigRegistrarMode**
gvrp applicant

Configures the applicant mode of a specific port or an aggregate of ports on the switch. The applicant mode determines whether or not GVRP PDU exchanges are allowed on a port depending on the Spanning Tree state of the port.

```
gvrp applicant {participant | non-participant | active} {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
no gvrp applicant {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **participant**: Specifies that GVRP PDU exchanges are only allowed when the port is in the STP forwarding state.
- **non-participant**: Specifies that no GVRP PDU exchanges are allowed on the port, regardless of the STP status of the port.
- **active**: Specifies that GVRP PDU exchanges are allowed when the port is either in the STP forwarding or STP blocking state.
- **agg_num**: The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>participant</td>
<td>participant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-participant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>participant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to set the applicant mode to the default value.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before configuring the GVRP applicant mode.
- To use the `agg_num` parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

### Examples

- `gvrp applicant active port 2/2`
- `no gvrp applicant port 2/2`

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

```
show gvrp configuration
linkagg/port
```
Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaGvrpPortConfigTable
  alaGvrpPortConfigApplicantMode
```
**gvrp timer**

Configures the Join, Leave, or LeaveAll timer values for the switch ports.

```plaintext
  gvrp timer (join | leave | leaveall) timer-value {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
  no gvrp timer (join | leave | leaveall) {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **join** Specifies the value of the Join timer in milliseconds.
- **leave** Specifies the value of the Leave timer in milliseconds.
- **leaveall** Specifies the value of the LeaveAll timer in milliseconds.
- **timer-value** The value of the specified timer in milliseconds. The valid range is 1–2,147,483,647 for Join timer, 3–2,147,483,647 for Leave timer, and 3–2,147,483,647 for LeaveAll timer.
- **agg_num** The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
- **slot/port** The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>timer-value (join)</td>
<td>600 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timer-value (leave)</td>
<td>1800 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timer-value (leaveall)</td>
<td>30000 ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to set the timer for a particular slot or port to the default value.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before configuring the timer value for that port.
- Leave timer value should be greater than or equal to three times the Join timer value.
- Leaveall timer value should be greater than or equal to the Leave timer value.
- To use the `agg_num` parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.
**Examples**

-> gvrp timer join 300 port 3/2  
-> no gvrp timer join 3/2  
-> gvrp timer leave 900 port 3/2  
-> no gvrp timer leave port 3/2  
-> gvrp timer leaveall 950 port 3/2  
-> no gvrp timer leaveall port 3/2  

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show gvrp timer` Displays the timer values configured for all the ports or a specific port.
- `show gvrp configuration linkagg/port` Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaGvrpPortConfigTable`  
  - `alaGvrpPortConfigJoinTimer`  
  - `alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveTimer`  
  - `alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveAllTimer`
gvrp restrict-vlan-registration

Restricts GVRP processing from dynamically registering the specified VLAN(s) on the switch.

```
gvrp restrict-vlan-registration {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
no gvrp restrict-vlan-registration {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `agg_num`: The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
- `slot/port`: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `vlan-list`: The VLAN ID or the VLAN ID range (e.g., 1-10).

**Defaults**

By default, GVRP dynamic VLAN registration is not restricted.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to allow registration of dynamic VLAN IDs through GVRP processing.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before restricting dynamic VLAN registrations on that port.
- This command can be used only if the GVRP registration mode is set to normal.
- If the specified VLAN already exists on the switch, the VLAN is mapped to the receiving port.
- To use the `agg_num` parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

**Examples**

```
-> gvrp restrict-vlan-registration port 3/1 5
-> no gvrp restrict-vlan-registration port 3/1 5
-> gvrp restrict-vlan-registration port 3/1 6-10
-> no gvrp restrict-vlan-registration port 3/1 6-10
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**gvrp registration**
Configures the GVRP registration mode for the switch ports.

**show gvrp configuration linkagg/port**
Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

MIB Objects

alaGvrpPortConfigTable
- alaGvrpPortConfigRestrictedRegistrationBitmap
- alaGvrpPortConfigAllowRegistrationBitmap
- alaGvrpPortConfigRegistrationBitmap
**gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement**

Restricts the advertisement of VLANs on a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

```
gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement [linkagg agg_num | port slot/port] vlan-list
no gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement [linkagg agg_num | port slot/port] vlan-list
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **agg_num**
  - The number corresponding to the aggregate group.

- **slot/port**
  - The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **vlan-list**
  - The VLAN ID or the VLAN ID range (e.g., 1-10).

### Defaults

By default, VLAN advertisement is not restricted.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to allow the propagation of VLANs.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before restricting VLAN advertisements on that port.
- This command affects the GVRP processing only if the applicant mode is set to participant or active.
- To use the `agg_num` parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

### Examples

```
-> gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement port 3/1 4
-> no gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement port 3/1 4
-> gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement port 3/1 6-9
-> no gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement port 3/1 6-9
-> gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement linkagg 3 10
-> no gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement linkagg 3 10
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**gvrp applicant**
- Configures the applicant mode for the switch port.

**show gvrp configuration linkagg/port**
- Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

MIB Objects

alaGvrpPortConfigTable
- alaGvrpPortConfigRestrictedApplicantBitmap
- alaGvrpPortConfigAllowApplicantBitmap
- alaGvrpPortConfigApplicantBitmap
gvrp static-vlan restrict

Restricts a port from becoming a member of a statically created VLAN or a range of VLANs.

```
gvrp static-vlan restrict {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
no gvrp static-vlan restrict {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **agg_num**: The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **vlan-list**: The VLAN ID or the VLAN ID range (e.g., 1-10).

### Defaults

By default, ports are assigned to the static VLAN based on GVRP PDU processing.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to set the specified port and VLAN to the default value.
- GVRP should be enabled on the port before restricting static VLAN registrations on that port.
- This command does not apply to dynamic VLANs.
- To use the **agg_num** parameter, the link aggregate group should be created and enabled.

### Examples

```
-> gvrp static-vlan restrict port 3/2 5
-> no gvrp static-vlan restrict port 3/2 5
-> gvrp static-vlan restrict port 3/2 6-9
-> no gvrp static-vlan restrict port 3/2 6-9
-> gvrp static-vlan restrict linkagg 3 4-5
-> no gvrp static-vlan aggregate linkagg 3 4-5
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show gvrp configuration linkagg/port</code></td>
<td>Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIB Objects

alaGvrpPortConfigTable
- alaGvrpPortConfigRegistrationToStaticVlan
- alaGvrpPortConfigRegistrationToStaticVlanLearn
- alaGvrpPortConfigRegistrationToStaticVlanRestrict
clear gvrp statistics

Clears GVRP statistics for all the ports, an aggregate of ports, or a specific port.

clear gvrp statistics [linkagg agg_num | port slot/port]

Syntax Definitions

- **agg_num**: The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

Defaults

By default, the GVRP statistics are deleted for all the ports.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the *agg_num* or *slot/port* parameter with this command to clear GVRP statistics for a specific port.

Examples

- `-> clear gvrp statistics port 3/2`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **show gvrp statistics**: Displays the GVRP statistics or all the ports, an aggregate of ports, or a specific port.

MIB Objects

- alaGvrpGlobalClearStats
- alaGvrpPortStatsTable
  - alaGvrpPortStatsClearStats
show gvrp statistics

Displays the GVRP statistics for all the ports, an aggregate of ports, or a specific port.

show gvrp statistics [linkagg agg_num | port slot/port]

**Syntax Definitions**

- **agg_num**: The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

**Defaults**

By default, the GVRP statistics are displayed for all ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the *agg_num* or *slot/port* parameter with this command to display GVRP statistics for a specific port.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> show gvrp statistics port 1/21
Port 1/21:
  Join Empty Received : 8290,
  Join In Received    : 1526,
  Empty Received      : 0,
  Leave Empty Received: 1,
  Leave In Received   : 0,
  Leave All Received  : 283,
  Join Empty Transmitted: 826,
  Join In Transmitted : 1532,
  Empty Transmitted   : 39,
  Leave Empty Transmitted: 0,
  Leave In Transmitted : 0,
  Leave All Transmitted: 296,
  Failed Registrations: 0,
  Garp PDU Received   : 1160,
  Garp PDU Transmitted: 957,
  Garp Msqs Received  : 10100,
  Garp Msqs Transmitted: 2693,
  Invalid Msqs Received: 0

-> show gvrp statistics
Port 1/1:
  Join Empty Received : 0,
  Join In Received    : 0,
  Empty Received      : 0,
  Leave Empty Received: 0,
```

GVRP Commands

```
Leave In Received       : 0,
Leave All Received      : 0,
Join Empty Transmitted  : 0,
Join In Transmitted     : 0,
Empty Transmitted       : 0,
Leave Empty Transmitted : 0,
Leave In Transmitted    : 0,
Leave All Transmitted   : 0,
Failed Registrations    : 0,
Garp PDU Received       : 0,
Garp PDU Transmitted    : 0,
Garp Msgs Received      : 0,
Garp Msgs Transmitted   : 0,
Invalid Msgs Received   : 0
```

Port 1/2:
```
Join Empty Received     : 8330,
Join In Received        : 1526,
Empty Received          : 0,
Leave Empty Received    : 1,
Leave In Received       : 0,
Leave All Received      : 284,
Join Empty Transmitted  : 830,
Join In Transmitted     : 1532,
Empty Transmitted       : 39,
Leave Empty Transmitted : 0,
Leave In Transmitted    : 0,
Leave All Transmitted   : 297,
Failed Registrations    : 0,
Garp PDU Received       : 1165,
Garp PDU Transmitted    : 962,
Garp Msgs Received      : 10141,
Garp Msgs Transmitted   : 2698,
Invalid Msgs Received   : 0
```

Port 1/3:
```
Join Empty Received     : 0,
Join In Received        : 0,
Empty Received          : 0,
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Join Empty Received</td>
<td>The number of Join Empty messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join In Received</td>
<td>The number of Join In messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty Received</td>
<td>The number of Empty messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Empty Received</td>
<td>The number of Leave Empty messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave In Received</td>
<td>The number of Leave In messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave All Received</td>
<td>The number of Leave All messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join Empty Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Join Empty messages transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join In Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Join In messages transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Empty messages transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Empty Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Leave Empty messages transmitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show gvrp statistics

GVRP Commands

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Join Empty Received</td>
<td>The number of Join Empty messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave In Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Leave In messages transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave All Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of Leave All messages transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed Registrations</td>
<td>The number of failed registrations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total PDU Received</td>
<td>The number of total PDUs received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total PDU Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of total PDUs transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid Msgs Received</td>
<td>The number of invalid messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Msgs Received</td>
<td>The number of total messages received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Msgs Transmitted</td>
<td>The number of total messages transmitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **clear gvrp statistics**
  
  Clears GVRP statistics for all the ports, an aggregate of ports, or a specific port.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaGvrpPortStatsTable`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsJoinEmptyReceived`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsJoinInReceived`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsEmptyReceived`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveInReceived`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveEmptyReceived`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveAllReceived`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsJoinEmptyTransmitted`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsJoinInTransmitted`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsEmptyTransmitted`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveInTransmitted`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveEmptyTransmitted`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsLeaveAllTransmitted`
  - `dot1qPortGvrpFailedRegistrations`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsTotalPDUReceived`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsTotalPDUTransmitted`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsInvalidMsgsReceived`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsTotalMsgsReceived`
  - `alaGvrpPortStatsTotalMsgsTransmitted`
**show gvrp last-pdu-origin**

Displays the source MAC address of the last GVRP message received on a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

```
show gvrp last-pdu-origin {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>agg_num</code></td>
<td>The number corresponding to the aggregate group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>slot/port</code></td>
<td>The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show gvrp last-pdu-origin port 1/21
Last-PDU Origin : 00:d0:95:ee:f4:64
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

N/A

### MIB Objects

Dot1qPortVlanTable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dot1qPortGvrpLastPduOrigin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show gvrp configuration

Displays the global configuration for GVRP.

**Examples**

```
-> show gvrp configuration
GVRP Enabled                      : yes,
Transparent Switching Enabled     : no,
Maximum VLAN Limit                : 256
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GVRP Enabled</td>
<td>Indicates whether or not GVRP is globally enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent Switching Enabled</td>
<td>Indicates whether transparent switching is enabled (Yes) or disabled (No). When enabled, GVRP messages are flooded even if GVRP is disabled for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum VLAN Limit</td>
<td>The maximum number of VLANs that can be learned by GVRP in the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>gvrp</strong></td>
<td>Enables GVRP on the device globally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gvrp transparent switching</strong></td>
<td>Enables transparent switching on the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gvrp maximum vlan</strong></td>
<td>Configures the maximum number of dynamic VLANs that can be learned by GVRP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIB Objects

- dot1qGvrpStatus
- alaGvrpTransparentSwitching
- alaGvrpMaxVlanLimit
show gvrp configuration port

Displays the GVRP configuration status for all the ports.

show gvrp configuration port

---

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show gvrp configuration port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>GVRP Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/13</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/14</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/15</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/17</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/18</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/19</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/20</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/21</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/22</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/23</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/24</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/25</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/26</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/28</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GVRP Commands

```
1/29   Disabled
1/30   Disabled
1/31   Enabled
1/32   Disabled
1/33   Disabled
1/34   Disabled
1/35   Disabled
1/36   Disabled
1/37   Disabled
1/38   Disabled
1/39   Disabled
1/40   Disabled
1/41   Disabled
1/42   Disabled
1/43   Disabled
1/44   Disabled
1/45   Disabled
1/46   Disabled
1/47   Disabled
1/48   Disabled
1/49   Disabled
1/50   Disabled
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Displays the slot/port number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GVRP Status</td>
<td>Indicates if GVRP is <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong> on the port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `gvrp port` Enables GVRP on a specific port or an aggregate of ports on the switch.
- `show gvrp configuration linkagg/port` Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `Dot1qportvlantable`
  - `dot1qPortGvrpStatus`
**show gvrp configuration linkagg/port**

Displays the GVRP configuration for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

```
show gvrp configuration {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **agg_num**
  The number corresponding to the aggregate group.

- **slot/port**
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show gvrp configuration port 1/21
Port 1/21:
  GVRP Enabled : yes,
  Registrar Mode : normal,
  Applicant Mode : participant,
  Join Timer (msec) : 600,
  Leave Timer (msec) : 1800,
  LeaveAll Timer (msec) : 30000,
  Legacy Bpdu : disabled

VLAN Memberships:
  VLAN Id  | Static Registration | Restricted Registration | Restricted Applicant
---+---------------------+-------------------------+-------------------------
  1  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
  2  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 11  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 12  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 13  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 14  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 15  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 16  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 17  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 18  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 19  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 20  | LEARN               | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 51  | RESTRICT            | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
 52  | RESTRICT            | FALSE                   | FALSE                   
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>GVRP Enabled</th>
<th>Registrar Mode</th>
<th>Applicant Mode</th>
<th>Join Timer</th>
<th>Leave Timer</th>
<th>LeaveAll Timer</th>
<th>Legacy Bpdu</th>
<th>Static Registration</th>
<th>Restricted Registration</th>
<th>Restricted Applicant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>LEARN</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>LEARN</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>LEARN</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>LEARN</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>LEARN</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>LEARN</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>LEARN</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>LEARN</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

- **GVRP Enabled**: Indicates whether or not GVRP is globally enabled (Yes or No).
- **Registrar Mode**: Indicates the registrar mode (NORMAL, FIXED, or FORBIDDEN) of the port.
- **Applicant Mode**: Indicates the applicant mode (PARTICIPANT, NON-PARTICIPANT, or ACTIVE) of the port.
- **Join Timer**: Displays the Join timer value.
- **Leave Timer**: Displays the Leave timer value.
- **LeaveAll Timer**: Displays the LeaveAll timer value.
- **Legacy Bpdu**: Indicates the status of conventional/customer BPDU processing on network ports (ENABLED or DISABLED).
- **VLAN Id**: The numerical VLAN ID.
- **Static Registration**: Indicates if the port is restricted (RESTRICT) or not restricted (LEARN) from becoming a member of the static VLAN.
- **Restricted Registration**: Indicates if the VLAN is restricted (TRUE) or not restricted (FALSE) from dynamic registration on the port.
- **Restricted Applicant**: Indicates if the restricted applicant mode is enabled (TRUE) or not (FALSE).

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

gvrp port
Enables GVRP on a specific port or an aggregate of ports on the switch.

gvrp registration
Configures the GVRP registration mode for a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

gvrp applicant
Configures the applicant mode of a specific port or an aggregate of ports on the switch.

gvrp timer
Configures the Join, Leave, or LeaveAll timer values for the switch ports.

gvrp restrict-vlan-registration
Restricts GVRP processing from dynamically registering the specified VLAN(s) on the switch.

gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement
Restricts the advertisement of VLANs on a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

gvrp static-vlan restrict
Restricts a port from becoming a member of a statically created VLAN or a range of VLANs.

show gvrp configuration port
Displays the GVRP configuration status for all the ports.

MIB Objects

Dot1qPortVlanTable
  dot1qPortGvrpLastPduOrigin
  dot1qPortGvrpStatus

alaGvrpPortConfigTable
  alaGvrpPortConfigRegistrarMode
  alaGvrpPortConfigApplicantMode
  alaGvrpPortConfigJoinTimer
  alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveTimer
  alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveAllTimer
  alaGvrpPortConfigRestrictedRegistrationBitmap
  alaGvrpPortConfigRegistrationToStaticVlan
  alaGvrpPortConfigPropagateDynamicNonGvrpVlan
**show gvrp timer**

Displays the timer values configured for all the ports or a specific port.

```
show gvrp timer [[join | leave | leaveall] {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **join**
  Displays the Join timer value.
- **leave**
  Displays the Leave timer value.
- **leaveall**
  Displays the LeaveAll timer value.
- **agg_num**
  The number corresponding to the aggregate group.
- **slot/port**
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

**Defaults**

By default the timer values configured on all the ports are displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `join`, `leave`, or `leaveall` parameter with this command to view the specific timer values configured on all the ports.
- Use the `agg_num` or `slot/port` parameter with this command to display the timer values configured for a specific port.

**Examples**

```
-> show gvrp timer
Legend : All timer values are in milliseconds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Join Timer</th>
<th>Leave Timer</th>
<th>LeaveAll Timer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/13</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/14</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/15</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
### show gvrp timer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Join Timer (msec)</th>
<th>Leave Timer (msec)</th>
<th>LeaveAll Timer (msec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/17</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/18</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/19</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/20</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/21</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/22</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/23</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/24</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/25</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/26</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/28</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/29</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/30</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/31</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/32</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/33</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/34</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/35</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/36</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/37</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/38</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/39</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/40</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/41</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/42</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/43</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/44</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/45</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/46</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/47</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/48</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/49</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/50</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show gvrp timer port 1/21
Join Timer (msec) : 600,
Leave Timer (msec) : 1800,
LeaveAll Timer (msec) : 30000

-> show gvrp timer join port 1/21
Join Timer (msec) : 600

-> show gvrp timer leave port 1/21
Leave Timer (msec) : 1800

-> show gvrp timer leaveall port 1/21
LeaveAll Timer (msec) : 30000

-> show gvrp timer join
Legend : All timer values are in milliseconds
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Join Timer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show gvrp timer

Legend: All timer values are in milliseconds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Leave Timer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show gvrp timer leave
show gvrp timer

Legend : All timer values are in milliseconds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>LeaveAll Timer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/12</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/13</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/14</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/15</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/17</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/18</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/19</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/20</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/21</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/22</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/23</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/24</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/25</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/26</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/28</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/29</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/30</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/31</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/32</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/33</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/34</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/35</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/36</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/37</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/38</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/39</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/40</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/41</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/42</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/43</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/44</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/45</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/46</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/47</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/48</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/49</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/50</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GVRP Commands

1/10  30000
1/11  30000
1/12  30000
1/13  30000
1/14  30000
1/15  30000
1/16  30000
1/17  30000
1/18  30000
1/19  30000
1/20  30000
1/21  30000
1/22  30000
1/23  30000
1/24  30000
1/25  30000
1/26  30000
1/27  30000
1/28  30000
1/29  30000
1/30  30000
1/31  30000
1/32  30000
1/33  30000
1/34  30000
1/35  30000
1/36  30000
1/37  30000
1/38  30000
1/39  30000
1/40  30000
1/41  30000
1/42  30000
1/43  30000
1/44  30000
1/45  30000
1/46  30000
1/47  30000
1/48  30000
1/49  30000
1/50  30000

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Displays the slot/port number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Join Timer</td>
<td>Displays the Join timer value in milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Timer</td>
<td>Displays the Leave timer value in milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeaveAll Timer</td>
<td>Displays the LeaveAll timer value in milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**gvrp timer** Configures the Join, Leave, or LeaveAll timer values for the switch ports.

MIB Objects

alaGvrpPortConfigTable
- alaGvrpPortConfigJoinTimer
- alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveTimer
- alaGvrpPortConfigLeaveAllTimer
27 VLAN Stacking Commands

The VLAN Stacking feature provides a method for tunneling multiple customer VLANs (CVLAN) through a service provider network using one or more service provider VLANs by way of 802.1Q double tagging or VLAN Translation. This feature enables service providers to provide their customers with Transparent LAN Services (TLS). This service is multipoint in nature so as to support multiple customer sites or networks distributed over the edges of a service provider network.

MIB information for the VLAN Stacking commands is as follows:

Filename: AlcatelIND1VlanStacking.MIB
Module: Alcatel-IND1-VLAN-STACKING-MIB

Filename: AlcatelIND1VlanManager.MIB
Module: Alcatel-IND1-VLAN-MGR-MIB
A summary of the available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN Stacking Service Mode</th>
<th>commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ethernet-service</td>
<td>ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet-service</td>
<td>ethernet-service source-learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet-service</td>
<td>ethernet-service service-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet-service svlan nni</td>
<td>ethernet-service nni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet-service</td>
<td>ethernet-service sap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet-service</td>
<td>ethernet-service sap uni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet-service</td>
<td>ethernet-service sap cvlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet-service</td>
<td>ethernet-service sap-profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethernet-service</td>
<td>ethernet-service sap-profile custom-L2-protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service</td>
<td>show ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service</td>
<td>show ethernet-service mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service</td>
<td>show ethernet-service vlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service</td>
<td>show ethernet-service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service</td>
<td>show ethernet-service sap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service</td>
<td>show ethernet-service port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service</td>
<td>show ethernet-service nni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service nni l2pt-statistics</td>
<td>clear ethernet-service nni l2pt-statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service uni</td>
<td>clear ethernet-service uni l2pt-statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service uni-profile</td>
<td>clear ethernet-service uni-profile l2pt-statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service uni-profile custom-L2-protocol</td>
<td>clear ethernet-service uni-profile l2pt-statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service sap-profile</td>
<td>show ethernet-service sap-profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service sap-profile custom-L2-protocol</td>
<td>show ethernet-service sap-profile l2pt-statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ethernet-service sap-profile custom-L2-protocol</td>
<td>show ethernet-service sap-profile l2pt-statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethernet Service Hardware</th>
<th>commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loopback Test</td>
<td>loopback-test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show loopback-test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ethernet-service

Creates a VLAN Stacking VLAN (SVLAN) for tunneling customer traffic, a management SVLAN for provider traffic, or an SVLAN that the IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV) application will use to distribute multicast traffic.

```
ethernet-service {svlan | ipvlan | management-vlan} svid1[-svid2] [enable | disable] [[1x1 | flat] stp [enable | disable]] [name description]
```

```
no ethernet-service {svlan | ipvlan | management-vlan} svid1[-svid2]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **svlan**: Creates an SVLAN for tunneling customer traffic.
- **ipvlan**: Creates an SVLAN used by IPMV to distribute multicast traffic.
- **management-vlan**: Creates a management SVLAN for provider traffic.
- **svid1**: The VLAN ID number identifying the SVLAN (2–4094).
- **-svid2**: The last VLAN ID number in a range of SVLANs that you want to configure (for example, 10-12 specifies VLANs 10, 11, and 12).
- **enable**: Enables the SVLAN administrative status.
- **disable**: Disables the SVLAN administrative status, which blocks all ports bound to that SVLAN.
- **1x1**: Specifies that the Spanning Tree status for the SVLAN applies when the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- **flat**: Specifies that the Spanning Tree status for the SVLAN applies when the switch is running in the flat Spanning Tree mode.
- **stp enable**: Enables the SVLAN Spanning Tree status for the service provider network topology.
- **stp disable**: Disables the SVLAN Spanning Tree status for the service provider network topology.
- **description**: An alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters. Use quotes around the string if the VLAN name contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example, “Alcatel-Lucent Engineering”).

**Defaults**

By default, the Spanning Tree status is enabled in both the 1x1 and flat mode when the SVLAN or IPMV is created.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stp enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete an SVLAN or a range of SVLANs. Note that SVLAN port associations are also removed when the SVLAN is deleted.

- This command does not work if the `svid` specified already exists as a standard VLAN.

- Use the optional `1x1` or `flat` parameter with this command to configure the Spanning Tree status only for the Spanning Tree mode specified by the parameter. For example, if the `flat` parameter is specified when disabling STP for SVLAN 10, then the Spanning Tree status for SVLAN 10 is disabled when the switch is running in the flat mode. However, the current Spanning Tree status for SVLAN 10 in the 1x1 mode remains unchanged.

- If this command is used without specifying the `1x1` or `flat` parameter, then the Spanning Tree status for the specified SVLAN is changed for both operating modes.

- Note that the Spanning Tree status for an SVLAN only applies to the Spanning Tree topology calculations for the service provider network. This status is not applied to customer VLANs (CVLANs) and does not affect the customer network topology.

Examples

```
-> ethernet-service svlan 1001 name "Customer ABC"
-> ethernet-service ipmvvlan 255
-> ethernet-service management-vlan 355
-> no ethernet-service svlan 1001
-> no ethernet-service ipmvlan 255
-> no ethernet-service management-vlan 355
```

Release History

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `show ethernet-service vlan` Displays a list of SVLANs configured for the switch
- `ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol` Configures the source learning status for an SVLAN.

MIB Objects

- `vlanTable`
  - `vlanNumber`
  - `vlanDescription`
  - `vlanSvlanTrafficType`
  - `vlanAdmStatus`
  - `vlan1x1StpStatus`
  - `vlanFlatStpStatus`
  - `vlanStpStatus`
  - `vlanStatus`
**ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol**

Creates a custom-L2-protocol entry MAC address and optional mask or ether-type with optional subtype.

```
ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol name mac mac-address [mask mask | ethertype ether-type subtype sub-type | ssap/dsap ssap/dsap pid pid]
```

```
o ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol name
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **name**
  
  An alphanumeric string of maximum length 32 to identify the custom-L2-protocol entry.

- **mac-address**
  
  MAC address associated to custom-L2-protocol entry in hexadecimal format.

- **mask**
  
  Mask of the MAC address to specify the range of MAC address in the custom-L2-protocol entry in hexadecimal format.

- **ether-type**
  
  An integer ether-type value to specify generic ether-type.

- **sub-type**
  
  An integer sub-type value to specify ether sub-type.

- **ssap/dsap**
  
  Source service access point and destination service access point specific to LLC/SNAP in numerical or hexadecimal format.

- **pid**
  
  Protocol identifier.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete the configured custom-L2-protocol entry.

- You cannot delete a custom-L2-protocol entry when the entry is associated to UNI profile on a UNI port.

- You cannot configure ether-type and ether-sub-type when MAC address mask is specified.

- If ether-type is not specified, then ether-sub-type configuration is not allowed.

- The MAC address must be a multicast MAC address. For example, 01:80:c2:00:00:00.

- The mask can be specified to configure a range of MAC address. For example, a mask of ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:00 configures the range of MAC addresses in that range.
• If custom-L2-protocol is configured only with the MAC address and no mask, then:
  • The MAC address cannot be a reserved IPV4/IPV6 multicast MAC address.
  • The MAC address cannot be a MAC-specific control protocol address such as 01-80-C2-00-00-01 or 01-80-C2-00-00-04.
  • The MAC address cannot be a service OAM address such as from 01-80-C2-00-00-30 to 01-80-C2-00-00-3F.
  • The MAC address configured for another custom L2-protocol cannot be used.

• If custom-L2-protocol is configured only with a MAC address and a mask, then:
  • The MAC address range cannot overlap with the reserved IPV4 or IPV6 multicast MAC address ranges.
  • The MAC address range must not overlap with the MAC address range configured for another custom L2-protocol. Only nested MAC address ranges are allowed.

• If custom-L2-protocol is configured with an ether-type, and optionally with a sub-type, then:
  • The ether-type/sub-type cannot be configured for another custom-L2-protocol.
  • The ether-type/sub-type cannot be a well known L2 protocol (0x8809/1,0x8809/2, 0x8809/3, 0x888E, 0x88CC, 0x88F5).

• The MAC address, mask, ether-type, sub-type, SSAP/DSAP, and PID cannot be modified once the custom L2-protocol is created. The custom L2-protocol must be deleted and recreated with the new values required.

**Examples**

- `-> ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol All_IEEE mac 01:80:c2:00:00:00 mask ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:00`
- `-> ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol ELMI mac 01:80:c2:00:00:07 ethertype 0x88EE`
- `-> ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol p1 mac 01:80:c2:00:11:11`
- `-> ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol p1 mac 01:80:c2:00:11:11 mask ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:00`
- `-> ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol p1 mac 01:80:c2:00:11:11 ethertype 35555`
- `-> ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol p1 mac 01:80:c2:00:11:11 ethertype 35556 subtype 120`
- `-> ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol p1 mac 01:80:c2:00:11:11 ssap/dsap 43/43 pid 3`
- `-> no ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol p1`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

`show ethernet-service sap` Displays configuration information of the specific custom-L2-protocol entry, if specified, or displays information of all the configured custom-L2-protocol entries in the system.

MIB Objects

alaEServiceL2CustomProtocolTable
  AlaEServiceL2CustomProtocolEntry
  alaEServiceL2CustomProtocolID
  alaEServiceL2CustomProtocolMask
  alaEServiceL2CustomProtocolEtherType
  alaEServiceL2CustomProtocolEtherSubType
  alaEServiceL2CustomProtocolSsap
  alaEServiceL2CustomProtocolDsap
  alaEServiceL2CustomProtocolPid
  alaEServiceL2CustomProtocolRowStatus
**ethernet-service source-learning**

Configures the status of source learning on a VLAN Stacking VLAN (SVLAN) used for tunneling customer traffic or on an SVLAN that the IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV) application uses to distribute multicast network traffic.

```
ethernet-service {svlan | ipmvlan} svid1[-svid2] source-learning {enable| disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **svlan**: Specifies an SVLAN for tunneling customer traffic.
- **ipmvlan**: Specifies an SVLAN used by IP Multicast VLAN to distribute multicast traffic.
- **svid1**: The VLAN ID number identifying the SVLAN (2–4094).
- **-svid2**: The last VLAN ID number in a range of SVLANs that you want to configure (for example, 10-12 specifies SVLANs 10, 11, and 12).
- **enable**: Enables source MAC address learning.
- **disable**: Disables source MAC address learning.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- By default, source MAC address learning is enabled on all the SVLANs.
- Disabling source learning on an SVLAN clears all the dynamically learned MAC addresses associated with the VLAN from the MAC address table.
- Static MAC addresses associated with an SVLAN are not cleared when source learning is disabled for the SVLAN.
- Configuring the source learning status is not supported on Management SVLANs.

### Examples

- `-> ethernet-service svlan 120-150 source-learning disable`
- `-> ethernet-service ipmvlan 320-350 source-learning disable`

### Release History

Release 6.4.2; command introduced.
Related Commands

**ethernet-service**
Create a VLAN Stacking VLAN (SVLAN).

**show ethernet-service vlan**
Displays a list of SVLANs configured for the switch.

MIB Objects

- `vlanTable`
- `vlanEntry`
- `vlanNumber`
- `vlanStatus`
- `vlanMacLearningControlStatus`
**ethernet-service service-name**

Creates a VLAN Stacking service and associates the service with an SVLAN or an IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV). The SVLAN or IPMV specified is the VLAN that will transport traffic for the service.

```
ethernet-service service-name service-name {svlan | ipmvlan} svid
```

```
no ethernet-service service-name service-name {svlan | ipmvlan} svid
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **service-name**
  The name of the VLAN Stacking service; an alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the VLAN name contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example, “Alcatel-Lucent Engineering”).

- **svid**
  The VLAN ID number that identifies an existing SVLAN or IPMV to associate with the VLAN Stacking service (2–4094).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a VLAN Stacking service. Note that when a service is removed, the SVLAN or IPMV association with that service is also removed.

- If the VLAN Stacking service is associated with a Service Access Point (SAP) remove the SAP associations before attempting to remove the service.

- Each VLAN Stacking service is associated with one SVLAN or IPMV. Specifying an additional VLAN ID for an existing service is not allowed.

### Examples

- `-> ethernet-service service-name Marketing svlan 10`
- `-> ethernet-service service-name Finance ipmvlan 20`
- `-> no ethernet-service service-name Marketing`

### Release History

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

ethernet-service

Creates an SVLAN for customer traffic, a management VLAN for provider traffic, or an IPMV for multicast traffic.

MIB Objects

alaEServiceTable
alaEServiceID
alaEServiceSVLAN
alaEServiceVlanType
alaEServiceRowStatus
ethernet-service svlan nni

Configures the switch port as a VLAN Stacking Network Network Interface (NNI) port and associates the port with a customer SVLAN or management SVLAN. A network port connects to another provider bridge and carries both customer and provider traffic.

```
ethernet-service svlan svid1[-svid2] nni {slot/port1[-port2] | linkagg agg_num} [stp | erp]

no ethernet-service svlan svid1[-svid2] nni {slot/port1[-port2] | linkagg agg_num}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `svid1` The VLAN ID number identifying the SVLAN (2–4094).
- `-svid2` The last VLAN ID number in a range of SVLANs that you want to specify (for example, 10-12 specifies VLANs 10, 11, and 12).
- `slot/port1` The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `-port2` The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 on slot 3).
- `agg_num` The link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- `stp` Specifies Spanning Tree control for the SVLAN-NNI association.
- `erp` Specifies Ethernet Ring Protection (ERP) control for the SVLAN-NNI association.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stp</td>
<td>erp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove an association between an NNI port and an SVLAN. Note that when the last SVLAN association is removed, the NNI port reverts to a conventional switch port.

- This SVLAN ID specified with this command must exist in the switch configuration. Only SVLAN IDs are accepted; IPMVLAN IDs are not supported with this command.

- When this command is used, the default VLAN for the NNI port is changed to a VLAN reserved by the switch for applications such as VLAN Stacking. The reserved VLAN is not configurable using standard VLAN management commands.

- Associating a network port to an SVLAN is required.
**Examples**

- `ethernet-service svlan 10 nni 1/3`
- `ethernet-service svlan 255 nni 2/10-15`
- `ethernet-service svlan 500 nni linkagg 31`
- `no ethernet-service svlan 10 nni 1/3`
- `no ethernet-service svlan 255 nni 2/12`

**Release History**

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.3.4; `stp` and `erp` parameters added.

**Related Commands**

`ethernet-service` Creates an SVLAN for customer traffic, a management VLAN for provider traffic, or an IPMV for multicast traffic.

`ethernet-service nni` Configures the vendor TPID value, the legacy BPDU processing status, and the transparent bridging status for a VLAN Stacking Network Network Interface (NNI).

**MIB Objects**

`alaEServiceNniSvlanTable`
  `alaEServiceNniSvlanNni`
  `alaEServiceNniSvlanSvlan`
  `alaEServiceNniSvlanRowStatus`
**ethernet-service nni**

Configures the vendor TPID value, the legacy BPDU processing status, and the transparent bridging status for a VLAN Stacking Network Network Interface (NNI).

```
ethernet-service nni {slot/port1[-port2] | agg_num} [tpid value] [{stp | gvrp | mvrp} legacy-bpdu {enable | disable}] [transparent-bridging {enable | disable}]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port1**
  - The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **-port2**
  - The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 on slot 3).

- **agg_num**
  - The link aggregate ID number (0–31).

- **value**
  - Specifies the TPID value of the port.

- **stp**
  - Specifies Spanning Tree legacy BPDU support.

- **gvrp**
  - Specifies GVRP legacy BPDU support.

- **mvrp**
  - Specifies MVRP legacy BPDU support.

- **legacy-bpdu enable**
  - Enables the specified legacy BPDU support.

- **legacy-bpdu disable**
  - Disables the specified legacy BPDU support.

- **transparent-bridging enable**
  - Enables transparent bridging.

- **transparent-bridging disable**
  - Disables transparent bridging.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>value</strong></td>
<td>0x8100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stp legacy-bpdu enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gvrp legacy-bpdu enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mvrp legacy-bpdu enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transparent-bridging enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transparent-bridging disable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command only applies to ports configured as VLAN Stacking NNI ports.
VLAN Stacking Commands

- Enable legacy BPDU support only on VLAN Stacking network ports that are connected to legacy BPDU switches. Enabling legacy BPDU between AOS switches may cause flooding or an unstable network.

- If legacy BPDU is enabled on a network port while at same time BPDU flooding is enabled on user ports, make sure that tagged customer BPDU are not interpreted by intermediate switches in the provider network.

- Note that if the peer switch connected to the VLAN Stacking network port supports the Provider MAC address (that is, STP, 802.1ad/D6.0 MAC), then enabling legacy BPDU support is not required on the network port. Refer to the following table to determine the type of STP, GVRP, or MVRP MAC used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer MAC address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider MAC address (802.1ad/D6.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider MAC address (Legacy MAC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GVRP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer MAC address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider MAC address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MVRP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer MAC address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider MAC address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- GVRP legacy BPDU are supported only on network ports that already have GVRP enabled for the port.

- STP legacy BPDU and transparent bridging are supported only when the flat Spanning Tree mode is active on the switch.

- When transparent bridging is enabled, the NNI forwards SVLAN traffic without processing packet contents. As a result, the NNI port can also forward traffic for SVLANs that are not configured on the local switch, thus allowing for a greater number of NNI port associations with SVLANs.

- Note that enabling transparent bridging is recommended only on NNI ports that are known to and controlled by the network administrator.

- If the Spanning Tree operating mode for the switch is changed from flat mode to 1x1 mode, transparent bridging is automatically disabled on all NNI ports.

**Examples**

-> ethernet-service nni 2/10-15 tpid 88a8
-> ethernet-service nni 31 stp legacy-bpdu enable
-> ethernet-service nni 10 gvrp legacy-bpdu enable
-> ethernet-service nni 7/1 mvrp legacy-bpdu enable
-> ethernet-service nni 1/10 transparent bridging enable
**Release History**

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.3.4; `transparent-bridging` parameter added.
Release 6.4.3; `mvrp` parameter added.

**Related Commands**

- `ethernet-service svlan nni` Configures the switch port as a VLAN Stacking NNI port and associates the port with a customer SVLAN, management SVLAN, or an IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV).
- `show ethernet-service nni` Displays configuration information for NNI ports.

**MIB Objects**

`alaEServicePortTable`  
  `alaEServicePortID`  
  `alaEServicePortType`  
  `alaEServicePortVendorTpid`  
  `alaEServicePortLegacyStpBpdu`  
  `alaEServicePortLegacyGvrpBpdu`  
  `alaEServicePortLegacyMvrpBpdu`  
  `alaEServicePortRowStatus`
**ethernet-service sap**

Creates a VLAN Stacking Service Access Point (SAP) and associates the SAP with a VLAN Stacking service.

```
ethernet-service sap sapid service-name service-name
no ethernet-service sap sapid
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `sapid`: The SAP ID number identifying the service instance (1-1024).
- `service-name`: The name of the service to associate with this SAP.

**Defaults**

The “default-sap-profile” profile is automatically associated with the SAP ID when the SAP is created.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete a VLAN Stacking SAP. When a SAP is deleted, all port and CVLAN associations with the SAP are also deleted.
- The service name specified with this command must exist in the switch configuration. Use the `ethernet-service service-name` command to create a service to associate with the SAP.
- Each SAP ID is associated with only one service. However, it is possible to associate one service with multiple SAP IDs.

**Examples**

- `-> ethernet-service sap 10 service-name CustomerA`
- `-> no ethernet-service sap 11`

**Release History**

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `ethernet-service service-name`  Creates a VLAN Stacking service and associates the service with an SVLAN or an IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV).
- `ethernet-service sap-profile`  Creates a VLAN Stacking SAP profile.
- `ethernet-service sap sap-profile`  Associates a SAP profile with a SAP ID.

**MIB Objects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaEServiceSapTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaEServiceSapID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaEServiceSapService</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaEServiceSapRowStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ethernet-service sap uni**

Configures the switch port as a VLAN Stacking User Network Interface (UNI) and associates the port with a VLAN Stacking Service Access Point (SAP). A UNI port is a customer facing port on which traffic enters the SAP.

```
ethernet-service sap sapid uni {slot/port1[-port2] | linkagg agg_num}
```

```
ethernet-service sap sapid no uni {slot/port1[-port2] | linkagg agg_num}
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **sapid**
  - The SAP ID number identifying the service instance (1–1024).
- **slot/port1**
  - The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **-port2**
  - The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 on slot 3).
- **agg_num**
  - The link aggregate ID number (0–31).

---

**Defaults**

A switch port or a link aggregate becomes a VLAN Stacking UNI port by default when the port or link aggregate is associated with a VLAN Stacking SAP.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an association between a UNI port and a SAP. Note that when the last SAP association is removed, the UNI port converts back to a conventional switch port.
- The SAP ID specified with this command must exist. Use the ethernet-service sap command to create a SAP.
- Note that if the SAP ID specified with this command is associated with an IPMVLAN, the SAP profile must specify CVLAN translation. In addition, multicast traffic is not associated with the IPMVLAN until the UNI port is associated with the IPMVLAN as a receiver port. For more information, see the “IP Multicast VLAN Commands” chapter in this guide.
- When this command is used, the default VLAN for the UNI port is changed to a reserved VLAN and all customer traffic received is dropped until the type of traffic for the port is configured using the ethernet-service sap cvlan command.

---

**Examples**

```
-> ethernet-service sap 10 uni 1/3
-> ethernet-service sap 10 uni 2/10-15
-> ethernet-service sap 10 uni linkagg 31
-> ethernet-service sap 10 no uni 1/3
-> ethernet-service sap 10 no uni linkagg 31
```
Release History

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

**ethernet-service sap**

Creates a VLAN Stacking SAP and associates the SAP with a VLAN Stacking SAP profile and service.

**ethernet-service sap sap-profile**

Creates a UNI profile that is used to specify how to process control packets ingressing on UNI ports.

**ethernet-service uni uni-profile**

Associates a VLAN Stacking UNI profile with a UNI port.

MIB Objects

alaEServiceSapUniTable

- alaEServiceSapUniSap
- alaEServiceSapUniUni
- alaEServiceSapUniRowStatus
The Ethernet-Switch SAP (Service Access Point) command is used to associate Customer VLAN (CVLAN) traffic with a VLAN Stacking SAP. The parameters configured with this command are applied to frames received on all SAP UNI ports and determine the type of customer traffic that is accepted on the UNI ports and processed by the service.

```
ethernet-service sap sapid cvlan {all | cvid | cvid1-cvid2 | untagged}
```

```
ethernet-service sap sapid no cvlan {all | cvid | cvid1-cvid2 | untagged}
```

### Syntax Definitions

**sapid**
- The SAP ID number (1–1024).

**all**
- Applies the SAP profile to tagged and untagged frames.

**cvid**
- Applies the SAP profile to frames tagged with this CVLAN ID.

**cvid1-cvid2**
- Applies the SAP profile to frames tagged with a CVLAN ID that falls within this range of CVLAN IDs (for example, 10-12 specifies frames tagged with CVLAN 10, 11, or 12).

**untagged**
- Applies the SAP profile only to untagged frames.

### Defaults

By default, no CVLAN traffic is associated with the SAP ID when the SAP is created.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a CVLAN ID or the designation for `all` or `untagged` frames from the SAP. Note that when the last CVLAN parameter is deleted from an SAP configuration, the SAP itself is not automatically deleted.

- The `all` and `untagged` parameters are configurable in combination with a CVLAN ID. For example, if `untagged` and a CVLAN ID are associated with the same SAP ID, then the SAP profile is applied to only untagged traffic and traffic tagged with the specified CVLAN ID. All other traffic is dropped.

- The SAP ID specified with this command must exist. Use the `ethernet-service sap` command to create a SAP.

- Note that this command is not supported with SAP IDs that are associated with an IPMVLAN.

- Configuring both the `all` and `untagged` parameter for the same SAP is not allowed. Specify only one of these two parameters per SAP.

- When either the `all` or `untagged` parameter is configured for the SAP, the default VLAN for the UNI ports associated with the SAP is changed to the VLAN assigned to the service that is associated with the SAP.
Only one SAP with the all or untagged option per UNI is allowed. For example, if UNI port 1/17 is part of SAP 10 and SAP 20 and SAP 10 is configured for all traffic, then only untagged or a CVLAN ID is allowed for SAP 20.

**Examples**

- `-> ethernet-service sap 10 cvlan 200`
- `-> ethernet-service sap 10 cvlan all`
- `-> ethernet-service sap 11 cvlan 100-150`
- `-> ethernet-service sap 11 cvlan untagged`
- `-> ethernet-service sap 10 no cvlan 200`
- `-> ethernet-service sap 10 no cvlan 100-150`

**Release History**

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`ethernet-service sap` Creates a VLAN Stacking Service Access Point (SAP) and associates the SAP with a VLAN Stacking service.

**MIB Objects**

alaEServiceSapCvlanTable
  alaEServiceSapUniSap
  alaEServiceSapUniUni
  alaEServiceSapUniRowStatus
**ethernet-service sap-profile**

Creates a profile for a VLAN Stacking Service Access Point (SAP). Profile attributes are used to define traffic engineering policies that are applied to traffic serviced by the SAP.

```
ethernet-service sap-profile sap-profile-name
    [bandwidth not-assigned]
    [egress-bandwidth mbps]
    [[shared | not-shared] ingress-bandwidth mbps]
    [cvlan-tag {preserve | translate}]
    [priority [not-assigned | map-inner-to-outer-p | map-dscp-to-outer-p | fixed value]]
```

```
no ethernet-service sap-profile sap-profile-name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **sap-profile-name**
  - Alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the profile name contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example, “Alcatel-Lucent Engineering”).

- **bandwidth not-assigned**
  - Specifies that the profile will not allocate switch resources to enforce bandwidth requirements. Applies only when the profile specifies the default ingress bandwidth value (zero).

- **egress-bandwidth mbps**
  - The maximum amount of egress bandwidth, in megabits per second, to be allowed for SAP ports (0-9999).

- **shared**
  - Shares the ingress bandwidth limit across all SAP ports and CVLANs.

- **not shared**
  - Applies the ingress bandwidth limit to individual SAP ports and CVLANs; bandwidth is not shared.

- **ingress-bandwidth mbps**
  - The maximum amount of ingress bandwidth, in megabits per second, to be allowed for SAP ports.

- **cvlan-tag preserve**
  - Retains the customer VLAN ID (inner tag) and double tags the frame with the SVLAN ID (outer tag).

- **cvlan-tag translate**
  - Replaces the customer VLAN ID with the SVLAN ID.

- **priority not-assigned**
  - Specifies that the SAP profile will not allocate switch resources to enforce the priority mapping. Applies only when the profile specifies the default priority value (fixed).

- **priority map-inner-to-outer-p**
  - Maps the customer VLAN (inner tag) priority bit value to the SVLAN (outer tag) priority bit value.

- **priority map-dscp-to-outer-p**
  - Maps the customer VLAN (inner tag) DSCP value to the SVLAN (outer tag) priority bit value.

- **priority fixed value**
  - Sets the SVLAN (outer tag) priority bit to the specified value. Values range from 0 (lowest priority) to 7 (highest priority).
Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shared</td>
<td>not shared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbps</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preserve</td>
<td>translate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not-assigned</td>
<td>map-inner-to-outer-p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixed</td>
<td>value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete a SAP profile.
- If a profile is not specified when a SAP is created, a default profile (default-sap-profile) is automatically associated with the SAP.
- Use the `ethernet-service sap sap-profile` command to associate a profile to a VLAN Stacking SAP.
- Only one SAP profile name is associated with each SAP ID; however, it is possible to associate the same SAP profile name to multiple SAP IDs.
- By default, the `bandwidth not-assigned` and `priority not-assigned` parameters are not specified when a profile is created. This means that even if no bandwidth value is specified or the priority is set to fixed (the default), QoS still allocates switch resources to enforce bandwidth and priority settings for the profile. In addition, QoS policy rules cannot override the profile bandwidth or priority settings.
- Use the `bandwidth not-assigned` and `priority not-assigned` parameters to prevent the profile from triggering QoS allocation of switch resources. When a profile is created using these parameters, QoS policy rules/ACLs are then available to define more custom bandwidth and priority settings for profile traffic. For example, mapping several inner DSCP/ToS values to the same outer 802.1p value.
- Egress bandwidth can be configured only for SVLANs and not for IPMVLANs.
- A CVLAN-UNI combination associated with a SAP having egress bandwidth configuration is unique and it cannot be configured on any other SAP with egress bandwidth configuration.

Examples

- `-> ethernet-service sap-profile video1 egress-bandwidth 1000`
- `-> ethernet-service sap-profile video1 ingress-bandwidth 10 cvlan translate map-inner-to-outer-p`
- `-> ethernet-service sap-profile voicel not-shared ingress-bandwidth 10 cvlan preserve fixed 1`
- `-> ethernet-service sap-profile "QoS Mapping" bandwidth not-assigned priority not-assigned`
- `-> no ethernet-service sap-profile video1`
**Release History**

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.3.4; **bandwidth not-assigned** parameter added.
Release 6.4.2; **egress-bandwidth** parameter added.
Release 6.4.3; **priority not-assigned** parameter added.

**Related Commands**

- `ethernet-service sap` Creates a VLAN Stacking SAP and associates the SAP with a service.
- `ethernet-service sap sap-profile` Associates a SAP profile with a SAP ID.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaEServiceSapProfileTable`
  - `alaEServiceSapProfileID`
  - `alaEServiceSapProfileCVLANTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceSapProfilePriorityMapMode`
  - `alaEServiceSapProfileFixedPriority`
  - `alaEServiceSapProfileIngressBW`
  - `alaEServiceSapProfileEgressBW`
  - `alaEServiceSapProfileBandwidthShare`
  - `alaEServiceSapRowStatus`
ethernet-service sap sap-profile

Associates a VLAN Stacking Service Access Point (SAP) with a SAP profile. This command is also used to change an existing SAP profile association.

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sapid</td>
<td>The SAP ID number (1–1024).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sap-profile-name</td>
<td>The name of the SAP profile to associate with this SAP ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

The “default-sap-profile” profile is automatically associated with the SAP ID when the SAP is created.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If a profile association exists for the specified SAP ID, the current profile is replaced with the profile specified with this command.
- The SAP ID specified with this command must exist. Use the `ethernet-service sap` command to create a SAP.
- The SAP profile specified with this command must exist. Use the `ethernet-service sap-profile` command to create a SAP profile.
- To change the profile associated with the SAP back to the default profile, enter “default-sap-profile” with this command.
- Note that if the SAP ID specified with this command is associated with an IPMVLAN, the profile associated with the SAP ID must specify CVLAN tag translation. Double tagging is not supported with IPMVLAN SAPs that are also associated with a UNI port.
- Do not specify a service name; doing so will return an error message. This command is only for associating an existing profile to a VLAN Stacking SAP.

**Examples**

- -> ethernet-service sap 10 sap-profile CustomerC
- -> ethernet-service sap 11 sap-profile CustomerD

**Release History**

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ethernet-service sap**  Creates a VLAN Stacking SAP and associates the SAP with a VLAN Stacking SAP profile and service.

**ethernet-service sap-profile**  Creates a VLAN Stacking SAP profile.

MIB Objects

alaEServiceSapTable

alaEServiceSapID
alaEServiceSapProfile
alaEServiceSapRowStatus
**ethernet-service uni-profile**

Creates a User Network Interface (UNI) profile that is used to specify how to process control packets ingressing on UNI ports.

```
ethernet-service uni-profile uni-profile-name [tunnel-mac mac-address] [l2-protocol {vtp | vlan | uplink | udld | stp | pvst | pagp | oam | mvrp | lacpmarker | gvrp | dtp | cdp | amap | 802.3ad | 802.1x | 802.1ab {peer | discard | tunnel | mac-tunnel}]
```

```
no ethernet-service uni-profile uni-profile-name
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `uni-profile-name`  
  - Alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the profile name contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example, “Alcatel-Lucent Engineering”).

- `mac-address`  
  - The mac address to be used when configuring a protocol for tunnel-mac.

- `vtp`  
  - Cisco’s VTP Protocol.

- `vlan`  
  - Cisco’s VLAN Protocol.

- `uplink`  
  - Cisco’s Uplink Fast Protocol

- `udld`  
  - Cisco’s UDLD Protocol.

- `stp`  
  - Spanning Tree BPDU.

- `pvst`  
  - Cisco’s PVST Protocol.

- `pagp`  
  - Cisco’s PAGP Protocol.

- `oam`  
  - OAM Protocol.

- `mvrp`  
  - MVRP Protocol.

- `lacpmarker`  
  - LACP Marker Protocol.

- `gvrp`  
  - Specifies how GARP VLAN Registration Protocol packets will be processed on the UNI port.

- `dtp`  
  - Cisco’s DTP Protocol.

- `cdp`  
  - Cisco’s DTP Protocol.

- `amap`  
  - Specifies how Alcatel Management Adjacency Protocol packets will be processed on the UNI port.

- `802.3ad`  
  - Specifies how 802.3ad and 802.3ah control frames will be processed on the UNI port.

- `802.1x`  
  - Specifies how 802.1x control frames will be processed on the UNI port.

- `802.1ab`  
  - Specifies how 802.1ab control frames will be processed on the UNI port.

- `peer`  
  - Allows the UNI port to participate in the specified protocol.
VLAN Stacking Commands

**discard**

Discards the specified PDU.

**tunnel**

Tunnels the specified PDU across the provider network without modifying the MAC address.

**mac-tunnel**

Changes the destination MAC address to either the configured or default tunnel MAC address before forwarding.

## Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
<th>Protocol DA MAC Address</th>
<th>Default Tunnel MAC</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stp</td>
<td>tunnel</td>
<td>0180c2000000</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gvrp</td>
<td>tunnel</td>
<td>0180c2000021</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.3ad</td>
<td>peer</td>
<td>0180c2000002</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x</td>
<td>discard</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1ab</td>
<td>discard</td>
<td>0180c200000e</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amap</td>
<td>discard</td>
<td>0020da007004</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vtp</td>
<td>discard</td>
<td>01000ccccccc</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan</td>
<td>discard</td>
<td>01000ccdcdee</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uplink</td>
<td>discard</td>
<td>01000ccdcddc</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udlld</td>
<td>discard</td>
<td>01000ccccccc</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvst</td>
<td>discard</td>
<td>01000ccccccc</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagp</td>
<td>discard</td>
<td>01000ccccccc</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oam</td>
<td>peer</td>
<td>0180c2000002</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mvrp</td>
<td>tunnel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lacpmarker</td>
<td>peer</td>
<td>0180c2000002</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dtp</td>
<td>discard</td>
<td>01000ccccccc</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdp</td>
<td>discard</td>
<td>01000ccccccc</td>
<td>01000ccdcdd0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete a UNI profile.
- Remove any UNI profile associations with UNI ports before attempting to modify or delete the profile.
- If a protocol is configured with the `mac-tunnel` parameter and no mac address has been configured, the default Tunnel MAC address from the table above is used.
• Not all of the protocol parameters are currently supported with the **peer**, **tunnel**, and **discard** parameters. Use the following table to determine the parameter combinations that are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>peer</th>
<th>discard</th>
<th>tunnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>stp</strong></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>802.1x</strong></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>802.1ab</strong></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>802.3ad</strong></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gvrp</strong></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>amap</strong></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vtp</strong></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vlan</strong></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>uplink</strong></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>udld</strong></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pvst</strong></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pagp</strong></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>oam</strong></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mvrp</strong></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lacpmarker</strong></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dtp</strong></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>cdp</strong></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Note that 802.3ad and 802.3ah control frames are processed the same. The **802.3ad** parameter specifies how both 802.3ad and 802.3ah control frames are to be processed on the UNI port.

• Note that the VLAN Stacking provider edge (PE) switch will not tunnel GVRP frames unless the GVRP feature and/or GVRP transparent switching functionality is enabled on the PE switch. This is true even if GVRP processing is enabled for the VLAN Stacking port.

• If a user-configured UNI profile is *not* associated with a UNI port, then the default profile (default-uni-profile) is used to process control packets ingressing on the port.

### Examples

```
-> ethernet-service uni-profile uni_1 l2-protocol stp gvrp discard
-> ethernet-service uni-profile uni_1 l2-protocol vrp mac-tunnel
-> ethernet-service uni-profile uni_config_tunnel_mac tunnel-mac 00:00:00:00:00:99
-> ethernet-service uni-profile uni_config_tunnel_mac l2-protocol gvrp mac-tunnel
-> no ethernet-service uni-profile uni_1
```

### Release History

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.4.3; **tunnel-mac** and **mac-tunnel** parameters were added.
**Related Commands**

- `ethernet-service uni uni-profile`: Associates a VLAN Stacking UNI profile with a UNI port.
- `ethernet-service sap uni`: Configures the switch port as a VLAN Stacking UNI and associates the port with a VLAN Stacking Service Access Point (SAP).
- `show ethernet-service nni l2pt-statistics`: Displays the profile associations for VLAN Stacking UNI ports.
- `show ethernet-service uni l2pt-statistics`: Displays the profile attribute configuration for VLAN Stacking UNI profiles.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaEServiceUNIProfileTable`:
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileID`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileStpBpduTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfile8021xTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfile8023adTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileGvrpTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileAmapTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileLacpTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileLacpMarkerTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileOamTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoPaggTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoUdldTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoCdpTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoVtpTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoDtpTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoVlanTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoUplinkTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileProtocolTreatment`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileTunnelMac`
  - `alaEServiceUNIProfileRowStatus`
**ethernet-service uni uni-profile**

Associates a VLAN Stacking User Network Interface (UNI) profile with a UNI port.

`ethernet-service uni {slot/port1[-port2] | agg_num} uni-profile uni-profile-name`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot/port1`: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `-port2`: The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (for example, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1, 2, 3, and 4 on slot 3).
- `agg_num`: The link aggregate ID number (0–31).
- `uni-profile-name`: Alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the profile name contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example, “Alcatel-Lucent Engineering”).

**Defaults**

The default profile (default-uni-profile) is used to process control packets ingressing on a UNI port. This profile is assigned at the time a port is configured as a VLAN Stacking UNI.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This UNI specified with this command must exist in the switch configuration.
- To change the profile associated with a UNI port, use this command and specify a different profile name than the one currently associated with the port. The last profile associated with the port, is the profile that is applied to UNI port traffic.
- To change the profile associated with a UNI port back to the default profile, enter “default-uni-profile” with this command.

**Examples**

- `-> ethernet-service uni 1/3 uni-profile uni_1`
- `-> ethernet-service uni 2/10-15 uni-profile default-uni-profile`
- `-> no ethernet-service uni 1/3 uni-profile uni_1`

**Release History**

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `ethernet-service sap sap-profile` Creates a UNI profile that is used to specify how to process control packets ingressing on UNI ports.
- `ethernet-service sap uni` Configures the switch port as a VLAN Stacking UNI and associates the port with a VLAN Stacking Service Access Point (SAP).

**MIB Objects**

- `alaEServicePortTable`
  - `alaEServicePortID`
  - `alaEServicePortType`
  - `alaEServicePortUniProfile`
  - `alaEServiceSapUniRowStatus`
ethernet-service uni-profile custom-L2-protocol

Associates a custom-L2-protocol entry to a UNI profile.

```
ethernet-service uni-profile uni-profile-name custom-L2-protocol custom-L2-protocol name {tunnel | discard | mac-tunnel}
```

```
no ethernet-service uni-profile uni-profile-name custom-L2-protocol custom-L2-protocol name
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **uni-profile-name**: Name of the configured UNI profile.
- **custom-L2-protocol name**: Name of the configured custom L2-protocol entry name to be associated to the UNI profile.
- **tunnel**: Tunnels the specified PDU across the provider network without modifying the MAC address. A packet with destination MAC configured in the custom-L2-protocol entry is transparently forwarded.
- **discard**: Discards the specified PDU.
- **mac-tunnel**: Changes the destination MAC address to the configured tunnel MAC address of the UNI profile before forwarding.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete association of custom-L2-protocol entry from a UNI profile.
- Use the **mac-tunnel** action only when the custom-L2-protocol is set with an ether-type and optionally a sub-type.
- More than one custom-L2-protocol entry can be configured at a time.
- A custom-L2-protocol entry cannot be specified more than once in the command line.
- A custom-L2-protocol entry cannot be associated to a UNI profile if the UNI profile is associated to UNI port.
- UNI port recognizes L2 frames with TPID 0x8100, 0x9100 and 0x88a8. Frames with other TPIDs considered as untagged CVLAN frames.
Examples

-> ethernet-service uni-profile profile1 custom-L2-protocol
tunnel-mac-ethertype mac-tunnel
-> ethernet-service uni-profile profile2 custom-L2-protocol
tunnel-mac-range tunnel discard-mac discard
-> no ethernet-service uni-profile xxxxx custom-L2-protocol
tunnel-mac-ethertype tunnel-mac-range
-> ethernet-service uni-profile profile1 custom-L2-protocol CP1 tunnel
-> ethernet-service uni-profile profile2 custom-L2-protocol CP2 mac-tunnel
-> ethernet-service uni-profile profile3 custom-L2-protocol CP3 discard
-> no ethernet-service uni-profile profile1 custom-L2-protocol CP1

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

show ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol

Displays configuration information of the specific custom-L2-protocol entry if specified or displays information of all the configured custom-L2-protocol entries in the system.

MIB Objects

alaEServiceUNIProfileL2CustomProtocolTable
alaEServiceUNIProfileL2CustomProtocolEntry
alaEServiceUNIProfileID
alaEServiceUNIProfileL2CustomProtocolID
alaEServiceUNIProfileL2CustomProtocolTreatment
alaEServiceUNIProfileL2CustomProtocolRowStatus
show ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol

Displays configuration information of the specific custom-L2-protocol entry if specified or displays information of all the configured custom-L2-protocol entries in the system.

**show ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol custom-L2-protocol**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

custom-L2-protocol Name of the configured custom-L2-protocol entry for which the information must be displayed.

**Defaults**

By default, the configuration information of all the configured custom-L2-protocol entries are displayed if a custom-L2-protocol entry name is not specified with this command.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Enter the name of a custom-L2-protocol entry for which the configuration information must be displayed.

**Examples**

```bash
-> show ethernet-service custom-l2-protocol
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custom L2 Protocol</th>
<th>Mac</th>
<th>Mask</th>
<th>Ether-Type (or)</th>
<th>Sub-Type (or)</th>
<th>Ssap/Dsap</th>
<th>Pid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prof1</td>
<td>01:80:c2:01:02:03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0xa/a</td>
<td>0x0003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prof2</td>
<td>01:80:c2:01:02:03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0x0601</td>
<td>0xff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prof3</td>
<td>01:80:c2:01:02:03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0x0601</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prof4</td>
<td>01:80:c2:01:02:03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prof5</td>
<td>01:80:c2:01:02:03</td>
<td>ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Custom L2 Protocol</th>
<th>The name of the configured custom L2-protocol entry.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>Displays the MAC address associated to custom L2-protocol entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask</td>
<td>Displays the mask for the specified MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ether-Type</td>
<td>Displays the ether-type value for generic ether-type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Type</td>
<td>Displays the subtype value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol**

Creates a custom L2-protocol entry MAC address and optional mask or ether-type with optional subtype.

**MIB Objects**

alaEServiceL2CustomProtocolTable
- AlaEServiceL2CustomProtocolEntry
- AlaEServiceL2CustomProtocolID
- AlaEServiceL2CustomProtocolMac
- AlaEServiceL2CustomProtocolMask
- AlaEServiceL2CustomProtocolEtherType
- AlaEServiceL2CustomProtocolEtherSubType
- AlaEServiceL2CustomProtocolSsap
- AlaEServiceL2CustomProtocolSsap
- AlaEServiceL2CustomProtocolPid
**show ethernet-service mode**

Displays the active VLAN Stacking mode for the switch.

```
show ethernet-service mode
```

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is available in both modes: Legacy or EServices.

**Examples**

```
-> show ethernet-service mode
Vlan Stacking Mode: Legacy Mode

-> show ethernet-service mode
Vlan Stacking Mode: EServices Mode
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vlan Stacking Mode</th>
<th>Displays the current VLAN Stacking mode (Legacy Mode or EServices Mode).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

*show ethernet-service* Displays configuration information for VLAN Stacking Ethernet services.

**MIB Objects**

alaEServiceInfo
alaEServiceMode
show ethernet-service vlan

Displays a list of SVLANs configured for the switch.

show ethernet-services vlan [svid1-[svid2]]

**Syntax Definitions**

- **svid1**: The VLAN ID number identifying the SVLAN (2–4094).
- **-svid2**: The last VLAN ID number in a range of SVLANs that you want to specify (for example, 10-12 specifies VLANs 10, 11, and 12).

**Defaults**

By default, all SVLANs are displayed if an SVLAN or range of SVLANs is not specified with this command.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Specify a single SVLAN ID or a range of SVLAN IDs to display configuration information for a specific SVLAN or range of SVLANs.

**Examples**

```
-> show ethernet-services vlan
vlan           Type                    name
+--------+------------+-------------------------+
  4010     svlan          Customer ABC
  4011     ipmvlan        Video-Service
  4020     mgmt           Provider Management
  4021     svlan          Customer XYZ
  4030     ipmvlan        HBO
```

```
-> show ethernet-service vlan 4010
Name : Customer ABC
Traffic Type : svlan
```

**output definitions**

- **vlan**: The SVLAN ID number identifying the instance.
- **Traffic Type**: The type of SVLAN (svlan = customer traffic, mgmt = management traffic, or ipmvlan = IP Multicast VLAN traffic).
- **name**: The user-defined text description for the SVLAN. By default, the SVLAN ID is specified for the description.

**Release History**

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
### Related Commands

**ethernet-service**

Creates a VLAN Stacking VLAN (SVLAN) for tunneling customer traffic, a management SVLAN for provider traffic, or an SVLAN that the IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV) application will use to distribute multicast traffic.

**show ethernet-service**

Displays configuration information for VLAN Stacking Ethernet services.

### MIB Objects

- **vlanTable**
  - **vlanNumber**
  - **vlanDescription**
  - **vlanSvlanTrafficType**
show ethernet-service

Displays configuration information for VLAN Stacking Ethernet services.

show ethernet-service [service-name service-name | svid]

Syntax Definitions

service-name

The name of an existing VLAN Stacking service; an alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the VLAN name contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example, "Alcatel-Lucent Engineering").

svid

The VLAN ID number that identifies an existing SVLAN (2–4094).

Defaults

By default, all services are displayed if a service name or SVLAN ID is not specified with this command.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Enter the name of a service to display configuration information for a specific service.
- Enter an SVLAN ID to display configuration information for all services that are associated with a specific SVLAN.

Examples

-> show ethernet-service

Service Name : VideoOne
  SVLAN      : 300
  NNI(s)     : 2/1, 3/2
  SAP Id     : 20
    UNIs      : 1/1, 1/2
    CVLAN(s)  : 10, 20
    sap-profile : sap-video1
  SAP Id     : 30
    UNIs      : 1/3
    CVLAN(s)  : untagged, 40
    sap-profile : sap-video2

Service Name : CustomerABC
  SVLAN      : 255
  NNI(s)     : 1/22
  SAP Id     : 10
    UNIs      : 2/10, 2/11
    CVLAN(s)  : 500, 600
    sap-profile : default-sap-profile
Service Name : ipmv_service
  IPMVLAN : 40
  NNI(s) : No NNIs configured
  SAP Id : 2
    UNIs : 1/22
    CVLAN(s) : 100
  sap-profile : translate_profile

-> show ethernet-service service-name CustomerABC

Service Name : CustomerABC
  SVLAN : 255
  NNI(s) : 1/22
  SAP Id : 10
    UNIs : 2/10, 2/11
    CVLAN(s) : 500, 600
  sap-profile : default-sap-profile

-> show ethernet-service svlan 300

Service Name : VideoOne
  SVLAN : 300
  NNI(s) : 2/1, 3/2
  SAP Id : 20
    UNIs : 1/1, 1/2
    CVLAN(s) : 10, 20
  sap-profile : sap-video1
  SAP Id : 30
    UNIs : 1/3
    CVLAN(s) : 30, 40
  sap-profile : sap-video2

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Name</th>
<th>The name of the VLAN Stacking service.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SVLAN or IPMVLAN</td>
<td>Displays the SVLAN ID associated with the service. Note that SVLAN appears as the field name if the VLAN ID is an SVLAN; IPMVLAN appears as the field name if the VLAN ID is an IP Multicast SVLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNI(s)</td>
<td>VLAN Stacking Network Network Interface ports associated with the service to tunnel SVLAN customer traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAP Id</td>
<td>The ID number for the VLAN Stacking Service Access Point that is applied to the service (1-1024).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIs</td>
<td>VLAN Stacking User Network Interface ports that receive customer traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVLAN(s)</td>
<td>Customer VLAN IDs ingressing on UNI ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sap-profile</td>
<td>The name of the SAP profile associated with the SAP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

ethernet-service service-name  Creates a VLAN Stacking service and associates the service with an SVLAN or an IPM VLAN.

show ethernet-service vlan  Displays a list of all or a range of configured SVLANs or the parameters of a specified SVLAN.

MIB Objects

alaEServiceTable
    alaEServiceID
    alaEServiceSVLAN
alaEServiceNniSvlanTable
    alaEServiceNniSvlanNni
alaEServiceSapTable
    alaEServiceSapID
alaEServiceSapUniTable
    alaEServiceSapUniUni
alaEServiceSapCvlanTable
    alaEServiceSapCvlanCvlan
    alaEServiceSapCvlanMapType
alaEServiceSapProfileTable
    alaEServiceProfileID
show ethernet-service sap

Displays configuration information for VLAN Stacking Service Access Points (SAP).

show ethernet-services sap [sapid]

Syntax Definitions

sapid

The SAP ID number identifying the service instance (1-1024).

Defaults

By default, all SAPs are displayed if a SAP ID is not specified with this command.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Specify a single SAP ID (1-1024) to display configuration information for a specific SAP.

Examples

```bash
-> show ethernet-services sap

SAP Id : 10
 UNIs        : 2/10, 2/11
 CVLAN(s)    : 500, 600
 sap-profile : default-sap-profile

SAP Id : 20
 UNIs        : 1/1, 1/2
 CVLAN(s)    : 10, 20
 sap-profile : sap-video1

SAP Id : 30
 UNIs        : 1/3
 CVLAN(s)    : 30, 40
 sap-profile : sap-video2

-> show ethernet-service sap 10

SAP Id : 10
 UNIs        : 2/10, 2/11
 CVLAN(s)    : 500, 600
 sap-profile : default-sap-profile
```
output definitions

| SAP Id | The ID number for the VLAN Stacking Service Access Point that is applied to the service. |
| UNIs   | VLAN Stacking User Network Interface ports that receive customer traffic. |
| CVLAN(s) | Customer VLAN IDs ingressing on UNI ports. |
| sap-profile | The name of the SAP profile associated with the SAP. |

Release History

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

**ethernet-service sap**

Creates a VLAN Stacking Service Access Point (SAP) and associates the SAP with a VLAN Stacking SAP profile and service.

**show ethernet-service**

Displays configuration information for VLAN Stacking Ethernet services.

MIB Objects

| alaEServiceSapTable       |
| alaEServiceSapID          |
| alaEServiceSapUniTable    |
| alaEServiceSapUniUnI      |
| alaEServiceSapCvlanTable  |
| alaEServiceSapCvlanCvlan  |
| alaEServiceSapCvlanMapType |
| alaEServiceSapProfileTable |
| alaEServiceProfileID      |
show ethernet-service port

Displays configuration information for a VLAN Stacking service port.

```bash
show ethernet-services port {slot/port | linkagg agg_num}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  - The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **agg_num**
  - The link aggregate ID number (0–31).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Specifying a slot/port or link aggregate ID number is required with this command.

**Examples**

```bash
-> show ethernet-service port 1/10

Interface : 1/10
Port Type   : UNI
    UNI Profile   : default-uni-profile
    Default SVLAN : 4095
Service Name : ipmv_service
    IPMVLAN : 40
    NNI(s)  : No NNIs configured
    SAP Id  : 2
        UNIs     : 1/10
        CVLAN(s) : 100
    sap-profile : translate_profile

Service Name : svlan_service
    SVLAN   : 20
    NNI(s)  : No NNIs configured
    SAP Id  : 1
        UNIs     : 1/10
        CVLAN(s) : 200
    sap-profile : translate_profile
```
-> show ethernet-service port 1/22

Interface : 1/22
Port Type : NNI

Service Name : CustomerABC
  SVLAN   : 255
  NNI(s)  : 1/22
  SAP Id  : 10
    UNIs        : 2/10, 2/11
    CVLAN(s)    : 500, 600
    sap-profile : default-sap-profile

Service Name : Video-Service
  SVLAN   : 300
  NNI(s)  : 1/22, 3/2
  SAP Id  : 20
    UNIs        : 1/1, 1/2
    CVLAN(s)    : 10, 20
    sap-profile : sap-video1
  SAP Id  : 30
    UNIs        : 1/3
    CVLAN(s)    : 30, 40
    sap-profile : sap-video2

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interface</strong></td>
<td>The slot and port number or link aggregate ID for the specified interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port Type</strong></td>
<td>The type of VLAN Stacking port (UNI or NNI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Service Name</strong></td>
<td>The name of the VLAN Stacking service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SVLAN or IPMVLAN</strong></td>
<td>Displays the SVLAN ID associated with the service. Note that SVLAN appears as the field name if the VLAN ID is an SVLAN; IPMVLAN appears as the field name if the VLAN ID is an IP Multicast SVLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NNI(s)</strong></td>
<td>VLAN Stacking Network Network Interface ports associated with the service to tunnel SVLAN customer traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAP Id</strong></td>
<td>The ID number for the VLAN Stacking Service Access Point that is applied to the service (1-1024).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIs</strong></td>
<td>VLAN Stacking User Network Interface ports that receive customer traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CVLAN(s)</strong></td>
<td>Customer VLAN IDs ingressing on UNI ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sap-profile</strong></td>
<td>The name of the SAP profile associated with the SAP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ethernet-service svlan nni**  Configures the switch port as a VLAN Stacking NNI port and associates the port with a customer SVLAN, management SVLAN, or an IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV).

**ethernet-service sap uni**  Configures the switch port as a VLAN Stacking UNI and associates the port with a VLAN Stacking SAP.

**show ethernet-service**  Displays configuration information for VLAN Stacking Ethernet services.

MIB Objects

alaEServiceTable
   alaEServiceID
   alaEServiceSVLAN
alaEServiceNniSvlanTable
   alaEServiceNniSvlanNni
alaEServiceSapTable
   alaEServiceSapID
alaEServiceSapUniTable
   alaEServiceSapUniUni
alaEServiceSapCvlanTable
   alaEServiceSapCvlanCvlan
   alaEServiceSapCvlanMapType
alaEServiceSapProfileTable
   alaEServiceProfileID
show ethernet-service nni

Displays configuration information for VLAN Stacking Network Network Interface (NNI) ports.

show ethernet-services nni [slot/port | linkagg agg_num]

Syntax Definitions

slot/port The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

agg_num The link aggregate ID number (0–31).

Defaults

By default, all NNI ports are displayed if a slot/port or link aggregate ID number is not specified.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the slot/port or linkagg agg_num parameter to display information for a specific switch port or link aggregate ID.

Examples

-> show ethernet-service nni

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>TPID</th>
<th>Legacy STP BPDU</th>
<th>Legacy GVRP BPDU</th>
<th>Legacy MVRP BPDU</th>
<th>Transparent Bridging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/22</td>
<td>0x8100</td>
<td>Disable</td>
<td>Disable</td>
<td>Disable</td>
<td>Disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/23</td>
<td>0x8100</td>
<td>Disable</td>
<td>Disable</td>
<td>Disable</td>
<td>Disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- show ethernet-service nni 1/23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>TPID</th>
<th>Legacy STP BPDU</th>
<th>Legacy GVRP BPDU</th>
<th>Legacy MVRP BPDU</th>
<th>Transparent Bridging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/23</td>
<td>0x8100</td>
<td>Disable</td>
<td>Disable</td>
<td>Disable</td>
<td>Disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>The slot/port number or link aggregate ID for the NNI port.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TPID</td>
<td>The vendor TPID value configured for the NNI port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy STP BPDU</td>
<td>Whether or not the NNI port will process STP legacy BPDU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy GVRP BPDU</td>
<td>Whether or not the NNI port will process GVRP legacy BPDU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy MVRP BPDU</td>
<td>Whether or not the NNI port will process MVRP legacy BPDU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent Bridging</td>
<td>Whether or not transparent bridging is enabled for the NNI port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release History

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.3.4; Transparent Bridging field added.
Release 6.4.3; Legacy MVRP BPDU field added.

Related Commands

ethernet-service svlan nni
Configures the switch port as a VLAN Stacking NNI port and associates the port with a customer SVLAN, management SVLAN, or an IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV).

ethernet-service nni
Configures the vendor TPID value, the legacy BPDU processing status, and the transparent bridging status for a VLAN Stacking NNI port.

show ethernet-service
Displays configuration information for VLAN Stacking Ethernet services.

MIB Objects

alaEServicePortTable
  alaEServicePortID
  alaEServicePortVendorTpid
  alaEServicePortLegacyStpBpdu
  alaEServicePortLegacyGvrpBpdu
  alaEServicePortLegacyMvrpBpdu
show ethernet-service nni l2pt-statistics

Displays the statistics information of Network Network Interface (NNI) ports.

show ethernet-services nni [slot/port | linkagg agg_num] l2pt-statistics

Syntax Definitions

slot/port The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

agg_num The link aggregate ID number (0–31).

Defaults

By default, all NNI ports are displayed if a slot/port or link aggregate ID number is not specified.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the slot/port or linkagg agg_num parameter to display statistics information for a specific switch port or link aggregate ID.

Examples

-> show ethernet-service nni L2PT-statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Rx Mac-Tunnel</th>
<th>Mac-tunnel discard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/23</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/24</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>The slot/port number or link aggregate ID for the NNI port.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rx Mac-Tunnel</td>
<td>The total number of frames trapped to CPU with tunnel MAC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac-tunnel discard</td>
<td>The total number of discarded frames that are trapped to CPU with tunnel MAC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ethernet-service svlan nni**  Configures the switch port as a VLAN Stacking NNI port and associates the port with a customer SVLAN, management SVLAN, or an IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV).

**ethernet-service nni**  Configures the vendor TPID value, the legacy BPDU processing status, and the transparent bridging status for a VLAN Stacking NNI port.

**show ethernet-service**  Displays configuration information for VLAN Stacking Ethernet services.

**clear ethernet-service nni l2pt-statistics**  Clears all Network Network Interface (NNI) ports statistics.

MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AlaEServiceUNIPortL2StatisticsEntry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
clear ethernet-service nni l2pt-statistics

Clears all Network Network Interface (NNI) ports statistics.

clear ethernet-services nni [linkagg agg_num | slot/port | port range] l2pt-statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agg_num</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defaults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By default, statistics of all NNI ports are cleared if a slot/port or port range or link aggregate ID number is not specified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platforms Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OmniSwitch 6250, 6450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use the slot/port or port range or linkagg agg_num parameter to clear statistics information for a specific switch port or range of ports or link aggregate ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-&gt; clear ethernet-service nni L2PT-statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Release History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Related Commands

ethernet-service svlan nni  
Configures the switch port as a VLAN Stacking NNI port and associates the port with a customer SVLAN, management SVLAN, or an IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV).

ethernet-service nni  
Configures the vendor TPID value, the legacy BPDU processing status, and the transparent bridging status for a VLAN Stacking NNI port.

show ethernet-service  
Displays configuration information for VLAN Stacking Ethernet services.

show ethernet-service nni l2pt-statistics  
Displays the statistics information of Network Network Interface (NNI) ports.

MIB Objects

AlaEServiceNNIPortL2ProtocolStatisticsEntry
   alaEServiceNNIPortID
   alaEServiceNNIPortL2ClearStats
   alaEServiceNNIPortL2GlobalClearStatistics
show ethernet-service uni

Displays a list of UNI ports configured for the switch and the profile association for each port.

show ethernet-service uni [slot/port | linkagg agg_num]

Syntax Definitions

(slot/port) The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

(agg_num) The link aggregate ID number (0–31).

Defaults

By default, profile information for all UNI ports is displayed if a slot/port or link aggregate ID number is not specified.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Specify a slot/port or link aggregate ID number to display information for a single slot/port or link aggregate ID.

Examples

- show ethernet-service uni

  Port UNI Profile
  +---------------------------+
  1/1 uni-profile-default
  1/2 multi-site
  1/3 multi-site

- show ethernet-service uni 1/3

  Port UNI Profile
  +---------------------------+
  1/3 multi-site

output definitions

Port The slot/port number or link aggregate ID for the UNI port.
UNI Profile The UNI profile associated with the port.

Release History

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- `ethernet-service sap sap-profile` Creates a UNI profile that is used to specify how to process control packets ingressing on UNI ports.
- `ethernet-service uni uni-profile` Associates a VLAN Stacking UNI profile with a UNI port.
- `show ethernet-service uni l2pt-statistics` Displays the profile attribute configuration for VLAN Stacking User Network Interface (UNI) profiles.

MIB Objects

- `alaEServiceUniProfileTable`
- `alaEServicePortID`
- `alaEServicePortProfileID`
**show ethernet-service uni l2pt-statistics**

Displays the statistics of all protocols configured per UNI port.

**show ethernet-service uni [slot/port | linkagg agg_num] l2pt-statistics**

### Syntax Definitions

**slot/port**

The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

**agg_num**

The link aggregate ID number (0–31).

### Defaults

By default, statistics information for all UNI ports and associated L2 protocols is displayed if a slot/port or link aggregate ID number is not specified.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Specify a slot/port or link aggregate ID number to display information for a single slot/port or link aggregate ID.

### Examples

```bash
$ show ethernet-service uni L2PT-statistics
Rx, Tunnel and Drop are counted only in software

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>L2 Protocol</th>
<th>Rx</th>
<th>Tunnel</th>
<th>Drop</th>
<th>Peer</th>
<th>Mac Tunnel</th>
<th>Mac De-tunnel</th>
<th>Source MAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>000000:000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>802.1x</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>000000:000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>802.3ad</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>000000:000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>802.1ab</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>GVRP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>AMAP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>OAM</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>LACPMARKER</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>ULDL</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>PAPG</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>000000:000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>CDP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>000000:000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>VTP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>000000:000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>DTP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>000000:000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>PVST</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>UPLINK</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>MVRP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>000000:000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>802.1x</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>000000:000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>802.3ad</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>000000:000001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
### Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Service UNI port associated with an L2 protocol and L2 protocol statistics.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L2 Protocol</td>
<td>The L2 protocol associated with the service UNI port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>The total number of frames received by the protocol on the port and trapped in CPU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel</td>
<td>The total number of tunneled frames received by the protocol on the port and trapped in CPU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop</td>
<td>The total number of tunneled frames received by the protocol on the port and trapped in CPU and dropped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer</td>
<td>The total number of tunneled frames received by the protocol on the port and trapped in CPU and peered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac Tunnel</td>
<td>The total number of tunneled frames received by the protocol on the port and trapped in CPU and MAC tunneled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mac De-tunnel</td>
<td>The total number of tunneled frames received by the protocol on the port and trapped in CPU and MAC de-tunneled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source MAC</td>
<td>Specifies the source MAC address of the last frame of the protocol on the port trapped in CPU.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ethernet-service sap sap-profile** Creates a UNI profile that is used to specify how to process control packets ingressing on UNI ports.

**ethernet-service uni uni-profile** Associates a VLAN Stacking UNI profile with a UNI port.

**show ethernet-service uni l2pt-statistics** Displays the profile attribute configuration for VLAN Stacking User Network Interface (UNI) profiles.

**clear ethernet-service uni l2pt-statistics** Clears the statistics of all protocols configured per UNI port.

MIB Objects

alaEServiceUNIPortL2ProtocolStatisticsTable

  AlaEServiceUNIPortL2StatisticsEntry
  alaEServiceUNIPortID
  alaEServiceUNIPortL2ProtocolID
  alaEServiceUNIPortL2RxFrames
  alaEServiceUNIPortL2TunneledFrames
  alaEServiceUNIPortL2DroppedFrames
  alaEServiceUNIPortL2PeeredFrames
  alaEServiceUNIPortL2MACTunneledFrames
  alaEServiceUNIPortL2MACDeTunneledFrames
  alaEServiceUNIPortL2LastSourceMAC
clear ethernet-service uni l2pt-statistics

Clears the statistics of all protocols configured per UNI port.

**clear ethernet-service uni [linkagg agg_num | slot/port | port range] l2pt-statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>agg_num</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>slot/port</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>port range</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

By default, statistics information for all UNI ports and associated L2 protocols is displayed if a slot/port or link aggregate ID number is not specified.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Specify a slot/port or port range or link aggregate ID number to clear statistics for a single slot/port or the range of port or link aggregate ID.

**Examples**

- `-> clear ethernet-service uni 1/1 L2PT-statistics`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

ethernet-service sap sap-profile  Creates a UNI profile that is used to specify how to process control packets ingressing on UNI ports.

ethernet-service uni uni-profile  Associates a VLAN Stacking UNI profile with a UNI port.

show ethernet-service uni l2pt-statistics  Displays the profile attribute configuration for VLAN Stacking User Network Interface (UNI) profiles.

show ethernet-service uni l2pt-statistics  Displays the statistics of all protocols configured per UNI port.

MIB Objects

AlaEServiceUNIPortL2ProtocolStatisticsClearEntry
  alaEServiceUNIPortClearID
  alaEServiceUNIPortL2ClearStats
  alaEServiceUNIPortL2GlobalClearStatistics
show ethernet-service uni-profile

Displays the profile attribute configuration for VLAN Stacking User Network Interface (UNI) profiles.

show ethernet-service uni-profile [uni-profile-name]

Syntax Definitions

uni-profile-name  
Alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the profile name contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example, “Alcatel-Lucent Engineering”).

Defaults

By default, all UNI profiles are displayed if a UNI profile name is not specified with this command.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Specify a UNI profile name to display attributes for a single UNI profile.

Examples

-> show ethernet-service uni-profile
Profile Name: default-uni-profile
  Tunnel MAC : 01:00:0c:cd:cd:d0,
  STP : tunnel,  802.1x : drop,  802.3ad : peer,  802.1ab : drop,
  GVRP: tunnel,  AMAP  : drop,  OAM   : peer,  LACPMARKER : peer,
  UDLD: drop,  PAGP  : drop,  CDP   : drop,  VTP    : drop,
  DTP : drop,  PVST  : drop,  VLAN  : drop,  UPLINK  : drop,
  MVRP: tunnel

-> show ethernet-service uni-profile ieee-drop-all
Profile Name: ieee-drop-all
  All IEEE Mac Addresses : 01:80:C2:00:00:00 - 01:80:c2:00:00:0f : drop

-> show ethernet-service uni-profile ieee-fwd-all
Profile Name: ieee-fwd-all
  All IEEE Mac Addresses: 01:80:C2:00:00:00 - 01:80:c2:00:00:ff : tunnel,
  Pause frame : 01:80:C2:00:00:01 : drop,
  MAC specific control frame : 01:80:C2:00:00:04 : drop

output definitions

Profile Name  
The name of the UNI profile.
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tunnel MAC</th>
<th>The MAC address to be used for mac tunneling.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROTOCOL: mode</td>
<td>The protocol and configured mode:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer - The UNI port is participating in the specified protocol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop - Discards the specified PDU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunnel - The PDU is being tunneled across the provider network without modifying the MAC address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-tunnel - The PDU is being tunneled across the provider network after changing the destination MAC address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.4.3; Tunnel MAC field and mac-tunnel mode were added.

Related Commands

ethernet-service uni-profile  Creates a UNI profile that is used to specify how to process control packets ingressing on UNI ports.

ethernet-service uni uni-profile  Associates a VLAN Stacking UNI profile with a UNI port.

show ethernet-service nni l2pt-statistics  Displays the profile associations for VLAN Stacking User Network Interface (UNI) ports.

MIB Objects

alaEServiceUNIProfileTable
  alaEServiceUNIProfileID
  alaEServiceUNIProfileStpBpduTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfile8021xTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfile8021ABTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfile8023adTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileGvrpTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileAmapTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileLacpTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileLacpMarkerTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileOamTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoPagpTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoUdldTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoCdpTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoVtpTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoDtpTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoPvstTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoVlanTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileCiscoUplinkTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileProtocolTreatment
  alaEServiceUNIProfileTunnelMac
  alaEServiceUNIProfileRowStatus
show ethernet-service uni-profile l2pt-statistics

Displays the profile statistics for VLAN Stacking User Network Interface (UNI) profiles.

show ethernet-service uni-profile [uni-profile-name] l2pt-statistics

**Syntax Definitions**

*uni-profile-name*  
Alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters. Write string within quotes if the profile name contains multiple words with spaces between them, for example: “Alcatel-Lucent Engineering”.

**Defaults**

By default, statistics of all UNI profiles are displayed if a UNI profile name is not specified with this command.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Specify a UNI profile name to display the statistics for a single UNI profile.

**Examples**

```sh
> show ethernet-service uni-profile l2pt-statistics
UNI Profile: Profile_1
    Total RX:123456,
    L2 Protocol:
        STP
        Rx:1234,
        Hardware Action:CPU, 802.1x
        Rx:1234,
        Hardware Action:FWD, 802.3ad, OAM, LACPMARKER
        Rx1234,
        Hardware Action:CPU, 802.1ab
        Rx1234,
        Hardware Action:CPU, 802.1ab
        Rx1234,
        Hardware Action:CPU, GVRP, MVRP
        Rx1234,
        Hardware Action:FWD, AMAP
        Rx1234,
        Hardware Action:FWD,

UNI Profile: Profile_2
    Total RX:18,
    L2 Protocol:
        STP
        Rx:1234,
        Hardware Action:CPU, 802.1x
        Rx:1234,
        Hardware Action:FWD, 802.3ad, OAM, LACPMARKER
```
VLAN Stacking Commands

show ethernet-service uni-profile l2pt- statistics

Rx1234,
Hardware Action:CPU, 802.1ab
Rx1234,
Hardware Action:CPU, PAPG, UDLD, CDP, DTP, VTP, PVST, VLAN, UPLINK
Rx1234,
Hardware Action:CPU, GVRP, MVRP
Rx1234,
Hardware Action:DROP, AMAP
Rx1234,
Hardware Action:FWD,
Custom Protocol 1234,
Hardware Action:FWD,
Custom Protocol 12122,
Hardware Action:DROP

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNI Profile</th>
<th>The UNI profile associated with the port.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STP</td>
<td>Spanning Tree Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX</td>
<td>The total number of frames received by the protocol on the port and trapped in CPU.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hardware Action

Custom Protocol

Release History

Release 6.6.4; command was introduced.

Related Commands

ethernet-service uni-profile
Create a UNI profile that is used to specify how to process control packets ingressing on UNI ports.

ethernet-service uni-profile custom-L2-protocol
Associates a custom-L2-protocol entry to a UNI profile.

ethernet-service uni uni-profile
Associates a VLAN Stacking UNI profile with a UNI port.

show ethernet-service nni l2pt-statistics
Displays the profile associations for VLAN Stacking User Network Interface (UNI) ports.

MIB Objects

AlaEServiceUNIProfileL2ProtocolTotalStatisticsEntry
alaEServiceUNIProfile
alaEServiceUNIProfileL2ProtocolTotalRxFrames

AlaEServiceUNIProfileCustomL2ProtocolStatisticsEntry
alaEServiceUNIProfileCustomL2StatsProfileID,
alaEServiceUNIProfileCustomL2ProtocolIndex,
alaEServiceUNIProfileCustomL2ProtocolRxFrames,
alaEServiceUNIProfileCustomL2ProtocolTreatment

AlaEServiceUNIProfileCustomL2ProtocolStatisticsEntry
alaEServiceUNIProfileCustomL2StatsProfileID,
alaEServiceUNIProfileCustomL2ProtocolIndex,
alaEServiceUNIProfileCustomL2ProtocolRxFrames,
alaEServiceUNIProfileCustomL2ProtocolTreatment
clear ethernet-service uni-profile l2pt-statistics

Clears the statistics of all UNI profile.

clear ethernet-service uni-profile [uni profile name] l2pt-statistics

**Syntax Definitions**

*uni-profile-name* Name of the uni-profile whose statistics has to be displayed. It is an alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters. Use string within quotes if the profile name contains multiple words with spaces between them, for example: “Alcatel-Lucent Engineering”.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use an existing uni-profile name with the clear command.

**Examples**

-> clear ethernet-service uni-profile uni-profile 1 l2pt-statistics

**Release History**

Release 6.4.4; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

* ethernet-service sap sap-profile* Creates a UNI profile that is used to specify how to process control packets ingressing on UNI ports.

* ethernet-service uni uni-profile* Associates a VLAN Stacking UNI profile with a UNI port.

* show ethernet-service uni l2pt-statistics* Displays the profile attribute configuration for VLAN Stacking User Network Interface (UNI) profiles.

* show ethernet-service uni l2pt-statistics* Displays the statistics of all protocols configured per UNI port.

**MIB Objects**

AlaEServiceUNIPortL2ProtocolStatisticsClearEntry
   AlaEServiceUNIPortClearID
   AlaEServiceUNIPortL2ClearStats
   AlaEServiceUNIPortL2GlobalClearStatistics
show ethernet-service sap-profile

Displays the profile attribute configuration for VLAN Stacking Service Access Point (SAP) profiles.

show ethernet-service sap-profile sap-profile-name

### Syntax Definitions

**sap-profile-name**

Alphanumeric string of up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if the profile name contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example, “Alcatel-Lucent Engineering”).

### Defaults

By default, all SAP profiles are displayed if a SAP profile name is not specified with this command.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Specify a SAP profile name to display attributes for a single SAP profile.
- Egress bandwidth can be configured only for SVLANs and not for IPMVLANs.

### Examples

```
-> show ethernet-service sap-profile

Profile Name | Ingr/Egr Bw | Sharing | Ingr Bw | Inner Tag | Option | Priority Mapping | Value |
-------------|-------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------------|-------|
audiosap     | 0/10        | Disable | Preserve| fixed     | 0      |
default-sap-profile | 0/0 | Enable | Preserve | fixed | 0 |
sap-video1   | 0/0         | NA      | Preserve| in-out    | P      |
sap-conf-video2 | 10/20 | Enable | Preserve| NA | NA |

-> show ethernet-service sap-profile sap-video1

Profile Name | Ingr/Egr Bw | Sharing | Ingr Bw | Inner Tag | Option | Priority Mapping | Value |
-------------|-------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------------|-------|
sap-video1   | 0/0         | NA      | Preserve| in-out    | P      |
```

### Output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profile Name</strong></td>
<td>The name of the SAP profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ingr/Egr Bw</strong></td>
<td>The maximum amount of ingress-bandwidth (1=1,000,000 mbps) and egress-bandwidth (0-9999) allowed for SAP ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions

**Ingr Bw Sharing**
The status of bandwidth sharing (**enable**, **disable**, or **NA**). If enabled, the ingress bandwidth value is shared across all SAP ports and CVLANs. If disabled, the bandwidth value is not shared and applied to individual SAP ports and CVLANs. If **NA** displays in this field, the bandwidth value for the profile is not assigned.

**Inner Tag Option**
Indicates how the CVLAN tag is processed (**translate** or **preserve**). If set to **preserve**, the CVLAN tag is retained and the SVLAN is added to the frame. If set to **translate**, the CVLAN tag is changed to the SVLAN tag.

**Priority Mapping**
Indicates how the priority value is configured for the SVLAN (**in-out**, **fixed**, or **NA**). If set to **in-out**, the CVLAN priority value is mapped to the SVLAN. If set to **fixed**, a user-specified priority value is used for the SVLAN priority. If set to **NA**, the priority for the profile is not assigned.

**Priority Value**
Indicates the priority value mapped to the SVLAN (a number, **P**, **DSCP**, or **NA**). A number indicates a fixed, user-specified value is used; **P** indicates the CVLAN 802.1p bit value is used; **DSCP** indicates the CVLAN DSCP value is used; **NA** indicates the priority value for the profile is not assigned.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.3.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.4.2; **Egr** (egress bandwidth) field added along with **Ingr** (ingress bandwidth) field.
Release 6.4.3; **NA** used to indicate bandwidth/priority values for the profile are not assigned.

**Related Commands**

- **ethernet-service sap-profile**: Creates a profile for a VLAN Stacking Service Access Point (SAP).
- **ethernet-service sap**: Creates a VLAN Stacking SAP and associates the SAP with a service and SAP profile.
- **ethernet-service sap sap-profile**: Specifies a different SAP profile for the SAP.
- **show ethernet-service sap-profile**: Displays configuration information for VLAN Stacking SAPs.

**MIB Objects**

- alaEServiceSapProfileTable
  - alaEServiceSapProfileID
  - alaEServiceSapProfileCVLANTreatment
  - alaEServiceSapProfilePriorityMapMode
  - alaEServiceSapProfileFixedPriority
  - alaEServiceSapProfileIngressBW
  - alaEServiceSapProfileEgressBW
  - alaEServiceSapProfileBandwidthShare
loopback-test

Configures a wire-speed Ethernet loopback test profile and enables or disables the activation of the profile. The loopback test profile specifies the switch attributes that are required to conduct an ingress or egress loopback operation on a switch port.

`loopback-test profile_name source-mac src_address destination-mac dest_address vlan vlan_id
loopback-port slot/port type {inward | outward}

loopback-test profile_name {enable | disable}

no loopback-test profile_name`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **profile_name**: Alphanumeric string of up to 31 characters. Use quotes around string if the profile name contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example, “Alcatel-Lucent Engineering”).
- **src_address**: A unique source MAC address for the test frame.
- **dest_address**: A unique destination MAC address for the test frame.
- **vlan_id**: The VLAN ID of the test frame. Always use the outer VLAN ID.
- **slot/port**: The switch port number to use for the loopback test.
- **inward**: Sets the type of loopback test to ingress.
- **outward**: Sets the type of loopback test to egress.
- **enable**: Enables the loopback test profile.
- **disable**: Disables the loopback test profile.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a loopback profile.
- Use the **loopback-test enable** command to enable the loopback test profile on the specified port. When the profile is enabled, the loopback operation is enabled for the port.
- Use the **loopback-test disable** command to disable the loopback operation for the specified port.
- Once a UNI or NNI port is designated as a loopback port, the port is no longer eligible to participate in other switch functions. In addition, an outward loopback port goes “out-of-service” and will no longer carry customer traffic but remains active for test frame traffic. However, an inward loopback port remains “in-service” and will continue to carry customer traffic as well as test frame traffic.
Only Layer 2 loopback tests are supported, so test frames are not routed. As a result, the loopback test operation will only swap the source and destination MAC address of bridged test frames.

In a typical ingress loopback scenario, specifying the switch base MAC address as the destination address is recommended. In a typical egress loopback scenario, a customer premises equipment (CPE) MAC address can be used, but configuring and using a static MAC address on the egress loopback port is recommended.

The port specified for an inward loopback test is the port on which test frames are received and looped back. The port specified for an outward test is the egress destination port on which test frames are looped back. The loopback operation performed on the specified port swaps the source and destination MAC address of the test frame and then forwards the frame back to the test head.

The switch creates a static MAC address entry for the egress port when the outward loopback profile is applied on that port. The static address created is the destination MAC address specified in the profile. If the switch receives a non-test frame that contains the same MAC address, both the test and non-test frames are filtered even if they were received on different ports.

If the MAC addresses specified in the loopback test profile are actual network address (for example, 02:da:95:e1:22:10, not aa:aa:aa:aa:aa:aa), flush the MAC address table for the switch when the loopback test is finished.

**Examples**

The following command examples create an ingress UNI and NNI test profile:

```
-> loopback-test PE1-inward-UNI source-mac 00:00:00:dd:aa:01 destination-mac 00:00:00:cc:aa:bb vlan 1001 loopback-port 1/1 type inward
```

```
-> loopback-test PE2-inward-NNI source-mac 00:00:00:dd:aa:02 destination-mac 00:00:00:cc:aa:bc vlan 1001 loopback-port 2/1 type inward
```

The following command examples create an egress UNI and NNI test profile:

```
-> loopback-test PE2-outward-UNI source-mac 00:00:00:dd:ab:01 destination-mac 00:00:00:cc:ab:bb vlan 1001 loopback-port 1/1 type outward
```

```
-> loopback-test PE1-outward-NNI source-mac 00:00:00:cc:ab:bb destination-mac 00:00:00:dd:ab:01b vlan 1001 loopback-port 2/1 type outward
```

The following command examples enable and disable a loopback test profile:

```
-> loopback-test PE1-outward-UNI enable
```

```
-> loopback-test PE1-outward-UNI disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.4.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **ethernet-service sap-profile**  
  Creates a profile for a VLAN Stacking Service Access Point (SAP).

- **show loopback-test**  
  Displays the profile configuration for a loopback test profile.

MIB Objects

- alaQoSHwLoopbackProfileTable
  - alaQoSHwLoopbackProfileName
  - alaQoSHwLoopbackSourceMac
  - alaQoSHwLoopbackDestinationMac
  - alaQoSHwLoopbackVlan
  - alaQoSHwLoopbackPort
  - alaQoSHwLoopbackType
  - alaQoSHwLoopbackProfileStatus
  - alaQoSHwLoopbackProfileRowStatus
show loopback-test

Displays the profile configuration for a hardware loopback test profile.

show loopback-test [profile_name]

Syntax Definitions

profile_name

The name of an existing hardware loopback test profile.

Defaults

By default, all profiles are displayed if a profile name is not specified with this command.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the profile_name parameter to display the loopback test configuration for a specific profile.

Examples

-> show loopback-test
Profile-Name Src-Mac Dest-Mac Vlan Port Type Status
----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|-----|------+------
pro1 00:d0:95:f3:63:58 00:00:00:00:00:0a 100 6/1 Inward Start
Total Entries = 1

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profile Name</td>
<td>The name of the loopback test profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Src-Mac</td>
<td>The source MAC address of the test packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dest-Mac</td>
<td>The destination MAC address of the test packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlan</td>
<td>The VLAN ID of the loopback port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The UNI or NNI loopback port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of loopback test; Inward (ingress) or Outward (egress).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The status of the loopback test (Enable, Disable, or Config).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.4.3; command was introduced.
28 Ethernet OAM Commands

Service provider networks are large and complex with a wide user base, and they often involve different operators that must work together in order to provide end-to-end services to enterprise customers. Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) provides service assurance over a converged network that service providers are looking for in an Ethernet network. Ethernet OAM addresses areas such as availability, mean time to repair and more. Ethernet OAM focuses on two main areas that are most in need by service providers and are rapidly evolving in the standards bodies, Service OAM and Link OAM. These two OAM protocols have unique objectives but are complementary to each other. Service OAM provides monitoring and troubleshooting of end-to-end Ethernet service instances, while Link OAM allows a provider to monitor and troubleshoot an individual Ethernet link.

MIB information for the Ethernet OAM commands is as follows:

Filename: AlcatelIND1Eoam.MIB
Module: Alcatel-IND1-ETHERNET-OAM-MIB

Filename: IETF_802_1ag.MIB
Module: IEEE8021-CFM-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EthOAM vlan Configuration Commands</th>
<th>ethoam vlan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EthOAM Domain Configuration Commands</td>
<td>ethoam domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam domain mhf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam domain id-permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EthOAM Management Association Configuration Commands</td>
<td>ethoam association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam association mhf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam association id-permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam association ccm-interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam association endpoint-list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>clear ethoam statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EthOAM Default-Domain Configuration Commands</td>
<td>ethoam default-domain level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam default-domain mhf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam default-domain id-permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam default-domain primary-vlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EthOAM Management Point Configuration Commands</td>
<td>ethoam endpoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam endpoint admin-state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam endpoint ccm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam endpoint priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam endpoint lowest-priority-defect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethoam endpoint domain association direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EthOAM Loopback and Linktrace Commands</td>
<td><code>ethoam loopback</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>ethoam linktrace</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EthOAM Timer Configuration Commands</td>
<td><code>ethoam fault-alarm-time</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>ethoam fault-reset-time</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EthOAM Performance Monitoring Configuration Commands</td>
<td><code>ethoam one-way-delay</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>ethoam two-way-delay</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>clear ethoam</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EthOAM Monitoring Commands</td>
<td><code>show ethoam</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam domain</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam domain association</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam domain association end-point</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam default-domain</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam default-domain configuration</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam remote-endpoint domain</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam cfmstack</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam linktrace-reply domain association endpoint tran-id</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam linktrace-tran-id</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam vlan</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam statistics</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam config-error</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam one-way-delay</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>show ethoam two-way-delay</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ethoam vlan**

Creates an association between Primary VID and Non-Primary VID(s).

```
ethoam vlan {vlanid-list} primary-vlan {vlan-id}
no ethoam vlan {vlanid-list}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

| `vlanid-list` | VLAN Identifier List, for example, ‘10 30-40’ or ‘10’ |
| `vlan-id`     | VLAN Identifier, for example, ‘20’ |

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Each VLAN ID specified must be created before creating any association.
- Each VLAN ID specified must be between 1 and 4094.
- Each VLAN ID specified must be static.
- A Non-Primary VID can only be associated with single Primary VID only.
- Once Primary VID is associated with Non-Primary VID, then it cannot be configured as Non-Primary VID. Its association must be removed before it is configured as Non-Primary VID.
- This CLI shall trigger Automip for this VLAN, if either ‘mhf’ is enabled for MA or default-MD with primary VLAN same as the primary VLAN of this VLAN.
- If the VLAN is deleted using VLAN CLI (no vlan <vid>) and VLAN is non-primary, then the entry for this VLAN in the VLAN table is deleted. This shall in turn delete all MEPs and MIPs associated with it. If the deleted VLAN is primary VLAN, then all its associated VLAN entries in the VLAN table shall be deleted. This shall in turn delete all MAs on this deleted VLAN.
- Use the **no** form of this command to dissociate Primary VID from the Non-Primary VID(s).

**Examples**

- `-> ethoam vlan 10 primary-vlan 20`
- `-> ethoam vlan 11-15 primary-vlan 20`
- `-> ethoam vlan 30 40-50 primary-vlan 20`
- `-> no ethoam vlan 10`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced
Related Commands

show ethoam vlan

Displays the associations of the specified VLAN.

MIB Objects

dot1agCfmVlanTable
  dot1agCfmVlanComponentId
  dot1agCfmVlanVid
  dot1agCfmVlanPrimaryVid
  dot1agCfmVlanRowStatus
ethoam domain

 Creates an Ethernet domain with a specific name.

 `ethoam domain name format {none | dnsname | mac-address-unit | string}
 level num`

 `no ethoam domain name`

**Syntax Definitions**

- `name` Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain for which this management association is created.
- `none` This format is supported for the inter-op with ITU-T Y.1731.
- `string` Character String.
- `mac-address-unit` MAC address + 2-octet (unsigned) integer.
- `dnsname` Domain Name like string, globally unique text string derived from a DNS name.
- `num` MD Level and it ranges from 0 to 7

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Maximum domain length is 43.
- Use format as ‘none’ for inter-op with ITU-T Y.1731.
- Domain name is unique in a system.
- Deletion of MD shall result in the deletion of all MAs, MEPs and MIPs configured in it.

**Examples**

- `ethoam domain MD format none level 3`
- `ethoam domain MD1 format string level 4`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; `domain_name | mac_address, level_num` parameters replaced with `name,num` parameters;
`none` parameter added.
Related Commands

show ethoam
Displays the information of all the Management Domains (MD) configured on the bridge.

show ethoam domain
Displays the information of a specific Management Domain configured on the bridge.

MIB Objects

dot1agCfmMdTable
  dot1agCfmMdName
  dot1agCfmMdFormat
  dot1agCfmMdLevel
**ethoam domain mhf**

Configure the Mip Half Function (MHF) value for MD entry.

```
ethoam domain name mhf {none | explicit | default}
```

### Syntax Definitions

**name**
Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain for which this management association is created.

**none**
No MHFs can be created.

**default**
MHFs can be created.

**explicit**
MHFs can be created only if a MEP is created at some lower MD Level.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mhf</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Domain must be created before it is modified.

### Examples

```
-> ethoam domain MD mhf default
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2 *domain_name* | *mac_address* parameters replaced with *name* parameters.

### Related Commands

**show ethoam domain**
Displays the information of a specific Management Domain configured on the bridge.

### MIB Objects

- `dot1agCfmMdTable`
- `dot1agCfmMdName`
- `dot1agCfmMdMhfCreation`
ethoam domain id-permission

Configures the ID-permission value for MD entry.

`ethoam domain name id-permission {none | chassisid}`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **name**: Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain for which this management association is created.
- **none**: Sender ID TLV is not to be sent.
- **chassisid**: Chassis ID Length, Chassis ID Subtype and Chassis ID TLV are to be present. System name shall be filled as Chassis ID.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id-permission</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Domain must be created before it is modified.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> ethoam domain MD id-permission chassisid
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ethoam default-domain configuration`: Displays the values of scalar Default-MD objects.
- `show ethoam domain`: Displays the information of a specific Management Domain configured on the bridge.

**MIB Objects**

- `dot1agCfmMdTable`
- `dot1agCfmMdName`
- `dot1agCfmMdIdPermission`
**ethoam association**

 Creates Maintenance Association (MA) entry.

```
ethoam association  ma-name  format  {vpnid | unsignedint | string | primaryvid | icc-based}  domain
                    md-name  primary-vlan  vlan-id

no ethoam association  ma-name  domain  md-name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ma-name**: Association name for the created Ethernet OAM Association.
- **vpnid**: As specified in RFC 2685 VPN ID.
- **unsignedint**: 2-octet unsigned integer.
- **string**: Character String.
- **primaryvid**: Primary VLAN ID (12 bits represented in a 2-octet integer).
- **icc-based**: This format is supported for inter-op with ITU-T.
- **md-name**: Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain for which this management association is created.
- **vlan-id**: Primary VLAN Identifier

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Maximum association name is name 44 minus the length of its domain name.
- Use format as ‘icc-based’ to inter-op with ITU-T Y.1731.
- Domain must be created before the creation of MA.
- VLAN must be created before the creation of MA.
- VLAN specified must be a primary VID.
- VLAN ID specified must be between 1 and 4094.
- Deletion of MA shall result in the deletion of MIPs and MEPs (on primary and non-primary VLAN) configured in it.

**Examples**

```
-> ethoam association MA format string domain MD primary-vlan 100
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; `association_name, domain_name | mac_address` parameters replaced with `ma-name, md-name` parameters; `unsignedint` and `icc-based` parameters added; `integer` parameter deleted.

**Related Commands**

`show ethoam domain association` Displays the information of a specified MA in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

**MIB Objects**

dot1agCfmMaNetTable
  dot1agCfmMaNetFormat
  dot1agCfmMaNetName
  dot1agCfmMaNetRowStatus
dot1agCfmMaCompTable
  dot1agCfmMaComponentId
  dot1agCfmMaCompPrimaryVid
  dot1agCfmMaCompRowStatus
**ethoam association mhf**

Configures the MIP Half Function (MHF) value for MA Entry.

`ethoam association ma-name domain md-name mhf {none |default | explicit | defer}`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ma-name</strong></td>
<td>Association name for the created Ethernet OAM Association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>md-name</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain for which this management association is created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>none</strong></td>
<td>No MHFs can be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>default</strong></td>
<td>MHFs can be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>explicit</strong></td>
<td>MHFs can be created only if a MEP is created at some lower MD Level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>defer</strong></td>
<td>The creation of MHFs is determined by the corresponding MD object ‘dot1agCfmMdMhfCreation’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>defer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explicit</td>
<td>defer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>defer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defer</td>
<td>defer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- MA must be created before it is modified.
- On modification of ‘mhf’ for any MA, Automip shall also be invoked for all VLANS associated with this primary VID.

---

**Examples**

```bash
-> ethoam association MA domain MD mhf defer
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; `association_name, domain_name | mac_address` parameters replaced with `ma-name, md-name` parameters; `defer` parameter added.
**Related Commands**

- `show ethoam domain association`  
  Displays the information of a specified MA in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.
- `show ethoam default-domain`  
  Displays the information of the default MA.

**MIB Objects**

- `dot1agCfmMaNetTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMaNetName`
- `dot1agCfmMaCompTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMaCompMhfCreation`
**ethoam association id-permission**

Configure id-permission value for MA Entry.

`ethoam association ma-name domain md-name id-permission {none |chassisid | defer}`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ma-name`: Association name for the created Ethernet OAM Association.
- `md-name`: Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain for which this management association is created.
- `none`: Sender ID TLV is not to be sent.
- `chassisid`: Chassis ID Length, Chassis ID Subtype and Chassis ID TLV are to be present.
- `defer`: The contents of the Sender ID TLV are determined by the corresponding MD object ‘dot1agCfmMdIdPermission’.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>chassisid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

MA must be created before it is modified.

---

**Examples**

```
-> ethoam association MA domain MD id-permission defer
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.
Related Commands

- `show ethoam domain association` Displays the information of a specified MA in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.
- `show ethoam domain` Displays the information of a specific Management Domain configured on the bridge.

MIB Objects

- `dot1agCfmMaNetTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMaNetName`
- `dot1agCfmMaCompTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMaCompMidPermission`
**ethoam association ccm-interval**

Modifies the Continuity Check Message (CCM) transmission interval of an Ethernet OAM Maintenance Association.

```
ethoam association association_name domain {domain_name | mac_address}
ccm-interval {interval-invalid | interval100ms | interval1s | interval10s | interval1m | interval10m}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **association_name**: Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
- **domain_name**: Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to `ethoam domain`.
- **mac_address**: Specifies the CFM system MAC address.
- **interval-invalid**: Specifies that no CCMs are sent by a MEP.
- **interval100ms**: Specifies that CCMs are sent every 100 milli seconds.
- **interval1s**: Specifies that CCMs are sent every 1 second.
- **interval10s**: Specifies that CCMs are sent every 10 seconds.
- **interval1m**: Specifies that CCMs are sent every minute.
- **interval10m**: Specifies that CCMs are sent every 10 minutes.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interval-invalid</td>
<td>interval10s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interval100ms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interval1s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interval10s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interval1m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interval10m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The `association_name` should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider within a domain.
- The domain and association must be created before configuring 100ms CC interval.

**Examples**

- `-> ethoam association alcatel-lucent-sales domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com ccm-interval interval10s`
- `-> ethoam association MA domain MD ccm-interval interval100ms`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.3; interval 100ms added.

**Related Commands**

*show ethoam domain* Displays the information of a specific Management Domain configured on the bridge.

**MIB Objects**

Dot1agCfmMa
- dot1agCfmMaIndex
- dot1agCfmMaFormat
- dot1agCfmMaName
- dot1agCfmMaVid
- dot1agCfmMaMhfCreation
- dot1agCfmMaCcmInterval
- dot1agCfmMaRowStatus
ethoam association endpoint-list

Modifies the MEP list of an Ethernet OAM Maintenance Association.

```
ethoam association association_name domain {domain_name | mac_address}
endpoint-list mep_id[-mep_id2]
```

```
no ethoam association association_name domain {domain_name | mac_address}
endpoint-list mep_id[-mep_id2]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`association_name`  Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus domain name length) characters may be used.

`domain_name`  Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to `ethoam domain`.

`mac_address`  Specifies the CFM system MAC address.

`mep_id`  Specifies the MEP number.

`mep_id2`  Last MEP number in a range of MEPS you want to configure.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove the MEP list.
- Note that only the MEP that is associated with the MEP list of the MA can be configured locally on the bridge or monitored remotely.
- The `association_name` should be unique within a domain.

**Examples**

```
-> ethoam association alcatel-lucent-sales domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com endpoint-list 100-200
-> no ethoam association alcatel-lucent-sales domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com endpoint-list 100-200
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**show ethoam domain association**

Displays the information of a specified MA in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmMa

- dot1agCfmMaIndex
- dot1agCfmMaFormat
- dot1agCfmMaName
- dot1agCfmMaVid
- dot1agCfmMaMhfCreation
- dot1agCfmMaCcmInterval
- dot1agCfmMaRowStatus

Dot1agCfmMaMepList

- dot1agCfmMaMepListIdentifier
- dot1agCfmMaMepListRowStatus
clear ethoam statistics

Clear statistics for all MEPs or for a particular MEP.

`clear ethoam statistics [domain domain association association endpoint mep-id]`

**Syntax Definitions**

- `domain`: Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain for which this management association is created.
- `association`: Association name for the created Ethernet OAM Association.
- `mep-id`: MEP Identifier. Valid Range is 1-8191.

**Defaults**

None

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

`-> clear ethoam statistics`

`-> clear ethoam statistics domain MD association MA endpoint 10`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ethoam statistics`: Displays the Ethernet OAM of all the Management Domains configured on the bridge. Also, displays the statistics of all the MAs and matching MEPs for all the MDs.

**MIB Objects**

- `dotlagCfmMdTable`
  - `dotlagCfmMdName`
  - `dotlagCfmMaNetTable`
  - `dotlagCfmMaNetName`
  - `dotlagCfmMepTable`
  - `dotlagCfmMepIdentifier`
  - `alaCfmMepClearStats`
  - `alaCfmGlobalClearStats`
ethoam default-domain level

Configures the effective value of ‘level’ for all Default Maintenance Domain (MD) entries with ‘level’ configured as ‘-1’.

ethoam default-domain level {num}
no ethoam default-domain

Syntax Definitions

num The MD level whose value range from 0-7.

Defaults

Default value is 0.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

MD Level shall range from 0 to 7.

Examples

- -> ethoam default-domain level 1

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

Related Commands

show ethoam default-domain configuration Displays the values of scalar Default-MD objects.

MIB Objects

dot1agCfmDefaultMdDefLevel
ethoam default-domain mhf

Configures the effective ‘mhf’ value for all Default Maintenance Domain (MD) entries with ‘mhf’ configured as ‘defer’.

ethoam default-domain mhf {none | default | explicit}

no ethoam default-domain

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No MHFs can be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>MHFs can be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explicit</td>
<td>MHFs can be created only if a MEP is created at some lower MD Level. Defaults</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

Default value is none.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

- -> ethoam default-domain mhf default

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

Related Commands

show ethoam default-domain configuration

Displays the values of scalar Default-MD objects.

MIB Objects

dot1agCfmDefaultMdDefMhfCreation
**ethoam default-domain id-permission**

Configures the effective ‘id-permission’ value for all Default MD entries with ‘id-permission’ configured as ‘defer’.

```
ethoam default-domain id-permission {none | chassisid}
```

```
no ethoam default-domain
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Sender ID TLV is not to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chassisid</td>
<td>Chassis ID Length, Chassis ID Subtype and Chassis ID TLV are to be present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

Default value is none.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ethoam default-domain id-permission chassisid
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- `show ethoam default-domain configuration` Displays the values of scalar Default-MD objects.

### MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>dot1agCfmDefaultMdDefIdPermission</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ethoam default-domain primary-vlan

Configures the level, mhf and id-permission of a Default-MD entry for a specified VLAN.

```
ethoam default-domain primary-vlan {vlan-id} [level {no-level | num}] [mhf {none | default | explicit | defer}] [id-permission {none | chassisid | defer}]
```

no ethoam default-domain

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vlan-id**: VLAN Identifier.
- **no-level**: MD Level and its value is -1. So level is determined by scalar object ‘dot1agCfmDefaultMdDefLevel’
- **num**: MD Level and it ranges from 0 to 7
- **none**: No MHFs can be created.
- **default**: MHFs can be created.
- **explicit**: MHFs can be created only if a MEP is created at some lower MD Level.
- **defer**: The creation of MHFs is determined by the corresponding scalar object ‘dot1agCfmDefaultMdDefMhfCreation’.
- **none**: Sender ID TLV is not to be sent.
- **chassisid**: Chassis ID Length, Chassis ID Subtype and Chassis ID TLV are to be present.
- **defer**: The contents of the Sender ID TLV are determined by the corresponding scalar object ‘dot1agCfmDefaultMdDefIdPermission’.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no-level</td>
<td>no-level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>no-level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>defer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explicit</td>
<td>defer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>defer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chassisid</td>
<td>defer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

On modification of ‘mhf’ for any primary VID, Automip shall be invoked for all VLANS associated with this primary VID.
**Examples**

- `-> ethoam default-domain primary-vlan 10 id-permission chassid level 3 mhf default.
- `-> ethoam default-domain primary-vlan 10 id-permission chassid
- `-> ethoam default-domain primary-vlan 10 level 3
- `-> ethoam default-domain primary-vlan 10 mhf default
- `-> ethoam default-domain primary-vlan 10 level 3 mhf default

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

`show ethoam default-domain` Displays the information of all the default MD.

**MIB Objects**

`dotlagCfmDefaultMdTable`
- `dotlagCfmDefaultMdComponentId`
- `dotlagCfmDefaultMdPrimaryVid`
- `dotlagCfmDefaultMdLevel`
- `dotlagCfmDefaultMdMhfCreation`
- `dotlagCfmDefaultMdIdPermission`
**ethoam endpoint**

Creates a Maintenance End Point (MEP) and a virtual MEP.

```
ethoam endpoint mep-id domain md_name association ma_name direction { up | down } {port {slot/port | virtual | linkagg agg_id} [primary-vlan vlan_id]
```

```
no ethoam endpoint mep-id domain md_name association ma_name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **mep_id**: Specifies the Maintenance Association End Point. The valid range is 1–8191.
- **md_name**: Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain for which the management association is created.
- **ma_name**: Association name for the created Ethernet OAM Association.
- **up**: The direction of the MEP is UP.
- **down**: The direction of the MEP is DOWN.
- **slot/port**: Physical slot and port number on which MEP needs to be created.
- **virtual**: Creates a virtual MEP.
- **agg_id**: Linkagg Identifier on which MEP needs to be created.
- **vlan_id**: VLAN identifier.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete the MEP.
- The `mep_id` must be a unique id.
- The direction for virtual MEP must always be UP.
- For creating a virtual MEP, the value of port must be given the keyword “virtual”.
Examples

- `ethoam endpoint 10 domain MD association MA direction up port 1/1`
- `ethoam endpoint 10 domain MD association MA direction down linkagg 1`
- `ethoam endpoint 10 domain MD association MA direction down linkagg 1 vlan 10`
- `ethoam endpoint 1 domain md1 association ma1 direction up port virtual primary-vlan 100`
- `no ethoam endpoint 10 domain MD association MA`

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.
Release 6.6.3; `virtual` parameter added.

Related Commands

`show ethoam domain association end-point` Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

MIB Objects

- `dot1agCfmMdTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMdName`
- `dot1agCfmMaNetTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMaNetName`
- `dot1agCfmMepTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMepIdentifier`
  - `dot1agCfmMepDirection`
  - `dot1agCfmMepIfIndex`
  - `dot1agCfmMepPrimaryVid`
ethoam endpoint admin-state

Configures the administrative state of MEP.

```
ethoam endpoint mep_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name
admin-state {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Definitions

- **mep_id**: Specifies the Maintenance Association End Point. The valid range is 1–8191.
- **domain_name**: Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to `ethoam domain`.
- **mac_address**: Specifies the CFM system MAC address.
- **association_name**: Association name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
- **enable**: Administratively enables MEP.
- **disable**: Administratively disables MEP.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

The `mep_id` should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider in the specified MA.

Examples

```
-> ethoam endpoint 100 domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent-sales admin-state enable
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**show ethoam domain association end-point**

Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmMep
- dot1agCfmMepIndex
- dot1agCfmMepIdentifier
- dot1agCfmMepDirection
- dot1agCfmMepPortNumber
- dot1agCfmMepMacAddress
- dot1agCfmMepAdminStatus
- dot1agCfmMepFngState
- dot1agCfmMepCcmEnabled
- dot1agCfmMepCcmTransmitting
- dot1agCfmMepCcmLtmPriority
- dot1agCfmMepCcmNotReceived
- dot1agCfmMepCcmStreamError
- dot1agCfmMepCcmStreamOther
- dot1agCfmMepRdiReceived
- dot1agCfmMepLastCcmMaFault
- dot1agCfmMepLastCcmCrossConnFault
- dot1agCfmMepCcmOut
- dot1agCfmMepLbmNextSeqNumber
- dot1agCfmMepLbrIn
- dot1agCfmMepLbrInOutOfOrder
- dot1agCfmMepLbrOut
- dot1agCfmMepLtmNextSeqNumber
- dot1agCfmMepLtmIn
- dot1agCfmMepLtrOut
- dot1agCfmMepDefectsPresent
- dot1agCfmMepDefectsAbsent
- dot1agCfmMepRowStatus
**ethoam endpoint ccm**

Configures the MEP to generate Continuity Check Messages (CCM).

```
ethoam endpoint mep_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name ccm {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **mep_id**
  Specifies the Maintenance Association End Point. The valid range is 1–8191.

- **domain_name**
  Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to `ethoam domain`.

- **mac_address**
  Specifies the CFM system MAC address.

- **association_name**
  Name of the Ethernet OAM association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.

- **enable**
  Enables MEP to generate CCMs.

- **disable**
  Disables MEP to generate CCMs.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The `mep_id` should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider in the specified MA.

- Defects are logged when CCM generation is enabled and there is a loss in connectivity between two connected MEPs.

**Examples**

```
-> ethoam endpoint 100 domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent-sales ccm enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**show ethoam domain association end-point**

Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmMep

- dot1agCfmMepIndex
- dot1agCfmMepIdentifier
- dot1agCfmMepDirection
- dot1agCfmMepPortNumber
- dot1agCfmMepMacAddress
- dot1agCfmMepAdminStatus
- dot1agCfmMepFngState
- dot1agCfmMepCcmEnabled
- dot1agCfmMepCcmTransmitting
- dot1agCfmMepCcmLtmPriority
- dot1agCfmMepCcmNotReceived
- dot1agCfmMepCcmStreamError
- dot1agCfmMepCcmStreamOther
- dot1agCfmMepRdiReceived
- dot1agCfmMepLastCcmMaFault
- dot1agCfmMepLastCcmCrossConnFault
- dot1agCfmMepCcmOut
- dot1agCfmMepLbrmNextSeqNumber
- dot1agCfmMepLbrIn
- dot1agCfmMepLbrInOutOfOrder
- dot1agCfmMepLbrOut
- dot1agCfmMepLtmNextSeqNumber
- dot1agCfmMepLtmIn
- dot1agCfmMepLtmOut
- dot1agCfmMepDefectsPresent
- dot1agCfmMepDefectsAbsent
- dot1agCfmMepRowStatus
ethoam endpoint priority

Configures the priority values for CCMs and Linktrace Messages (LTMs) transmitted by a MEP.

**ethoam endpoint mep_id domain (domain_name | mac_address) association association_name priority ccm_ltm_priority**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **mep_id**
  Specifies the Maintenance Association End Point. The valid range is 1–8191.

- **domain_name**
  Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to ethoam domain.

- **mac_address**
  Specifies the CFM system MAC address.

- **association_name**
  Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.

- **ccm_ltm_priority**
  Priority value for CCMs and LTMs transmitted by the MEP. The valid range is 0–7.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ccm_ltm_priority</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The **mep_id** should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider in the specified MA.

**Examples**

- `-> ethoam endpoint 100 domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent-sales priority 6`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

show ethoam domain association end-point
Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmMep
  dot1agCfmMepIndex
  dot1agCfmMepIdentifier
  dot1agCfmMepDirection
  dot1agCfmMepPortNumber
  dot1agCfmMepMacAddress
  dot1agCfmMepAdminStatus
  dot1agCfmMepFngState
  dot1agCfmMepCcmEnabled
  dot1agCfmMepCcmTransmitting
  dot1agCfmMepCcmLtmPriority
  dot1agCfmMepCcmNotReceived
  dot1agCfmMepCcmStreamError
  dot1agCfmMepCcmStreamOther
  dot1agCfmMepRdiReceived
  dot1agCfmMepLastCcmMaFault
  dot1agCfmMepLastCcmCrossConnFault
  dot1agCfmMepCcmOut
  dot1agCfmMepLbmNextSeqNumber
  dot1agCfmMepLbrIn
  dot1agCfmMepLbrInOutOfOrder
  dot1agCfmMepLbrOut
  dot1agCfmMepLtmNextSeqNumber
  dot1agCfmMepLtmIn
  dot1agCfmMepLtrOut
  dot1agCfmMepDefectsPresent
  dot1agCfmMepDefectsAbsent
  dot1agCfmMepRowStatus
**ethoam endpoint lowest-priority-defect**

Configures the lowest priority fault alarm for the lowest priority defect for a MEP.

```
ethoam endpoint mep_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name lowest-priority-defect lowest_priority_defect
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **mep_id**: Specifies the Maintenance Association End Point. The valid range is 1–8191.
- **domain_name**: Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to `ethoam domain`.
- **mac_address**: Specifies the CFM system MAC address.
- **association_name**: Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
- **lowest_priority_defect**: The lowest priority defect that can generate a Fault alarm. Possible values are xcon, rem-err-xcon, no-defect, mac-rem-err-xcon, err-xcon, and all-defect.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lowest_priority_defect</td>
<td>mac-rem-err-xcon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The `mep_id` should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider in the specified MA.

**Examples**

```
-> ethoam endpoint 100 domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent-sales最低-priority-defect all-defect
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

show ethoam domain association end-point
Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmMep

dot1agCfmMepIndex
dot1agCfmMepIdentifier
dot1agCfmMepDirection
dot1agCfmMepPortNumber
dot1agCfmMepMacAddress
dot1agCfmMepAdminStatus
dot1agCfmMepFngState
dot1agCfmMepCcmEnabled
dot1agCfmMepCcmTransmitting
dot1agCfmMepCcmLtmPriority
dot1agCfmMepCcmNotReceived
dot1agCfmMepCcmStreamError
dot1agCfmMepCcmStreamOther
dot1agCfmMepRdiReceived
dot1agCfmMepLastCcmMaFault
dot1agCfmMepLastCcmCrossConnFault
dot1agCfmMepCcmOut
dot1agCfmMepLbmNextSeqNumber
dot1agCfmMepLbrIn
dot1agCfmMepLbrInOutOfOrder
dot1agCfmMepLbrOut
dot1agCfmMepLtmNextSeqNumber
dot1agCfmMepLtmIn
dot1agCfmMepLtmOut
dot1agCfmMepDefectsPresent
dot1agCfmMepDefectsAbsent
dot1agCfmMepRowStatus
**ethoam endpoint domain association direction**

Creates a MEP.

```
ethoam endpoint mep-id domain md-name association ma-name direction {up | down} {port slot/port | linkagg id} [primary-vlan vlan-id]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **mep_id**
  Specifies the Maintenance Association End Point. The valid range is 1–8191.

- **ma-name**
  Association name for the created Ethernet OAM Association.

- **md-name**
  Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain for which this management association is created.

- **up**
  For UP MEP.

- **down**
  For DOWN MEP.

- **slot/port**
  Physical slot and port number on which MEP needs to be created.

- **id**
  Linkagg Identifier on which MEP needs to be created.

- **vlan-id**
  VLAN identifier.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The `mep_id` should be unique amid all those used by or available to the service provider in the specified MA.

**Examples**

```
cli> ethoam endpoint 10 domain MD association MA direction up port 1/1
cli> ethoam endpoint 10 domain MD association MA direction down linkagg 1
cli> ethoam endpoint 10 domain MD association MA direction down linkagg 1 vlan 10
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>show ethoam domain association end-point</code></td>
<td>Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

- `dot1agCfmMdTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMdName`
- `dot1agCfmMaNetTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMaNetName`
- `dot1agCfmMepTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMepIdentifier`
  - `dot1agCfmMepDirection`
  - `dot1agCfmMepIfIndex`
  - `dot1agCfmMepPrimaryVid`
**ethoam loopback**

Enables the maintenance entity to initiate transmitting loopback messages (LBMs) and obtaining loopback replies.

```
ethoam loopback {target-endpoint t-mepid | target-macaddress mac_add} source-endpoint s-mepid
domain d-name association a-name [number num] [data string] [vlan-priority vlan-priority] [drop-eligible {true | false}]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **t-mepid**
  Specifies the MEP for which the Loopback message is targeted. The valid range is 1–8191.

- **mac_add**
  Target MAC address to be transmitted.

- **s-mepid**
  Specifies the MEP that transmits the Loopback message. The valid range is 1–8191.

- **d-name**
  Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to `ethoam domain`.

- **a-name**
  Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.

- **num**
  Specifies the number of loopback messages to be transmitted. The range is 1–10.

- **string**
  Specifies the amount of data to be included in the Data Type Length Value (TLV), if the Data TLV is selected to be sent. The valid range is 1–255.

- **vlan-priority**
  Specifies the 3-bit value to be used in the VLAN tag, if present in the transmitted frame. The valid range is 0–7.

- **true**
  Sets the drop eligibility bit in the VLAN tag to true.

- **false**
  Sets the drop eligibility bit in the VLAN tag to false.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan-priority</td>
<td>CCM priority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
Usage Guidelines

- This command allows an operator to generate a loopback message for the specified MEP.
- This command signals the MEP that it should transmit loopback messages and detect the presence or lack of the corresponding loopback reply(s).
- Note that a loopback message is used for fault verification.
- This command also validates the connectivity between Maintenance End Points (MEP) and Maintenance Intermediate Points (MIP).

Examples

```bash
-> ethoam loopback target-endpoint 10 source-endpoint 20 domain MD association MA number 3
Reply from 00:0E:B1:6B:43:89: bytes=64 seq=0 time=100ms
Reply from 00:0E:B1:6B:43:89: bytes=64 seq=0 time=112ms
Request timed out.
----00:E0:B1:6B:43:89 ETH-LB Statistics----
3 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 33% packet loss
round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 100/106/112
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; tar_mep_id,mac_address, src_mep_id, domain_name | mac_address, association_name, number_of_messages, data_size, vlan_priority parameters replaced with t-mepid, mac_add, s-mepid,d-name, a-name, num, string, vlan-priority.

Related Commands

- `show ethoam domain` Displays the information of a specified Management Domain configured on the bridge.

MIB Objects

- `dot1agCfmMdTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMdName`
- `dot1agCfmMaNetTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMaNetName`
- `dot1agCfmMepTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMepIdentifier`
  - `dot1agCfmMepTransmitLbmDestMacAddress`
  - `dot1agCfmMepTransmitLbmDestMepId`
  - `dot1agCfmMepTransmitLbmDestIsMepId`
  - `dot1agCfmMepTransmitLbmMessages`
  - `dot1agCfmMepTransmitLbmDataTlv`
  - `dot1agCfmMepTransmitLbmVlanPriority`
  - `dot1agCfmMepTransmitLbmVlanDropEnable`
  - `dot1agCfmMepTransmitLbmStatus`
**ethoam linktrace**

Enables the maintenance entity to initiate transmitting Link Trace Messages (LTM).

```
ethoam linktrace {target-macaddress mac_address | target-endpoint tar_mep_id} source-endpoint src_mep_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name [flag {fdbonly | fdb-mpdb}] [hop-count hop_count]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **mac_address**: Target MAC address to be transmitted.
- **tar_mep_id**: Specifies the MEP for which the Loopback message is targeted.
- **src_mep_id**: Specifies the MEP that transmits the Loopback message. The valid range is 1–8191.
- **domain_name**: Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to `ethoam domain`.
- **domain mac_address**: Specifies the CFM system MAC address.
- **association_name**: Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.
- **fdbonly**: Specifies that only the MAC addresses learned in a bridge's active data forwarding table is used to decide the egress port.
- **fdb-mpdb**: Specifies that if the bridge's forwarding table could not produce a unique egress port, then the information stored in MIPCCM's database is used to determine the egress port.
- **hop_count**: Indicates the number of hops remaining in this LTM. Each bridge that handles the LTM decreases the value by 1. This decreased value is returned to the LTM. The valid range is 0-255.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hop_count</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command allows an operator to generate a LTM for the specified MEP.
- This command signals the MEP that it should transmit a Linktrace message and detect the presence or lack of the corresponding Linktrace messages.
**Examples**


-> ethoam linktrace target-endpoint 15 source-endpoint 4 domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent_sales Transaction Id: 6943

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; **fdb-mpdb** parameter added.

**Related Commands**

**show ethoam domain** Displays the information of a specified Management Domain configured on the bridge.

**MIB Objects**

Dot1agCfmMep
- dot1agCfmMepIdentifier
- dot1agCfmMepTransmitLtmFlags
- dot1agCfmMepTransmitLtmTargetMacAddress
- dot1agCfmMepTransmitLtmTargetMepId
- dot1agCfmMepTransmitLtmTargetIsMepId
- dot1agCfmMepTransmitLtmTtl
- dot1agCfmMepTransmitLtmResult
- dot1agCfmMepTransmitEgressIdentifier
ethoam fault-alarm-time

Configures the timeout value for the Fault Notification Generation Alarm time that specifies the time interval during which one or more defects should be detected before the fault alarm is issued.

```
ethoam fault-alarm-time centiseconds endpoint endpoint_id domain \{domain_name | mac_address\} association association_name
```

```
no ethoam fault-alarm-time endpoint endpoint_id domain \{domain_name | mac_address\} association association_name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **centiseconds**: The Fault Notification Generation Alarm timeout value, in centiseconds. The valid range is 250–1000.
- **endpoint_id**: Specifies the MEP of a specific MA. The valid range is 1–8191.
- **mac_address**: Specifies the CFM system MAC address.
- **domain_name**: Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to `ethoam domain`.
- **association_name**: Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>centiseconds</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to restore the Fault Notification Generation Alarm timeout value to its default value.
- The Fault Notification Generation Alarm timeout value is configurable per MEP.

**Examples**

```
-> ethoam fault-alarm-time 10 endpoint 100 domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent_sales
-> no ethoam fault-alarm-time endpoint 100 domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent_sales
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

**show ethoam domain association end-point**  
Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

**MIB Objects**

`Dot1agCfmMep`

`dot1agCfmMepFngAlarmTime`
**ethoam fault-reset-time**

Configures the timer value for the Fault Notification Generation Reset time that specifies the time interval, during which the fault alarm is re-enabled to process faults. The fault alarm is only re-enabled if no new faults are received during this time interval.

```
ethoam fault-reset-time centiseconds endpoint endpoint_id domain \{mac_address | domain_name\} association association_name
```

```
no ethoam fault-reset-time endpoint endpoint_id domain \{mac_address | domain_name\} association association_name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`centiseconds`  
The Fault Notification Generation Reset timer value, in centi seconds. The valid range is 250–1000.

`endpoint_id`  
Specifies the MEP of a specific MA. The valid range is 1–8191.

`mac_address`  
Specifies the CFM system MAC address.

`domain_name`  
Specifies the domain name. For more information on the different formats of the domain name, refer to `ethoam domain`.

`association_name`  
Name of the Ethernet OAM Association. Up to 48 (minus the domain name length) characters may be used.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>centiseconds</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to restore the Fault Notification Generation Reset timeout value to its default value.
- The Fault Notification Generation Reset timer value is configurable per MEP.

**Examples**

```
-> ethoam fault-reset-time 10 end-point 100 domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent_sales
```

```
-> no ethoam fault-reset-time end-point 100 domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent_sales
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

ethoam fault-alarm-time
Configures the timeout value for the Fault Notification Generation Alarm time.

show ethoam domain association end-point
Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmMep

   dot1agCfmMepFngResetTime
**ethoam one-way-delay**

Initiates a one-way-delay measurement (1DM) to determine the one-way frame delay (latency) and delay variation (jitter) between two MEPs.

```
ethoam one-way-delay {target-endpoint t-mepid | target-macaddress mac_add} source-endpoint s-mepid domain domain association association [vlan-priority vlan-priority]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **t-mepid**: Target MEP-ID. Valid Range 1-8191.
- **mac_add**: Target MAC-Address.
- **s-mepid**: Source MEP-ID. Valid Range 1-8191.
- **domain**: The maintenance domain name.
- **association**: The maintenance association name.
- **vlan-priority**: VLAN Priority. Valid Range is 0-7.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan-priority</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Source MEP-ID, MD and MA must be created before initiating 1DM.
- When **target-endpoint** is specified then entry must be present in the RMEP table, no matter if its status is RMEP_OK or RMEP_FAILED, before initiating 1DM. So target-macaddress can be used to bypass such a restriction.
- Although the OmniSwitch implementation of Ethernet frame delay measurement (ETH-DM) is compliant with ITU-T Y.1731, delay measurement can be performed for both ITU-T Y.1731 and IEEE 802.1ag MEPs.
- If the 1DM is initiated with a **target-macaddress** and an egress port is found for this MAC address, then the 1DM frames are transmitted from that port. Otherwise, 1DM frames are flooded in the MEP’s VLAN.
- One-way delay measurement requires NTP clock synchronization between the sending and receiving MEPs.
**Examples**

- `ethoam one-way-delay target-endpoint 10 source-endpoint 12 domain MD association MA vlan-priority 4`

- `ethoam one-way-delay target-macaddress 00:e0:b1:6a:52:4c source-endpoint 12 domain MD association MA vlan-priority 4`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced

**Related Commands**

- `show ethoam one-way-delay` Displays the one-way-delay and jitter parameters for all entries or for the MAC address of a specific MEP.

**MIB Objects**

- `dot1agCfmMdTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMdName`
- `dot1agCfmMaNetTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMaNetName`
- `dot1agCfmMepTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMepIdentifier`
- `alaCfmMepTable`
  - `alaCfmMepOWDMacAddress`
  - `alaCfmMepOWDMepIdentifier`
  - `alaCfmMepOWDPriority`
ethoam two-way-delay

Initiate a two-way-delay measurement to determine the round-trip latency and jitter between two MEPs. The initiating MEP sends delay measurement message (DMM) frames to the receiving MEP. The receiving MEP responds with delay measurement reply (DMR) frames.

```
ethoam two-way-delay {target-endpoint t-mepid | target-macaddress mac_add} source-endpoint s-mepid domain domain association association [vlan- priority vlan-priority]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **t-mepid**: Target MEP-ID. Valid Range 1-8191.
- **mac_add**: Target MAC-Address.
- **s-mepid**: Source MEP-ID. Valid Range 1-8191.
- **domain**: The maintenance domain name.
- **association**: The maintenance association name.
- **vlan-priority**: VLAN Priority. Valid Range is 0-7.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan-priority</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Source MEP-ID, MD and MA must be created before initiating a two-way delay measurement.
- When `target-endpoint` is specified then entry must be present in the RMEP table, no matter if the status is RMEP_OK or RMEP_FAILED, before initiating two-way-delay. So `target-macaddress` can be used to bypass such a restriction.
- The CLI console will pause until all DMRs are received or maximum of 3 seconds to ensure that all the DMRs have been returned. If the operation fails, then the appropriate message is displayed. If the operation is successful, no message is displayed.
- If the DMM is initiated by UP MEP with a `target-macaddress` and the egress port is found for this MAC address, then DMM frames are transmitted from that port. Otherwise, DMM frames are flooded in the MEP’s VLAN.
- Two-way delay measurement does **not** require NTP clock synchronization on the sending and receiving MEPs.
- Although the OmniSwitch implementation of Ethernet frame delay measurement (ETH-DM) is compliant with ITU-T Y.1731, delay measurement can be performed for both ITU-T Y.1731 and IEEE 802.1ag MEPs.
This command initiates an on-demand OAM performance measurement. To set up continuous two-way delay measurement, see the “Service Assurance Agent Commands” chapter for information about how to configure a SAA for continuous two-way frame delay measurement.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> ethoam two-way-delay target-endpoint 10 source-endpoint 12 domain MD association MA vlan-priority 4
Reply from 00:0E:B1:6B:43:89 delay=2584us jitter=282us

-> ethoam two-way-delay target-macaddress 00:e0:b1:6a:52:4c source-endpoint 12 domain MD association MA vlan-priority 4
Reply form 00:E0:B1:6A:52:4C: delay=2584us jitter=282us
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced

**Related Commands**

`show ethoam two-way-delay` Displays the two-way-delay delay and jitter parameters for all entries or for the MAC address of a specific MEP.

**MIB Objects**

- `dot1agCfmMdTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMdName`
- `dot1agCfmMaNetTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMaNetName`
- `dot1agCfmMepTable`
  - `dot1agCfmMepIdentifier`
- `alaCfmMepTable`
  - `alaCfmMepTWDTMacAddress`
  - `alaCfmMepTWDTMepIdentifier`
  - `alaCfmMepTWDTPriority`
clear ethoam

Delete all the one-way-delay or two-way-delay entries

clear ethoam {one-way-delay-table | two-way-delay-table}

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **one-way-delay-table**: Clears one-way delay measurement (1DM) entries.
- **two-way-delay-table**: Clears two-way delay measurement (DMM/DMR) entries.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

- `-> clear ethoam one-way-delay-table`
- `-> clear ethoam two-way-delay-table`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced

**Related Commands**

- **ethoam one-way-delay**: Initiates the two one-way-delay messages from a particular MEP to an RMEP.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaCfmGlobalOWDClear`
- `alaCfmGlobalTWDClear`
**show ethoam**

Displays the information of all the Management Domains (MD) configured on the bridge.

```
show ethoam
```

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command displays all the MAs for all the MDs.

**Examples**

```
-> show ethoam
System Configuration
   Ethernet OAM system mac address: 00:D0:95:EC:84:B0,
   Number of Maintenance Domains: 1
   Maintenance Domain: esd.alcatel-lucent.com
     Maintenance Association: alcatel-lucent-sales
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethernet OAM system mac address</th>
<th>The MAC address of the Ethernet OAM system.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Maintenance Domains</td>
<td>The number of maintenance domains configured on the bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Domain</td>
<td>The name of the maintenance domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Association</td>
<td>The name of the maintenance association.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ethoam domain` Creates an Ethernet domain.
MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmStack
   dot1agCfmStackMacAddress
Dot1agCfmMd
   dot1agCfmMdName
Dot1agCfmMa
   dot1agCfmMaName
**show ethoam domain**

Displays the information of a specific Management Domain configured on the bridge.

**show ethoam domain md-name**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*md-name* Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```-> show ethoam domain MD```

Total number of MAs configured in this MD = 1

**MD Attributes**

- MD-Format : string,
- MD-Level : level-3,
- MD-MHFstatus : mhfNone,
- MD-IdPermission : sendIdNone

Maintenance Association : MA

- MA-Format : string,
- Primary Vlan : 199,
- Associated Vlan-list : none,
- Total Number of Vlans : 1,
- MA-MHFstatus : mhfNone,
- MA-IdPermission : sendIdNone,
- CCM-interval : interval10s,
- MEP-List (MEP-Id) : 10

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MD-level</strong></th>
<th>The level at which the MD was created.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MD-MHFstatus</strong></td>
<td>Indicates whether the maintenance entity can create MHFs for this MD. Options include <em>none</em>, <em>explicit</em>, or <em>default</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maintenance Association</strong></td>
<td>The name of the maintenance association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Vlan</strong></td>
<td>The Primary VLAN ID monitored by this MA. If the MA is not attached to any VLAN, 0 is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MA-MHFstatus</strong></td>
<td>Indicates whether the maintenance entity can create MHFs for this MA. Options include <em>none</em>, <em>explicit</em>, or <em>default</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCM-interval</td>
<td>The interval between the CCM transmissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEP-Id</td>
<td>Indicates the Maintenance End Point.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; domain_name | mac_address parameters replaced with md-name parameter.

Related Commands

show ethoam
Displays the information of all the Management Domains (MD) configured on the bridge.

ethoam domain
Creates an Ethernet domain with a specific name.

MIB Objects

DotlagCfmMd
- dotlagCfmMdLevel
- dotlagCfmMdMhfCreation
- dotlagCfmMdTable
- dotlagCfmMdName

DotlagCfmMa
- dotlagCfmMaName
- dotlagCfmMaVid
- dotlagCfmMaMhfCreation
- dotlagCfmMaCcmInterval

DotlagCfmMep
- dotlagCfmMepIdentifier
show ethoam domain association

Displays the information of a specific MA in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

show ethoam domain md-name association ma-name

Syntax Definitions

md-name  Specifies the domain name.
ma-name  Name of the Ethernet OAM Association.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show ethoam domain MD association MA
Total number of MEPs configured in this MA = 1
MA-Format : string,
Primary Vlan : 199,
Associated Vlan-list : 10-15,
Total Number of Vlans : 7,
MA-MHFstatus : mhfNone,
MA-IdPermission : sendIdNone,
CCM-interval : interval10s,
MEP-List(MEP-Id) : 10,

Legend: MEP-Id: * = Inactive Endpoint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEP-ID</th>
<th>Admin</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Mac-Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Primary Vlan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>00:E0:B1:A0:78:A3</td>
<td>virtual</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

- **Primary Vlan**: The Primary VLAN ID monitored by the MA. If the MA is not attached to any VLAN, 0 is displayed.
- **MA-MHFstatus**: Indicates whether the maintenance entity can create MHFs for this MA. Options include **none**, **explicit**, and **default**.
- **CCM-interval**: The interval between the CCM transmissions.
- **MEP-ID**: Indicates the MEP.
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Admin State</strong></td>
<td>Indicates the administrative state (<strong>enable</strong> or <strong>disable</strong>) of the MEP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direction</strong></td>
<td>The direction of the MEP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAC Address</strong></td>
<td>The MAC address of the MEP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port</strong></td>
<td>The slot/port number of the bridge port to which the MEP is attached.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; **domain_name | mac_address, association_name** parameters replaced with **md-name, ma-name** parameters.

**Related Commands**

**ethoam association**

Creates an Ethernet OAM Maintenance Association in the specified domain.

**MIB Objects**

- **DotlagCfmMa**
  - dotlagCfmMaVid
  - dotlagCfmMaMhfCreation
  - dotlagCfmMaCcmInterval
- **DotlagCfmMaNetTable**
  - dotlagCfmMaNetName
- **dotlagCfmMdTable**
  - dotlagCfmMdName
- **DotlagCfmMep**
  - dotlagCfmMepIdentifier
  - dotlagCfmMepActive
  - dotlagCfmMepDirection
  - dotlagCfmMepIfIndex
  - dotlagCfmMepMacAddress
**show ethoam domain association end-point**

Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge.

**show ethoam domain md-name association ma-name endpoint mep-id**

---

### Syntax Definitions

- **md-name**
  - Specifies the domain name.
- **ma-name**
  - Name of the Ethernet OAM Association.
- **mep-id**
  - Specifies the MEP of a specific MA. The valid range is 1–8191.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ethoam domain MD association MA endpoint 10
Admin State : disable,
Direction : up,
Slot/Port: virtual,
Primary Vlan : 199,
MacAddress: 00:E0:B1:A0:78:A3,
Fault Notification : FNG_RESET,
CCM Enabled : disabled,
CCM Linktrace Priority : 7,
CCM Not Received : false,
CCM Error defect : false,
CCM Xcon defect : false,
MEP RDI defect : false,
MEP Last CCM Fault : not specified,
MEP Xcon Last CCM Fault : not specified,
MEP Error Mac Status : false,
MEP Lbm NextSeqNumber : 0,
MEP Ltm NextSeqNumber : 32157,
Fault Alarm Time : 250,
Fault Reset Time : 1000,
Lowest PrDefect Allowed : DEF_MAC_REM_ERR_XCON,
Highest PrDefect Present : DEF_NONE
```
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Admin State</strong></td>
<td>Indicates the administrative state (enable or disable) of the MEP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direction</strong></td>
<td>The direction of the MEP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slot/Port</strong></td>
<td>The slot/port number of the bridge port to which the MEP is attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Vlan</strong></td>
<td>The Primary VLAN ID monitored by this MA. If the MA is not attached to any VLAN, 0 is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAC Address</strong></td>
<td>The MAC address of the MEP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fault Notification</strong></td>
<td>Indicates the current state of the MEP Fault Notification Generator State Machine, which can be FNG_RESET, FNG_DEFECT, FNG_REPORT_DEFECT, FNG_DEFECT_REPORTED, or FNG_DEFECT_CLEARING.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCM Enabled</strong></td>
<td>Indicates whether the MEP generates CCMs (enabled) or not (disabled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCM Linktrace Priority</strong></td>
<td>Indicates the priority value for CCMs and LTMs transmitted by the MEP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCM Not Received</strong></td>
<td>Indicates if CCMs are not being received (true) or received (false) from at least one of the configured remote MEPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCM Error defect</strong></td>
<td>Indicates if a stream of erroneous CCMs is being received (true) or not (false) from a MEP in this MA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCM Xcon defect</strong></td>
<td>Indicates if a stream of CCMs is being received (true) or not (false) from a MEP that belongs to another MA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEP RDI Received</strong></td>
<td>Indicates that any other MEP in this MA is transmitting the RDI bit. Options include true or false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEP Last CCM Fault</strong></td>
<td>The last-received CCM that triggered a MA fault.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEP Xcon Last CCM Fault</strong></td>
<td>The last-received CCM that triggered a cross-connect fault.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEP Error Mac Status</strong></td>
<td>Indicates a port status TLV. Options include true or false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEP Lbm NextSeqNumber</strong></td>
<td>The next Transaction Identifier or Sequence Number to be sent in an LBM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEP Ltm NextSeqNumber</strong></td>
<td>The next Transaction Identifier or Sequence Number to be sent in an LTM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fault Alarm Time</strong></td>
<td>The time interval during which one or more defects should be detected before the fault alarm is issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fault Reset Time</strong></td>
<td>The time interval during which the fault alarm is re-enabled to process faults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lowest PrDefect Allowed</strong></td>
<td>The lowest priority defect that allowed to generate fault alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Highest PrDefect Present</strong></td>
<td>The highest priority defect since the MEPs Fault Notification Generator in reset state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; domain_name | mac_address, association_name, endpoint_id parameters replaced with md-name, ma-name, and mep-id parameters.
Related Commands

**ethoam endpoint**

Creates an Ethernet OAM Maintenance End Point in the specified MA.

**ethoam endpoint admin-state**

Configures the administrative state of MEP.

MIB Objects

```
Dot1agCfmMaNetTable
  dot1agCfmMaNetName

Dot1agCfmMdTable
  dot1agCfmMdName

Dot1agCfmMep
  dot1agCfmMepTable
  dot1agCfmMepIdentifier
  dot1agCfmMepActive
  dot1agCfmMepDirection
  dot1agCfmMepPortNumber
  dot1agCfmMepMacAddress
  dot1agCfmMepFngState
  dot1agCfmMepCcmEnabled
  dot1agCfmMepCcmLtmPriority
  dot1agCfmMepSomeRMeoCcmDefect
  dot1agCfmMepErrorCcmDefect
  dot1agCfmMepXconCcmDefect
  dot1agCfmMepSomeRdiDefect
  dot1agCfmMepErrorCcmLastFailure
  dot1agCfmMepXconCcmLastFailure
  dot1agCfmMepErrMacStatus
  dot1agCfmMepLtmNextSeqNumber
  dot1agCfmMepFngAlarmTime
  dot1agCfmMepFngAlarmTime
  dot1agCfmMepLowPrDef
  dot1agCfmMepHighestPrDefect
```
show ethoam default-domain

Displays all the default MD information for all the VLANs or a specific VLAN.

show ethoam default-domain [primary-vlan vlan_id]

Syntax Definitions

| vlan_id | VLAN ID for which the default MD information is required. The valid range is 1–4094. |

Defaults

By default, the default MD information for all VLANs is displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the vlan_id parameter with this command to view information about the default MD for a specific VLAN.

Examples

```
-> show ethoam default-domain
Vlan   Mhf-creation   Level      Id-Permission   Status
-------+---------------+---------+---------------+--------
  1     none         none      none         true
 100    default      3         none         false

cli> show ethoam default-domain primary-vlan 100
Vlan   Mhf-creation   Level      Id-Permission   Status
-------+---------------+---------+---------------+--------
 100    default      3         none         false
```

Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Vlan</th>
<th>The primary VLAN ID of the default MD.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mhf-creation</td>
<td>Indicates the MHF value for a VLAN that is part of the default MD Options include none, explicit, or default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>The level of the maintenance domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id-Permission</td>
<td>The Id-Permission of the default MD for the primary VLAN ID specified or for all the VLANs. The options include none, chassisId, or defer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Indicates the status of the default MD level table entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1: command introduced.
Release 6.6.2: *vlan* parameter replaced with *primary-vlan*.

**Related Commands**

*ethoam default-domain level*  
Modifies the default Ethernet OAM Maintenance Domain (MD).

**MIB Objects**

dot1agCfmDefaultMdTable  
dot1agCfmDefaultMdComponentId  
dot1agCfmDefaultMdPrimaryVid  
dot1agCfmDefaultMdStatus  
dot1agCfmDefaultMdLevel  
dot1agCfmDefaultMdLevelVid  
dot1agCfmDefaultMdLevelLevel  
dot1agCfmDefaultMdMhfCreation  
dot1agCfmDefaultMdIdPermission
show ethoam default-domain configuration

Displays the values of scalar Default-MD objects.

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples

-> show ethoam default-domain configuration
Level : 3,
MHF-Creation : default,
ID-Permission : none

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>The level assigned to the default domain. Configured through the <em>ethoam default-domain level</em> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MHF-creation</td>
<td>Indicates the MHF value for a VLAN that is part of the default MD Options include none, explicit, or default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID-Permission</td>
<td>The ID permission of the default domain. Options include none or chassisId. Configured through the <em>ethoam default-domain id-permission</em> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.
Related Commands

`ethoam default-domain level`  Modifies the default Ethernet OAM Maintenance Domain (MD).

MIB Objects

dot1agCfmMaDefaultMdDefLevel
dot1agCfmMaDefaultMdDefMhfCreation
dot1agCfmMaDefaultMdDefIdPermission
show ethoam remote-endpoint domain

Displays the information of all remote MEPs learned as a part of the CCM message exchange.

show ethoam remote-endpoint domain md_name association ma_name endpoint smep-id [remote-mep rmep-id]

Syntax Definitions

md_name Specifies the domain name.
ma_name Specifies the name of the Ethernet OAM Association.
smep-id Specifies the MEP of a specific MA. The valid range is 1–8191.
rmep-id The remote MEP. The valid range is 1–8191.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples

-> show ethoam remote-endpoint domain MD association MA endpoint 10

Legends: PortStatusTlv: 1 = psBlocked, 2 = psUp, 3 = psNoTlv
InterfaceStatusTlv: 1 = ifUp, 2 = ifDown, 3 = ifUnknown
Chassisid Subtype: 7 = Locally Assigned

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RMEP-ID</th>
<th>RMEP Status</th>
<th>OkFailed</th>
<th>Mac Address</th>
<th>P/S</th>
<th>I/f</th>
<th>RDI</th>
<th>Ch-id</th>
<th>Ch-id</th>
<th>Tlv</th>
<th>Tlv</th>
<th>value</th>
<th>Subtype</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>RMEP_OK</td>
<td></td>
<td>00:E0:B1:6E:41:65</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>SW-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>RMEP_OK</td>
<td></td>
<td>00:E0:B1:6E:41:64</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>SW-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

RMEP-ID Indicates the remote Maintenance End Point.
RMEP Status The operational state of the remote MEP Remote State machines for this MEP, which can be RMEP_IDLE, RMEP_START, RMEP_FAILED, or RMEP_OK.
OkFailed Time The time (SysUpTime) when the Remote MEP state machine last entered either the RMEP_FAILED or RMEP_OK.
MacAddress The MAC address of the remote MEP.
Port Status Tlv Port status TLV last received.
I/f Status Tlv The interface status TLV last received.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RDI value</th>
<th>State of the RDI bit in the last received CCM.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ch-id Subtype</td>
<td>Indicates the format of chassis id received in last CCM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch-id</td>
<td>Indicates the chassis id.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; `domain_name | mac_address, association_name, endpoint_id, remote_mepid` parameters replaced with `d_name, a_name, s-mepid, r-mepid`

**Related Commands**

| show ethoam domain association end-point | Displays the information of a specific MEP in a Management Domain configured on the bridge. |

**MIB Objects**

- `dotlagCfmMepDbTable`
  - `dotlagCfmMepDbRmepIdentifier`
  - `dotlagCfmMepDbRmepState`
  - `dotlagCfmMepDbRmepFailedOkTime`
  - `dotlagCfmMepDbRdi`
  - `dotlagCfmMepDbPortStatusTlv`
  - `dotlagCfmMepDbInterfaceStatusTlv`
  - `dotlagCfmMepDbChassisIdSubtype`
  - `dotlagCfmMepDbChassisId`
**show ethoam cfmstack**

Displays the contents of CFM Stack Managed Object that determines the relationship among MEPs and MIPs on a specific bridge port.

```
show ethoam cfmstack [port {slot/port | virtual} | linkagg agg_num]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: Slot and port number for which the contents of the configured MEP or MIP is displayed.
- **agg_num**: The aggregate ID for which the contents of the configured MEP or MIP must be displayed.
- **virtual**: Displays the information for virtual UP MEP.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show ethoam cfmstack port 1/3
Up MHF Configured:
  Vlan-id: 100,
  Direction: up,
  MAC-Address: 00:D0:95:EC:84:B0,
  Maintenance Association: alcatel-lucent-sales,
  Maintenance Domain: esd.alcatel-lucent.com,
  MD-level: 3

Down MHF Configured:
  Vlan-id: 100,
  Direction: down,
  MAC-Address: 00:D0:95:F6:33:DA,
  Maintenance Association: alcatel-lucent-sales,
  Maintenance Domain: esd.alcatel-lucent.com,
  MD-level: 3

-> show ethoam cfmstack port virtual
MEP-Id 32 - Vlan 30:
  Direction: up,
  MAC-Address: 00:E0:B1:A5:F2:34,
  Maintenance Association: MA4,
  Maintenance Domain: MD4,
  MD-level: 4
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vlan-id</td>
<td>The VLAN ID to which the MEP is attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>Indicates the direction (<strong>Inward</strong> or <strong>Outward</strong>) of the Maintenance Point (MP) on the Bridge port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC-Address</td>
<td>For UP MEP, the MAC-Address displayed is the System MAC address. For Down MEP, the MAC-Address displayed is of the port on which MEP ID is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Domain</td>
<td>The name of the maintenance domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Association</td>
<td>The name of the maintenance association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD-level</td>
<td>The MD level at which the MD was created.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.3; **virtual** parameter introduced.

Related Commands

**ethoam endpoint** Creates an Ethernet OAM MEP in the specified MA.

MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmMd
  - dot1agCfmMdName

Dot1agCfmMa
  - dot1agCfmMaName

Dot1agCfmStack
  - dot1agCfmStackVlanIdOrNone
  - dot1agCfmStackDirection
  - dot1agCfmStackMacAddress
  - dot1agCfmStackMdLevel
show ethoam linktrace-reply domain association endpoint tran-id

Displays the content of the Linktrace reply (LTR) returned by a previously transmitted LTM. This command displays the LTR based on the transaction identifier or sequence number of the LTM for which the LTR is to be displayed.

show ethoam linktrace-reply domain d-name association a-name endpoint s-mepid tran-id num

Syntax Definitions

d-name  
Specifies the domain name.

a-name  
Name of the Ethernet OAM Association.

s-mepid  
Specifies the MEP for which LTR is to be displayed. The valid range is 1-8191.

num  
Specifies the Transaction ID or sequence number returned from a previously transmitted LTM.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- “LTM operation successful. Target is reachable.” – This message suggests that LTM has reached the target and all the expected LTRs have been received.

- “LTM operation unsuccessful. Target not reachable.” – This message suggests that LTM is successfully initiated but the target is not reachable.

- “LTM operation unsuccessful. Target is reachable.” – This message suggest that Target is reachable but at least one of the LTR from intermediate hop is not received.

- “LTM operation in progress.” – This message suggests that LTM operation is in progress. This message appears if show CLI is fired before LTM Time-out time.

- “LTM Timed out.”- This message suggests that either LTM is not initiated properly or when none of the expected LTRs is received in LTM Time-out duration which is 5 seconds.

Examples

-> show ethoam linktrace-reply domain MD association MA endpoint 10 tran-id 1256
Ttl : 63,
   LTM Forwarded : no,
   Terminal MEP : yes,
   Last Egress Identifier : 00:00:00:D0:95:EA:79:62,
   Next Egress Identifier : 00:00:00:D0:95:EA:9E:BA,
   Relay Action : RLY_HIT,
   Chassis ID Subtype : LOCALLY_ASSIGNED,
Chassis ID : SW-1,
Ingress Action : ING_OK,
Ingress Mac : 00:D0:95:EA:9E:D4,
Ingress Port ID Subtype : LOCALLY_ASSIGNED,
Ingress Port ID : 1/1,
Egress Action : EGR_NONE,
Egress Mac : 00:00:00:00:00:00,
Egress Port ID Subtype : 0,
Egress Port ID : not-specified

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ttl</td>
<td>Time to live field for the returned LTR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTM Forwarded</td>
<td>Indicates whether the LTM was forwarded or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal MEP</td>
<td>Indicates whether the MP reported in the reply Ingress/Egress TLV is a MEP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Egress Identifier</td>
<td>Identifies the MEP linktrace initiator that originated, or the responder that forwarded, the LTM to which this LTR is the response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Egress Identifier</td>
<td>Identifies the linktrace responder that transmitted this LTR, and can forward the LTM to the next hop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay Action</td>
<td>Indicates how the dataframe targeted by the LTM would be passed to Egress bridge port. Options include RLY_HIT, RLY_FDB, or RLY_MPDB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis ID Subtype</td>
<td>Indicates the format of chassis id received in last CCM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chassis ID</td>
<td>Indicates the chassis id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress Action</td>
<td>Indicates how the dataframe targeted by the LTM would be received on the receiving MP. Options include ING_NONE, ING_OK, ING_DOWN, ING_BLOCKED, or ING_VID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress Mac</td>
<td>The MAC address returned in the ingress MAC address field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress Port ID Subtype</td>
<td>Indicates the format of the ingress port ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress Port ID</td>
<td>Ingress port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress Action</td>
<td>Indicates how the dataframe targeted by the LTM would be passed through Egress bridge port. Options include ING_NONE, ING_OK, ING_DOWN, ING_BLOCKED, or ING_VID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress Mac</td>
<td>The MAC address returned in the egress MAC address field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress Port ID Subtype</td>
<td>Indicates the format of the egress port ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress Port ID</td>
<td>Egress port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; domain_name | mac_address, association_name, mep_id, transaction_id parameters replaced with d-name, a-name, s-mepid and num.
Related Commands

**ethoam linktrace**  
Enables the maintenance entity to initiate transmitting of Link Trace Messages (LTM).

MIB Objects

dot1agCfmLtrTable
  dot1agCfmLtrTtl
  dot1agCfmLtrForwarded
  dot1agCfmLtrTerminalMep
  dot1agCfmLtrLastEgressIdentifier
  dot1agCfmLtrNextEgressIdentifier
  dot1agCfmLtrRelay
  dot1agCfmLtrChassisIdSubtype
  dot1agCfmLtrChassisId
  dot1agCfmLtrIngress
  dot1agCfmLtrIngressMac
  dot1agCfmLtrIngressPortIdSubtype
  dot1agCfmLtrIngressPortId
  dot1agCfmLtrEgress
  dot1agCfmLtrEgressMac
  dot1agCfmLtrEgressPortIdSubtype
  dot1agCfmLtrEgressPortId
show ethoam linktrace-tran-id

Displays the transaction identifiers returned by previously generated LTMs from a specified MEP.

show ethoam linktrace-tran-id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name endpoint mep_id

Syntax Definitions

domain_name
   Specifies the domain name.
mac_address
   Specifies the CFM system MAC address.
association_name
   Name of the Ethernet OAM Association.
mep_id
   Specifies the MEP for which LTR is to be displayed. The valid range is 1-8191.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples
-> show ethoam linktrace-tran-id domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent-sales endpoint 3
S.No   Transaction Id
--------+-----------------------
   1    13357,
   2    13358,
   3    13359,

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Transaction Id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indicates the sequence number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indicates the Transaction Identifier returned from a previously transmitted LTM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**ethoam linktrace**

Enables the maintenance entity to initiate transmitting of Link Trace Messages (LTM).

MIB Objects

Dot1agCfmLtr

dot1agCfmLtrSeqNumber
show ethoam vlan

Displays the associations of the specified VLAN.

show ethoam vlan vlan-id

Syntax Definitions

clan-id 

VLAN ID, primary or non-primary VID (for example, ‘10’)

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show ethoam vlan 10 
Primary Vlan : 10,
Associated Vlan-list : 15-20 25 50-80 

-> show ethoam vlan 15 
Primary Vlan : 10,
Associated Vlan-list : 15-20 25 50-80 

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

Related Commands

ethoam endpoint domain association direction

Enables the maintenance entity to initiate transmitting loopback messages (LBMs) and obtaining loopback replies.

MIB Objects

dot1agCfmMaVlanTable
dot1agCfmVlanVid
dot1agCfmVlanPrimaryVid
**show ethoam statistics**

Displays the Ethernet OAM statistics of all the Management Domains configured on the bridge. Also, displays the statistics of all the MAs and matching MEPs for all the MDs.

`show ethoam statistics domain {domain_name | mac_address} [association association_name] [endpoint endpoint_id]`

**Syntax Definitions**

- `domain_name`: Specifies the domain name.
- `mac_address`: Specifies the CFM system MAC address.
- `association_name`: Specifies the name of Ethernet OAM Association.
- `endpoint_id`: Specifies a MEP for a specific MA.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> show ethoam statistics domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent-sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEP-ID</th>
<th>CCM Out</th>
<th>CCM Error</th>
<th>CCM Seq</th>
<th>LBR In</th>
<th>LBR of order</th>
<th>LBR Out</th>
<th>LBR In</th>
<th>LBR Bad</th>
<th>Unexpected Out</th>
<th>Error Out</th>
<th>In</th>
<th>of order Out</th>
<th>MSDU</th>
<th>LTR In</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show ethoam statistics domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEP-ID</th>
<th>CCM Out</th>
<th>CCM Error</th>
<th>CCM Seq</th>
<th>LBR In</th>
<th>LBR of order</th>
<th>LBR Out</th>
<th>LBR In</th>
<th>LBR Bad</th>
<th>Unexpected Out</th>
<th>Error Out</th>
<th>In</th>
<th>of order Out</th>
<th>MSDU</th>
<th>LTR In</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show ethoam statistics domain esd.alcatel-lucent.com association alcatel-lucent-sales endpoint 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEP-ID</th>
<th>CCM Out</th>
<th>CCM Error</th>
<th>CCM Seq</th>
<th>LBR In</th>
<th>LBR of order</th>
<th>LBR Out</th>
<th>LBR In</th>
<th>LBR Bad</th>
<th>Unexpected Out</th>
<th>Error Out</th>
<th>In</th>
<th>of order Out</th>
<th>MSDU</th>
<th>LTR In</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show ethoam statistics

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEP-Id</th>
<th>The MEP ID configured in the specified MA.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCM Out</td>
<td>The total number of CCMs transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCM Seq Error</td>
<td>The total number of out-of-sequence CCMs received from all remote MEPs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBR In</td>
<td>The total number of valid, in-order LBRs received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBR Out of order</td>
<td>The total number of valid, out-of-order LBRs received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBR Out</td>
<td>The total number of LBRs transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBR Bad MSDU</td>
<td>The total number of LBRs received whose mac_service_data_unit did not match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexpected LTR In</td>
<td>The total number of unexpected LTRs received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

ethoam endpoint domain association direction

Enables the maintenance entity to initiate transmitting loopback messages (LBMs) and obtaining loopback replies.

**MIB Objects**

`DotlagCfmMep`

- `dotlagCfmMepIdentifier`
- `dotlagCfmMepCcmOut`
- `dotlagCfmMepRccmSequenceErrors`
- `dotlagCfmMepLbrIn`
- `dotlagCfmMepLbrInOutOfOrder`
- `dotlagCfmMepLbrOut`
- `dotlagCfmMepLbrBadMsdu`
- `dotlagCfmMepUnexpLtrIn`
**show ethoam config-error**

Displays the configuration error for a specified VLAN and port or linkagg.

```
show ethoam config-error [vlan vid] [{port slot/port | linkagg aggid}]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**: VLAN Identifier.
- **slot/port**: Physical slot and port.
- **aggid**: Logical Linkagg Identifier.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
cli> show ethoam config-error
Vlan   Port   Error-type
-------------------------
10     1/2    CFMleak
10     1/10   CFMleak
30     1/2    CFMleak

cli> show ethoam config-error vlan 10
vlan   port   error-type
---------
10      1/2    CFMleak
10      1/10   CFMleak

cli> show ethoam config-error port 1/2
vlan   port   error-type
---------
10      1/2    CFMleak
30      1/2    CFMleak

cli> show ethoam config-error vlan 10 port 1/2
vlan   port   error-type
---------
10      1/2    CFMleak
```
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>vlan</strong></td>
<td>VLAN identifier number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>port</strong></td>
<td>Physical slot and port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>error-type</strong></td>
<td>Type of an error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ethoam linktrace**

Enables the maintenance entity to initiate transmitting of Link Trace Messages (LTM).

**MIB Objects**

- dot1agCfmConfigErrorListTable
- dot1agCfmConfigErrorListVid
- dot1agCfmConfigErrorListIfIndex
- dot1agCfmConfigErrorListErrorType
**show ethoam one-way-delay**

Displays the one-way ETH-DM delay (latency) and jitter parameters either for all entries or for a specified MAC address for a particular source MEP-ID.

**show ethoam one-way-delay domain domain association association endpoint s-mepid [mac-address mac-add]**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **domain**: Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain for which this management association is created.
- **association**: Association name for the created Ethernet OAM Association.
- **s-mepid**: Source MEP-ID. Valid Range 1-8191.
- **mac-add**: MAC-Address of the remote MEP.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Dash (‘-’) in the output in Jitter column signifies that the value cannot be calculated as the previous delay value is unknown. This happens only when 1DM is received for the first time.
- Maximum entries that Delay Result table can store are 1024. After that, the oldest entry is deleted from the table whenever a new entry is required.

**Examples**

```cli
cli> show ethoam one-way-delay domain MD association MA endpoint 10
Legend: Jitter: - = undefined value

Remote Mac address          Delay (us)  Jitter (us)
----------------------------+-------------+---------------------------------
00:d0:95:ef:44:44          2369          1258
00:d0:95:ef:66:88          5896           282
00:d0:95:ef:88:88          2584          -
00:d0:95:ef:66:55          2698          4782
```

```cli
cli> show ethoam one-way-delay domain MD association MA endpoint 10 mac-address 00:d0:95:ef:44:44
Legend: Jitter: - = undefined value

Remote Mac address          Delay (us)  Jitter (us)
----------------------------+-------------+-------------------
00:d0:95:ef:44:44          2369          1258
```

---
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remote Mac address</th>
<th>Remote MAC address.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>Physical slot and port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jitter</td>
<td>Type of an error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

Related Commands

**ethoam one-way-delay**  
Initiates one-way-delay messages from a particular MEP to an RMEP.

MIB Objects

dot1agCfmMdTable
  dot1agCfmMdName

dot1agCfmMaNetTable
  dot1agCfmMaNetName

dot1agCfmMepTable
  dot1agCfmMepIdentifier

alaDot1agCfmMepDelayRsltTable
  alaDot1agCfmMepDelayRmepMacAddress
  alaCfmMepDelayTestType
  alaCfmMepDelayTestDelay
  alaCfmMepDelayVariation
show ethoam two-way-delay

Displays the two-way ETH-DM delay and jitter parameters for a specific remote MAC-Address or for all the MAC-Addresses for which two-way-delay was initiated for a particular source MEP-ID.

show ethoam two-way-delay domain domain association association endpoint s-mepid [mac-address mac-add]

Syntax Definitions

domain
Specifies the domain name used while creating the management domain for which this management association is created.

association
Association name for the created Ethernet OAM Association.

s-mepid
Source MEP-ID. Valid Range 1-8191.

mac-add
MAC-Address of the remote MEP.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- If ‘0’ appears in the output in RMEP-ID column signifies that the DMM was initiated with target-mac-address. As multiple RMEPs can have same mac-address.
- If a dash (‘-‘) appears in the output in Jitter column signifies that the value cannot be calculated as the previous delay value is unknown, that is, if only one reply for DMM (DMR) is received and this was the first time DMM was initiated from the MEP, then jitter is not calculated.
- Maximum entries that Delay Result table can store are 1024. After that, the DMM request shall be rejected if a new entry needs to be created for the MEP. If entry for the MEP already exists in the table, that entry shall be updated with the new one.

Examples

cli> show ethoam two-way-delay domain MD association MA endpoint 10 mac-address 00:d0:95:ef:44:44
Legend: Jitter: - = undefined value
          : RMEP-ID: 0 = two-way-delay was initiated with target mac-address

Remote Mac address    RMEP-ID  Delay (us)  Jitter (us)
-------------------------------+-------------------+-------------------
00:d0:95:ef:44:44      12     2369         1258
cli> show ethoam two-way-delay domain MD association MA endpoint 10 remote-mep 0
Legend: Jitter: - = undefined value
: RMEP-ID: 0 = two-way-delay was initiated with target mac-address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remote Mac address</th>
<th>RMEP-ID</th>
<th>Delay (us)</th>
<th>Jitter (us)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:d0:95:ef:66:88</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5896</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:d0:95:ef:88:88</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2584</td>
<td>1856</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cli> show ethoam two-way-delay domain MD association MA endpoint 10 remote-mep 15
Legend: Jitter: - = undefined value
: RMEP-ID: 0 = two-way-delay was initiated with target mac-address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remote Mac address</th>
<th>RMEP-ID</th>
<th>Delay (us)</th>
<th>Jitter (us)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:d0:95:ef:66:55</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2736</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cli> show ethoam two-way-delay domain MD association MA endpoint 10
Legend: Jitter: - = undefined value
: RMEP-ID: 0 = two-way-delay was initiated with target mac-address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remote Mac address</th>
<th>RMEP-ID</th>
<th>Delay (us)</th>
<th>Jitter (us)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:d0:95:ef:44:44</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2369</td>
<td>1258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:d0:95:ef:66:88</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5896</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:d0:95:ef:88:88</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2584</td>
<td>1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:d0:95:ef:66:55</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2736</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remote Mac address</th>
<th>Remote MAC address.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMEP-ID</td>
<td>Value of RMEP-ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>Physical slot and port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jitter</td>
<td>Type of an error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

Related Commands

ethoam two-way-delay
Initiate two-way-delay messages from a particular MEP to an RMEP using target-endpoint or target-MAC address.

MIB Objects

dot1agCfmMdTable
dot1agCfmMdName
dot1agCfmMaNetTable
dot1agCfmMaNetName
dot1agCfmMepTable
dot1agCfmMepIdentifier
alaDot1agCfmMepDelayRsltTable
alaCfmMepDelayRMepMacAddress
alaCfmMepDelayTestType
alaCfmMepDelayTestDelay
alaDot1agCfmMepDelayVariation
Service Assurance Agent (SAA) enables customers to assure new business-critical applications, as well as services that utilize data, voice, and video.

With Service Assurance Agents, users can verify service guarantees, increase network reliability by validating network performance, proactively identify network issues, and increase return on investment (ROI) by easing the deployment of new services. Service Assurance Agent uses active monitoring to generate traffic in a continuous, reliable, and predictable manner, thus enabling the measurement of network performance and health.

IP SAAs enhance the service level monitoring to become IP application-aware by measuring both end-to-end and at the IP layer. IP SAA would allow performance measurement against any IP addresses in the network (switch, server, pc). ETH-LB/DMM can be used to measure delay and jitter by sending out frames with DM information to the peer MEP and receiving frames with DM information from the peer MEP.

MIB information for the SAA commands is as follows:

FILENAME: AlcatelIND1Eoam.MIB
MODULE: Alcatel-IND1-ETHERNET-OAM-MIB

FILENAME: IETF_802_1ag.MIB
MODULE: IEEE8021-CFM-MIB

FILENAME: Alcatel-IND1-SAA-MIB.MIB
MODULE: ALCATEL-IND1-SAA-MIB
A summary of the available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EthOAM SAA Configuration Commands</th>
<th>saa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>saa type ethoam-loopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>saa type ethoam-two-way-delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>saa start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>saa stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP SAA Configuration Command</td>
<td>saa type ip-ping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layer 2 SAA Configuration Command</td>
<td>saa type mac-ping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EthOAM SAA Show Commands</td>
<td>show saa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show saa type config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show saa statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
saa

Configures a Service Assurance Agent (SAA).

```
saa string [descr description] [interval interval]
```

```
no saa string
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **string**: SAA ID string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if SAA ID contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example “SAA 10”).
- **description**: Text string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if description contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example “Alcatel-Lucent Marketing SAA”).
- **interval**: The amount of time, in minutes, between two iterations of the SAA test. Valid range is from 1, 2, 5, 10 to 1500.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interval</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove an SAA from the switch configuration. Note that the SAA must be stopped before it can be deleted.
- The `desc` and `interval` parameters are optional. If these values are specified, the SAA is created with those values. If these values are not specified, the SAA is created with the default values.
- If the `desc` and/or `interval` parameters are specified for an existing SAA, then the values of the existing parameters are updated with those specified.
- If the session time interval is changed for an SAA that is already running and active, the interval value is immediately updated in the database but is not applied to the SAA until after the next iteration.
- If none of the optional parameters are specified and the given SAA exists, the CLI will return an error message, as duplicate entries are not allowed.
- Any number of SAAs can be configured (MAX 127). It is recommended not to start many aggressive SAAs (having session interval <= 10). To achieve proper scheduling of all the started SAA (aggressive and relaxed) it is recommended not to start more than 50 SAAs.
Examples

-> saa saa1 descr "saa for ip-ping"
-> saa saa2 descr "Monitoring Default VRF-interface" interval 160
-> saa saa2 interval 120
-> no saa saa1

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show saa
show saa statistics

MIB Objects

alaSaaCtrlTable
  alaSaaCtrlTestIndex
  alaSaaCtrlRowStatus
  alaSaaCtrlDescr
  alaSaaCtrlInterval
saa type ip-ping

Configure SAA for IP including the number of packets and inter-packet delay parameters.

`saa string type ip-ping destination-ip ipv4 addr source-ip ipv4 addr type-of-service tos [num-pkts count] [inter-pkt-delay delay] [payload-size size]

Syntax Definitions

*string*  
SAA ID string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if SAA ID contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example “SAA 10”).

*ipv4 addr*  
The IPv4 address of the destination to ping.

*ipv4 addr*  
The IPv4 address of the source.

*tos*  
The type of service. Valid range is 0 – 255.

*count*  
The number of packets to send in one ping iteration. Valid range is 1–100.

*delay*  
The delay between packets sent during a ping iteration, in milliseconds. Valid range is from 100 ms to 1000 ms in multiples of 100 ms.

*size*  
The size of the ICMP payload to be used for the ping iteration. Valid range is 24–1472 bytes.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>1000 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>24 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The *num-pkts*, *inter-pkt-delay*, and *payload-size* are optional parameters. If these values are specified, the SAA is created with the values entered. If none of them are specified, the SAA is created with the default values. The *num-pkts* and *inter-pkt-delay* can be modified, but *payload-size* cannot be modified later.

- The *num-pkts* and *inter-pkt-delay* parameters can be configured only if the total execution time (number of packets * inter-pkt-delay) is less than 10 sec.

- The SAA must not be in a ‘started’ state at the time the *num-pkts* or *inter-pkt-delay* parameters are modified. Make sure the SAA is stopped before attempting to modify these parameters.

- The SAA must exist before issuing the CLI. If the SAA does not exist, the CLI will return an error.
• Do not specify a broadcast or multicast address for the source or destination IP. In addition, do not use 0.0.0.0 as the destination IP address.

• The timeout for each ping request packet is 1 sec. This value is not configurable.

Examples

-> saa saa1 type ip-ping destination-ip 123.32.45.76 source-ip 123.35.42.124 type-of-service 4
-> saa saa2 type ip-ping destination-ip 123.32.45.77 source-ip 123.35.42.124 type-of-service 5
-> saa saa3 type ip-ping destination-ip 123.32.55.27 source-ip 123.35.42.125 type-of-service 8 inter-pkt-delay 1000
-> saa saa4 type ip-ping destination-ip 123.46.45.77 source-ip 123.35.42.125 type-of-service 2 num-pkts 5
-> saa saa5 type ip-ping destination-ip 12.53.45.77 source-ip 123.35.42.125 type-of-service 35 payload-size 1518
-> saa saa6 type ip-ping destination-ip 123.22.45.66 source-ip 123.35.42.125 type-of-service 5 inter-pkt-delay 1500 num-pkts 8 pkt-size 1000

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show saa
Displays SAA configuration information.
show saa statistics
Displays SAA statistics.

MIB Objects

alaSaaIpCtrlTable
alaSaaIpCtrlTestIndex
alaSaaIpCtrlRowStatus
alaSaaIpCtrlTestMode
alaSaaIpCtrlTgtAddress
alaSaaIpCtrlSrcAddress
alaSaaIpCtrlTypeOfService
alaSaaIpCtrlInterPktDelay
alaSaaIpCtrlPayloadSize
alaSaaIpCtrlNumPkts
saa type mac-ping

Configure SAA for a MAC address including the VLAN, VLAN ID, number of packets and inter-packet delay parameters.

`saa string type mac-ping destination-macaddress mac vlan vlan-id [vlan-priority vlan-priority] [drop-eligible {true | false}] [data data] [num-pkts count] [inter-pkt-delay delay] [payload-size size]

Syntax Definitions

- **string**: SAA ID string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if SAA ID contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example “SAA 10”).
- **mac**: The destination MAC address to ping.
- **vlan-id**: The VLAN on which the L2 SAA Packets will be sent out. Valid range is 1-4094.
- **vlan-priority**: Specifies both the internal priority of the Mac ping and the 802.1p value on the vlan tag header. Valid range is 0-7.
- **true | false**: Specifies both the internal drop precedence of the MAC ping and the CFI bit on the vlan tag header. Default is false.
- **data**: User specified string to be included in the packet.
- **count**: The number of packets to send in one ping iteration. Valid range is 1–100.
- **delay**: The delay between packets sent during a ping iteration, in milliseconds. Valid range is from 100 ms to 1000 ms in multiples of 100 ms.
- **size**: The size of the ICMP payload to be used for the ping iteration. Valid range is 36–1500 bytes.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan-priority</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop-eligible</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>1000 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>36 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
Usage Guidelines

- The **num-pkts**, **inter-pkt-delay**, and **payload-size** are optional parameters. If these values are specified, the SAA is created with the values entered. If none of them are specified, the SAA is created with the default values. The **num-pkts** and **inter-pkt-delay** can be modified, but **payload-size** cannot be modified later.

- The **num-pkts** and **inter-pkt-delay** parameters can be configured only if the total execution time (number of packets * inter-pkt-delay) is less than 10 sec.

- The SAA must not be in a ‘started’ state at the time the **num-pkts** or **inter-pkt-delay** parameters are modified. Make sure the SAA is stopped before attempting to modify these parameters.

- The SAA must exist before issuing the CLI. If the SAA does not exist, the CLI will return an error.

- The timeout for each ping request packet is 1 sec. This value is not configurable.

- If data-TLV is specified & payload size is not specified, then payload size will be increased internally to accommodate the data TLV.

- If data TLV & payload size both are specified and payload size is less than [dataTLV + 36] bytes (for time-stamping and other packet info), then the CLI will be rejected.

- Destination-MAC cannot be broadcast/multicast address.

- Timeout for each ping request packet is 1 sec. This value is non-configurable.

Examples

```
- > saa saa1 type mac-ping destination-macaddress 00:11:11:11:11:11 vlan 10
- > saa saa2 type mac-ping destination-macaddress 00:11:11:11:11:11 vlan 10
  data "test_data"
- > saa saa3 type mac-ping destination-macaddress 00:11:11:11:11:11 vlan 10
  drop-eligible true
- > saa saa4 type mac-ping destination-macaddress 00:11:11:11:11:11 vlan 10
  inter-pkt-delay 100
- > saa saa5 type mac-ping destination-macaddress 00:11:11:11:11:11 vlan 10
  num-pkts 10
- > saa saa6 type mac-ping destination-macaddress 00:11:11:11:11:11 vlan 10
  payload-size 400
- > saa saa7 type mac-ping destination-macaddress 00:11:11:11:11:11 vlan 10
  vlan-priority 3
- > saa saa8 type mac-ping destination-macaddress 00:11:11:11:11:11 vlan 10
  data "asdf" drop-eligible true vlan-priority 3 num-pkts 4
```

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **show saa**  
  Displays SAA configuration information.
- **show saa statistics**  
  Displays SAA statistics.

MIB Objects

- `alaSaaMacCtrlTable`
- `alaSaaMacCtrlDstAddress`
- `alaSaaMacCtrlVlan`
- `alaSaaMacCtrlVlanPriority`
- `alaSaaMacCtrlPktData`
- `alaSaaMacCtrlDropEligible`
- `alaSaaMacCtrlPayloadSize`
- `alaSaaMacCtrlNumPkts`
- `alaSaaMacCtrlInterPktDelay`
**saa type ethoam-loopback**

Configures the SAA for ETH-LB, including the number of packets and inter-packet delay parameters.

```
saa string type ethoam-loopback {target-endpoint tmep_id | target-mac address mac} source-endpoint smep_id domain domain association assoc vlan-priority priority [drop-eligible {true | false}] [data data] [num-pkts num] [inter-pkt-delay delay]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **string**: SAA ID string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if SAA ID contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example “SAA 10”).
- **tmep-id**: The ID of the destination MEP.
- **mac**: The MAC address of the destination.
- **smep-id**: The ID of the source MEP.
- **domain**: The domain to which the source MEP belongs.
- **assoc**: The association to which the source MEP belongs.
- **priority**: The VLAN priority to be used for the outgoing packet. Valid range is 0 – 7.
- **drop-eligible true**: Sets the drop enable bit in the VLAN tag of the outgoing packet to true.
- **drop-eligible false**: Sets the drop enable bit in the VLAN tag of the outgoing packet to false.
- **data**: User specified string that is included in the packet.
- **delay**: The delay between packets sent during a ping iteration in milliseconds. Valid range is 100 ms - 1000 ms in multiples of 100 ms.
- **num**: The number of packets to be sent during loopback. Valid range is 1 - 100.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drop-eligible</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num-pkts</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
Usage Guidelines

- The SAA must exist before issuing the CLI. If the SAA does not exist, the CLI will return error.
- Source MEP-ID, MD and MA must be created before initiating loopback.
- If the source MEP-Id/MA/MD does not exist, the configuration will be accepted and no error will be returned.
- When target-endpoint is specified then it must be learned before initiating loopback.
- When target-endpoint is specified and learned, Ethernet Loopback will be transmitted irrespective of whether the RMEP state is OK or failed.
- The drop-eligible, data, num-pkts, and inter-pkt-delay are optional parameters. If these values are specified, the entry will be created with these values. If none of them are specified, the SAA will be created with default values. The num-pkts and inter-pkt-delay can be modified later.
- The num-pkts and inter-pkt-delay parameters can be configured only if the total execution time (number of packets * inter-pkt-delay) is less than 10 sec.
- The SAA must not be in a ‘started’ state at the time the num-pkts or inter-pkt-delay parameters are modified. Make sure the SAA is stopped before attempting to modify these parameters.
- The Target MEP/MAC, source MEP, domain, association, and priority parameters are mandatory. If they are not specified, the CLI will return an error.
- The data parameter is optional. If this parameter is not specified, then it is not sent in the loopback message.
- The timeout value for each LB packet is one second. This value is not configurable.

Examples

-> saa saa1 type ethoam-loopback target-endpoint 10 source endpoint 1 domain md1 association ma1 vlan-priority 5 drop-eligible false
-> saa saa2 type ethoam-loopback target-endpoint 10 source endpoint 2 domain md1 association ma1 vlan-priority 5 drop-eligible true data « monitor association ma1 » num-pkts 6 inter-pkt-delay 500
-> saa saa3 type ethoam-loopback target-endpoint 15 source endpoint 1 domain md1 association ma1 vlan-priority 5 drop-eligible false data « monitor association ma1 » num-pkts 6
-> saa saa4 type ethoam-loopback target-endpoint 10 source endpoint 2 domain md1 association ma1 vlan-priority 5 drop-eligible true inter-pkt-delay 500

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show saa  Displays SAA configuration information.
show saa statistics  Displays SAA statistics.

MIB Objects

alaSaaEthoamCtrlTable
alaSaaEthoamCtrlTestIndex
alaSaaEthoamCtrlRowStatus
alaSaaEthoamCtrlTestMode
alaSaaEthoamCtrlTgtMAC
alaSaaEthoamCtrlSrcMepId
alaSaaEthoamCtrlDomainName
alaSaaEthoamCtrlAssociationName
alaSaaEthoamCtrlNumPkts
alaSaaEthoamCtrlInterPktDelay
alaSaaEthoamCtrlPktData
alaSaaEthoamCtrlVlanPriority
**saa type ethoam-two-way-delay**

Configures SAA for ETH-DMM, including the number of packets and inter-packet delay parameters.

```plaintext
saa string type {ethoam-two-way-delay} {target-endpoint tmep_id | target-mac address mac} source-endpoint smep_id domain domain association assoc vlan-priority priority [num-pkts num] [inter-pkt-delay delay]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **string**
  
  SAA ID string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around string if SAA ID contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example “SAA 10”).

- **tmep-id**
  
  The ID of the destination MEP.

- **mac**
  
  The MAC address of the destination.

- **smep-id**
  
  The ID of the source MEP.

- **domain**
  
  The domain to which the source MEP belongs.

- **assoc**
  
  The association to which the source MEP belongs.

- **priority**
  
  The VLAN priority to be used for the outgoing packet. Valid range is 0– 7.

- **delay**
  
  The delay between packets sent during a ping iteration, in milliseconds. Valid range is 100 ms - 1000 ms in multiples of 100 ms.

- **num**
  
  The number of packets to be sent during loopback. Valid range is 1– 100.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The SAA should exist before issuing the CLI. If the SAA does not exist, the CLI will return error.
- The source MEP-ID, MD, and MA must be created before initiating DMM.
- If the source MEP-Id/MA/MD does not exist, the configuration will be accepted and no error will be returned.
- When the **target-endpoint** parameter is specified, then it must be learned before initiating DMM.
• When the target-endpoint parameter is specified and learned, ETH-DMM will be transmitted irrespective of whether the RMEP state is OK or failed.

• The num-pkts and inter-pkt-delay parameters are optional. If these values are specified, the entry will be created with those values. If none of them are specified, the SAA will be created with default values. The num-pkts and inter-pkt-delay values can be modified, but the pkt-size value cannot be modified later.

• The num-pkts and inter-pkt-delay parameters can be configured only if the total execution time (number of packets * inter-pkt-delay) is less than 10 sec.

• The SAA must not be in a ‘started’ state at the time the num-pkts or inter-pkt-delay parameters are modified. Make sure the SAA is stopped before attempting to modify these parameters.

• Target MEP/MAC, source MEP, domain, association, and priority parameters are mandatory. If they are not specified, the CLI will return an error.

• The timeout for each DMM packet is 1 sec. This value is not configurable.

Examples

- `-> saa saa1 type ethoam-two-way-delay target-endpoint 10 source endpoint 1 domain md1 association mal vlan-priority 5`
- `-> saa saa2 type ethoam-two-way-delay target-endpoint 10 source endpoint 2 domain md1 association mal vlan-priority 5 num-pkts 6 inter-pkt-delay 500`
- `-> saa saa3 type ethoam-two-way-delay target-endpoint 15 source endpoint 1 domain md1 association mal vlan-priority 5 num-pkts 6`
- `-> saa saa4 type ethoam-two-way-delay target-endpoint 10 source endpoint 2 domain md1 association mal vlan-priority 5 inter-pkt-delay 500`

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show saa Displays SAA configuration information.
show saa statistics Displays SAA statistics.

MIB Objects

alSaaEthoamCtrlTable
alSaaEthoamCtrlTableTestIndex
alSaaEthoamCtrlTableRowStatus
alSaaEthoamCtrlTableTestMode
alSaaEthoamCtrlTableTgtMAC
alSaaEthoamCtrlTableSrcMepId
alSaaEthoamCtrlTableDomainName
alSaaEthoamCtrlTableAssociationName
alSaaEthoamCtrlTableNumPkts
alSaaEthoamCtrlTableInterPktDelay
alSaaEthoamCtrlTableVlanPriority
saa start

Starts the SAA test.

`saa string start [at yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `string`: An existing SAA ID string.
- `yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss`: The date and time to start the SAA.

---

**Defaults**

By default, the SAA test is started immediately.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- An existing SAA with the SAA type configured must be specified with this command.
- Use the `saa stop` command to stop an SAA test that is already running.
- Use the `at` option to specify a date and time for the test to start.
- If an SAA is scheduled to start at a specified time and another `saa start` command with a different value is given before the specified time, the subsequent command will over-ride the previous command.
- If the `saa start` command is given after an SAA is started, then the CLI will return error.
- If the SAA type is configured with a source IP that does not exist or is not active, then the packet will not be transmitted and no error will be returned. Swlogs will be updated.
- ICMP must be enabled on the switch. If ICMP is disabled and an SAA of type ‘ip-ping’ is started, then the iteration will timeout and will be treated as failed iteration.
- Immediately after a CMM restart (reboot or takeover), the command to start SAA will be accepted, but the actual execution of the iteration will start 5 minutes after the CMM restart.
- If the SAA type is configured with a source MEP that does not exist or is not active (admin down), then the packet will not be transmitted and no error will be returned on the CLI console. Swlogs will be updated.
- It is recommended that all the SAAs be rescheduled if the system time is being changed.

---

**Examples**

- `-> saa saa2 start at 2009-09-12,09:00:00`
- `-> saa saa4 start`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show saa**  Displays SAA configuration information.
- **show saa statistics**  Displays SAA statistics.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaSaaCtrlTable**
  - **alaSaaCtrlTestIndex**
  - **alaSaaCtrlStartAt**
saa stop

Stops the SAA test.

saa string stop [never | at yyyy-mm-dd, hh:mm:ss]

**Syntax Definitions**

*string*  
An existing SAA ID string.

*never*  
Specifies that the SAA test will not be stopped unless the *saa stop* command is used with the *at* option.

*yyyy-mm-dd, hh:mm:ss*  
The date and time to stop the SAA test.

**Defaults**

By default, the test is stopped immediately.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- An existing SAA with the SAA type configured must be specified with this command.
- The SAA must be in a ‘started’ state before giving the command unless the start and stop times are scheduled. If the SAA is not in a ‘started’ state, the CLI will return an error.
- Use the *at* option to specify a date and time for the test to stop.
- If the *never* option is specified, the SAA test will keep on running until the *saa stop* command is entered again with the *at* option.
- If SAA test is stopped while it is running an iteration, the current iteration is pre-empted. The statistics and history are updated for the partial iteration run.
- If an SAA is scheduled to stop at a specified time and another *saa stop* command with a different value is given before the specified time, the subsequent command will over-ride the previous command.

**Examples**

- -> saa saa1 stop
- -> saa saa2 stop never

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show saa  Displays SAA configuration information.
show saa statistics  Displays SAA statistics.

MIB Objects

alaSaaCtrlTable
  alaSaaCtrlTestIndex
  alaSaaCtrlStopAt
show saa

Displays SAA configuration information.

show saa [string | {descr description}]

Syntax Definitions

string
An existing SAA ID string.

description
An existing SAA description string.

Defaults

By default, information is displayed for all configured SAAs.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the string or description parameter to display information for a specific SAA.

Examples

-> show saa saa31
Legend: eth-lb = ethoam-loopback
: eth-dmm = ethoam-two-way-delay
SAA   Type    Status Interval(Min.) Time of Last-Run Last-Run Result Description
-----+-------+--------+------------+----------------+---------------+-----------
Saa31 ip-ping started 180 2010-01-12,21:30:05.0 failed Datacenter1

-> show saa
Legend: eth-lb = ethoam-loopback
: eth-dmm = ethoam-two-way-delay
SAA   Type   Status  Interval(Min.)Time of Last-Run Last-Run Result Description
-----+-------+--------+------------+----------------+---------------+-----------
Saa20 ip-ping started 130 2010-01-15,09:31:53.0 success DEFAULT
Saa31 ip-ping started 180 2010-01-12,21:30:05.0 failed Datacenter1
Saa89 ip-ping stopped 180 2010-01-12,09:45:00.0 success Datacenter5
Saa90 eth-lb stopped 150 NOT RUN undetermined Ethernet LB
Saa95 eth-lb stopped 300 2010-01-16,11:31:53.0 success Ethernet LB1
Saa98 eth-dmm stopped 120 NOT RUN failed DEFAULT
Saa99 eth-dmm started200 2010-01-16,15:20:05.0 success Two way test

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

saa

  Configures an SAA.

MIB Objects

alaSaaCtrlTable
  alaSaaCtrlTestIndex
  alaSaaCtrlDescr
  alaSaaCtrlInterval
  alaSaaCtrlTestMode
  alaSaaCtrlLastRunTime
  alaSaaCtrlLastRunResult
  alaSaaCtrlAdminStatus
Show saa type config

Displays the SAA configuration for the specified SAA type.

show saa [string] type {mac-ping | ip-ping | ethoam-loopback | ethoam-two-way-delay} config

Syntax Definitions

string An existing SAA ID string.
mac-ping Displays MAC Ping SAAs
ip-ping Displays IP Ping SAAs.
ethoam-loopback Displays ETH-LB SAAs.
ethoam-two-way-delay Displays ETH-DMM SAAs.

Defaults

By default, all SAAs with the specified type are displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the string parameter to display information for a specific SAA
- If the SAA ID string specified does not match the specified SAA type, the CLI will return an error.

Examples

- show saa type ip-ping config

  SAA : saa20
  SAA-type : ip-ping,
  Status : started,
  Start At : -
  Stop At : 2010-02-08,12:00:00.0
  Description : datacenter1,
  Interval(minutes) : 130,
  Source-IP : 0.0.0.0, Destination-IP : 172.21.161.65,
  Payload-Size (bytes) : 24, Type-of-Service : 0,
  Num-pkts : 5, Inter-pkt-delay : 1000

  SAA : saa31
  SAA-type : ip-ping,
  Status : started,
  Start At : -
  Stop At : -
  Description : datacenter8,
  Interval(minutes) : 180,
  Source-IP : 0.0.0.0, Destination-IP : 172.21.161.65,
  Payload-Size (bytes) : 24, Type-of-Service : 0,
  Num-pkts : 5, Inter-pkt-delay : 1000
  SAA-ID : 81
SAA-type            : ip-ping,
Status              : stopped,
Start At            : -
Stop At             : -
Description         : abcdsdfsdfsfs,
Interval (minutes)  : 300,
Source-IP           : 0.0.0.0,               Destination-IP      : 172.21.161.65,
Payload-Size (bytes): 24,                    Type-of-Service     : 0,
Num-pkts            : 5,                     Inter-pkt-delay     : 1000
SAA : saa82

SAA-type            : ip-ping,
Status              : stopped,
Start At            : 2010-02-09,11:00:00.0,
Stop At             : -,
Description         : abcdsdfsdfsfs,
Interval (minutes)  : 300,
Source-IP           : 0.0.0.0,               Destination-IP      : 172.21.161.65,
Payload-Size (bytes): 24,                    Type-of-Service     : 0,
Num-pkts            : 5,                     Inter-pkt-delay     : 1000

-> show saa "saa20" type ip-ping config
SAA : saa20
SAA-type            : ip-ping,
Status              : started,
Start At            : -
Stop At             : -
Description         : datacenter1,
Interval (minutes)  : 130,
Source-IP           : 0.0.0.0,               Destination-IP      : 172.21.161.65,
Payload-Size (bytes): 24,                    Type-of-Service     : 0,
Num-pkts            : 5,                     Inter-pkt-delay     : 1000

-> show saa type ethoam-loopback config
Legend: Destination Mep: - = SAA configured with target mac-address
        Destination MAC: - = SAA configured with target mep-id
SAA : saa90
SAA-type            : ethoam-loopback,
Status              : started,
Description         : SAA for ethernet-loopback,
Interval (minutes)  : 300,
Destination MAC     : -,
Destination Mep     : 5,                     Source Mep      : 1,
Domain              : alcatel,               Association     : ma1,
Num-pkts             : 7,                     Inter-pkt-delay : 1000,
Vlan-priority       : 2
SAA : saa99
SAA-type            : ethoam-loopback,
Status              : started,
Description         : SAA for ethernet-loopback,
Interval (minutes)  : 300,
Destination MAC     : 00:d0:b2:12:3c:a5,
Destination Mep     : -,                     Source Mep      : 5,
Domain              : alcatel                Association     : ma2,
Num-pkts             : 5,                     Inter-pkt-delay : 500,
Vlan-priority       : 7

-> show saa type ethoam-two-way-delay config
Legend: Destination Mep: - = SAA configured with target mac-address
        Destination MAC: - = SAA configured with target mep-id
Service Assurance Agent Commands

show saa type config

SAA : saa100
SAA-type : ethoam-two-way-delay,
Status : stopped,
Description : SAA for ethernet-two-way-test,
Interval (minutes) : 200,
Destination MAC : 00:d0:b2:12:3c:a5,
Destination Mep : -, Source Mep : 4,
Domain : aricent Association : ma1,
Num-pkts : 5, Inter-pkt-delay : 500,
Vlan-priority : 4

SAA : saa110
SAA-type : ethoam-two-way-delay,
Status : started,
Description : SAA for ethernet-two-way-delay,
Interval (minutes) : 300,
Destination MAC : -, Source Mep : 1,
Domain : aricent Association : ma2,
Num-pkts : 7, Inter-pkt-delay : 800,
Vlan-priority : 5

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

Related Commands

saa type mac-ping Configures a MAC ping SAA.
saa type ip-ping Configures an IP ping SAA.
saa type ethoam-loopback Configures an ETH-LB SAA.
saa type ethoam-two-way-delay Configures an ETH-DMM SAA.

MIB Objects

alaSaaCtrlTable
alaSaaCtrlTestIndex
alaSaaCtrlDescr
alaSaaCtrlInterval
alaSaaCtrlTestMode
alaSaaMacCtrlTable
alaSaaMacCtrlDstAddress
alaSaaMacCtrlPayloadSize
alaSaaMacCtrlInterPktDelay
alaSaaMacCtrlNumPkts
alaSaaIpCtrlTable
alaSaaIpCtrlTgtAddress
alaSaaIpCtrlSrcAddress
alaSaaIpCtrlPayloadSize
alaSaaIpCtrlTypeOfService
alaSaaIpCtrlInterPktDelay
alaSaaIpCtrlNumPkts
alaSaaEthoamCtrlTable
alaSaaEthoamCtrlTestMode
alaSaaEthoamCtrlAdminStatus
alaSaaEthoamCtrlTgtMepId
alaSaaEthoamCtrlTgtMAC
alaSaaEthoamCtrlSrcMepId
alaSaaEthoamCtrlNumPkts
alaSaaEthoamCtrlInterPktDelay
**show saa statistics**

Display SAA statistics.

```
show saa [string] statistics [aggregate | history]
```

### Syntax Definitions

*string*  
An existing SAA ID string.

*aggregate*  
Displays aggregate results for the specified SAA.

*history*  
Displays a results history for the specified SAA.

### Defaults

By default, statistics are displayed for all SAAs and only for the most recent SAA test run.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If the `aggregate` parameter is specified, then only the aggregate results are displayed.
- If the `history` parameter is specified, then only the history results are displayed.
- Since results are only kept for the last five iterations, using the `history` option displays only the last five iterations of each SAA test and in each SAA history, iteration information of first 20 received packets are stored.
- Use the `string` parameter to display statistics for a specific SAA.
- Statistics and history do not persist across a switch reboot or takeover.

### Examples

```
-> show saa statistics
Legend: eth-lb = ethoam-loopback
      : eth-dmm = ethoam-two-way-delay
Legend: - = Delay or jitter value not available
Latest Record:
SAA  Type     Time of Last-Run     RTT   RTT   RTT  Jitter Jitter Jitter Pack-
    Description               Min   Avg   Max   Min   Avg   Max
Sent Rcvd
-----------------------------------------------
-----------------------------------------------
saa1  ip-ping  2009-09-05,20:18:34.0  970  1067  1432   1    99    455
      7   7  DEFAULT
saa2  ip-pin   2009-09-05,20:18:48.0 1022  1180  1914   0   349    892
      7   7  DEFAULT
saa3  ip-ping  2009-09-05,20:19:15.0 1016  1583  3794   8    703   2767
      5   5  DEFAULT
saa4  eth-lb   2009-09-05,22:15:30.0  -    -    -   -    -    -    -
```
### show saa statistics

#### Service Assurance Agent Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAA</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Time of Last-Run</th>
<th>RTT</th>
<th>RTT</th>
<th>RTT</th>
<th>Jitter</th>
<th>Jitter</th>
<th>Jitter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saa1</td>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,20:18:34.0</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>1432</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,20:28:24.0</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>4737</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>3730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,20:28:16.0</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>1121</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,22:28:09.0</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>1136</td>
<td>1696</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,22:18:34.0</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>1432</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Aggregate Record:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Time of Last-Run</th>
<th>RTT</th>
<th>RTT</th>
<th>RTT</th>
<th>Jitter</th>
<th>Jitter</th>
<th>Jitter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,20:28:34.0</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>1432</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,20:28:24.0</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>4737</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>3730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3730</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,20:28:16.0</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>1121</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,22:28:09.0</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>1136</td>
<td>1696</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,22:18:34.0</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>1432</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### show saa statistics history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Time of Last-Run</th>
<th>RTT</th>
<th>RTT</th>
<th>RTT</th>
<th>Jitter</th>
<th>Jitter</th>
<th>Jitter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,20:28:34.0</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>1432</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,20:28:24.0</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>4737</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>3730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3730</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,20:28:16.0</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>1121</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,22:28:09.0</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>1136</td>
<td>1696</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>2009-09-05,22:18:34.0</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>1432</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### History records SAA : saa2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Time of Last-Run</th>
<th>RTT Min</th>
<th>RTT Avg</th>
<th>RTT Max</th>
<th>Jitter Min</th>
<th>Jitter Avg</th>
<th>Jitter Max</th>
<th>Packets Sent</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>TUE 2010-09-05,20:18:48.0</td>
<td>1022</td>
<td>1180</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>892</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 7 DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### History records SAA : saa3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Time of Last-Run</th>
<th>RTT Min</th>
<th>RTT Avg</th>
<th>RTT Max</th>
<th>Jitter Min</th>
<th>Jitter Avg</th>
<th>Jitter Max</th>
<th>Packets Sent</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip-ping</td>
<td>TUE 2010-09-05,20:19:15.0</td>
<td>1016</td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>3794</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>2767</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 5 DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### History records SAA : saa4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Time of Last-Run</th>
<th>RTT Min</th>
<th>RTT Avg</th>
<th>RTT Max</th>
<th>Jitter Min</th>
<th>Jitter Avg</th>
<th>Jitter Max</th>
<th>Packets Sent</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eth-lb</td>
<td>2010-09-05,22:15:30.0</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>1145</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 8 DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth-lb</td>
<td>2010-09-05,22:30:40.0</td>
<td>1243</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>2166</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 8 DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### History records SAA : saa5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Time of Last-Run</th>
<th>RTT Min</th>
<th>RTT Avg</th>
<th>RTT Max</th>
<th>Jitter Min</th>
<th>Jitter Avg</th>
<th>Jitter Max</th>
<th>Packets Sent</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eth-dmm</td>
<td>2009-09-05,22:45:15.0</td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>2654</td>
<td>3574</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 5 DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show saa saa1 statistics aggregate

SAA: saa1

Total numbers of iterations : 5
Aggregated Record:
- Total Packets Sent : 33,
- Total Packets Received : 33,
- Avg RTT-Min/Avg/Max (micro sec) : 970/1252/4737,
- Avg Jitter-Min/Avg/Max (micro sec) : 0/309/3730,
- Timestamp-Min RTT : 2009-10-05,10:15:30.0,
- Timestamp-Max RTT : 2009-10-05,08:15:30.0,
- Timestamp-Min Jitter : 2009-10-05,13:15:30.0,

-> show saa saa10 statistics

SAA: saa10

Total numbers of iterations : 5
Latest Record:
Time of Run                     : 2009-09-05,20:28:39.0,
Total Packets Sent             : 5,
Total Packets Received         : 5,
RTT-Min/Avg/Max (micro sec)    : 995/1059/1310,
Jitter-Min/Avg/Max (micro sec) : 5/56/267

-> show saa saa4 statistics aggregate
SAA: saa4
Total numbers of iterations   : 2
Aggregated Record:
  Total Packets Sent : 16,
  Total Packets Received : 16,
  Avg RTT-Min/Avg/Max (micro sec) : 790/1185/2654,
  Avg Jitter-Min/Avg/Max (micro sec) : 37/583/1257,
  Timestamp-Min RTT : 2009-10-05,10:15:30.0,
  Timestamp-Max RTT : 2009-10-05,08:15:30.0,
  Timestamp-Min Jitter : 2009-10-05,13:15:30.0,
  Timestamp-Max Jitter : 2009-10-05,09:30:39.0

-> show saa saa14 statistics
SAA: saa14
Total numbers of iterations   : 5
Latest Record:
  Time of Run : 2009-10-15,09:30:39.0,
  Total Packets Sent : 10,
  Total Packets Received : 8,
  RTT-Min/Avg/Max (micro sec) : 882/1547/2175,
  Jitter-Min/Avg/Max (micro sec) : 15/87/165

Release History
Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

Related Commands
saa                          Configures a SAA.

MIB Objects
alaSaaIpResultsTable
  alaSaaIpResultsPktsSent
  alaSaaIpResultsPktsRcvd
  alaSaaIpResultsRunResultReason
  alaSaaIpResultsRunTime
  alaSaaIpResultsMinRTT
  alaSaaIpResultsAvgRTT
  alaSaaIpResultsMaxRTT
  alaSaaIpResultsMinJitter
  alaSaaIpResultsAvgJitter
  alaSaaIpResultsMaxJitter
alaSaaEthoamResultsTable
  alaSaaEthoamResultsPktsSent
  alaSaaEthoamResultsPktsRcvd
  alaSaaEthoamResultsRunResultReason
  alaSaaEthoamResultsRunTime
  alaSaaEthoamResultsMinRTT
alaSaaEthoamResultsAvgRTT
alaSaaEthoamResultsMaxRTT
alaSaaEthoamResultsMinJitter
alaSaaEthoamResultsAvgJitter
alaSaaEthoamResultsMaxJitter
alaSaaIpCtrlTable
alaSaaIpCtrlTotalPktsSent
alaSaaIpCtrlTotalPktsRcvd
alaSaaIpCtrlMinRTT
alaSaaIpCtrlAvgRTT
alaSaaIpCtrlMaxRTT
alaSaaIpCtrlMinJitter
alaSaaIpCtrlAvgJitter
alaSaaIpCtrlMaxJitter
alaSaaEthoamCtrlTable
alaSaaEthoamCtrlTotalPktsRcvd
alaSaaEthoamCtrlTotalPktsSent
alaSaaEthoamCtrlMinRTT
alaSaaEthoamCtrlAvgRTT
alaSaaEthoamCtrlMaxRTT
alaSaaEthoamCtrlMinJitter
alaSaaEthoamCtrlAvgJitter
alaSaaEthoamCtrlMaxJitter
30   LINK OAM Commands

Ethernet in the First Mile (EFM), also known as LINK OAM, is a collection of protocols specified in IEEE 802.3ah, defining Ethernet in the access networks that connects subscribers to their immediate service provider. EFM, EFM-OAM and LINKOAM refers to IEEE 802.3ah standard.

LINK OAM (operation, administration, and maintenance) is a tool which monitors Layer-2 link status on the network by sending OAM protocol data units (OAMPDUs) between the network devices. OAMPDUs contain control and status information used to monitor, test and troubleshoot OAM-enabled links. By enabling LINK OAM on switch ports, network administrators can monitor the link-related issues on the first mile. LINK OAM provides network administrators the ability to monitor link performance, remote fault detection and remote loopback control.

Note. EFM (LINK OAM) does not include functions such as station management, bandwidth allocation or provisioning functions.

MIB information for the EFM (LINK OAM) commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: alcatel-ind1-dot3-oam-mib.mib
- **Module**: ALCATEL-IND1-DOT3-OAM-MIB

- **Filename**: dot3-oam-mib.mib
- **Module**: DOT3-OAM-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Configuration Commands</th>
<th>efm-oam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efm-oam multiple-pdu-count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efm-oam errored-frame-seconds-summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efm-oam errored-frame-period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efm-oam errored-frame</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Status Commands</th>
<th>efm-oam port status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efm-oam port mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efm-oam port propagate-events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Event Notification Commands</th>
<th>efm-oam errored-frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efm-oam errored-frame-period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efm-oam errored-frame-seconds-summary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timer Interval Commands</th>
<th>efm-oam port keepalive-interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efm-oam port hello-interval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Remote Loopback Commands
- `efm-oam port remote-loopback`
- `efm-oam port remote-loopback start`
- `efm-oam port l1-ping`

### Show Commands
- `show efm-oam port`
- `show efm-oam port detail`
- `show efm-oam port remote detail`
- `show efm-oam port history`
- `show efm-oam port l1-ping detail`
- `show efm-oam port statistics`
- `show efm-oam configuration`

### Clear Commands
- `clear efm-oam statistics`
- `clear efm-oam log-history`
**efm-oam**

Enables or disables the LINK OAM protocol on the switch.

`efm-oam {enable | disable}`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables the LINK OAM protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
<td>Disables the LINK OAM protocol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

By default, the LINK OAM protocol is disabled for the switch.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- LINK OAM must be enabled globally for the OAM to be functional on all the ports.
- When LINK OAM is disabled globally, all dynamically learned information on the port, including peer information, is deleted. However, the LINK OAM configuration for the port is retained.

**Examples**

```
-> efm-oam enable
-> efm-oam disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `efm-oam port status` Enables or disables LINK OAM protocol on the specified port or on a range of ports.
- `efm-oam port mode` Configures the LINK OAM mode on the port or on the range of ports to active or passive.
- `show efm-oam configuration` Displays the global LINK OAM configuration.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDot3OamStatus`
**efm-oam port status**

Enables or disables LINK OAM protocol on the specified port or on a range of ports.

```
efm-oam port slot/port [-port2] status {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  - The slot number of the module and the physical port number on that module.

- **-port2**
  - Specifies the last port in the range of ports.

- **enable**
  - Enables LINK OAM protocol on the specified port.

- **disable**
  - Disables LINK OAM protocol on the specified port.

**Defaults**

By default, the LINK OAM protocol is disabled on all ports for the switch.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- LINK OAM must be enabled globally for the OAM to be functional on all the ports.
- If LINK OAM is disabled for the port or globally disabled for the switch, any OAMPDUs received are discarded.
- When LINK OAM is disabled for the port, all dynamically learned information on the port, including peer information, is deleted. However, the LINK OAM configuration for the port is retained.
- LINK OAM is not supported on the mirroring ports.
- In link aggregates, LINK OAM is supported on an individual aggregable port only.

**Examples**

```
- > efm-oam port 1/1 status enable
- > efm-oam port 1/1 status disable
- > efm-oam port 2/1-10 status enable
- > efm-oam port 2/1-4 status disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**efm-oam port mode**
Configure a LINK OAM mode on the port or on the range of ports to active or passive.

**show efm-oam configuration**
Displays the global LINK OAM configuration.

**show efm-oam port**
Displays the status of LINK OAM on all the ports in the system, along with other relevant information such as OAM mode, operational status and loopback status of the port.

**show efm-oam port detail**
Displays the configuration and other related parameters for a port.

MIB Objects

```
dot3OamTable
   dot3OamAdminState
```
efm-oam port mode

Configures the LINK OAM mode on the port or on the range of ports to active or passive.

**syntax**

`efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] mode {active | passive}

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  - The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **-port2**
  - Specifies the last port in the range of ports.

- **active**
  - Configures the LINK OAM mode to active.

- **passive**
  - Configures the LINK OAM mode to passive.

**Defaults**

By default, LINK OAM mode is set to active on all ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- LINK OAM discovery process is never initiated from a port when it is in passive mode. At least one of the two peer ports should be in active mode.

- An active port will respond to Loopback-control OAMPDUs only if the peer EFM-OAM client is also in active mode.

**Examples**

```
-> efm-oam port 1/1 mode active
-> efm-oam port 1/1 mode passive
-> efm-oam port 2/1-10 mode active
-> efm-oam port 2/1-4 mode passive
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>efm-oam port status</strong></td>
<td>Enables or disables LINK OAM protocol on the specified port or on a range of ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>show efm-oam port</strong></td>
<td>Displays the status of LINK OAM on all the ports in the system, along with other relevant information such as OAM mode, operational status and loopback status of the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>show efm-oam configuration</strong></td>
<td>Displays the global LINK OAM configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dot3OamTable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dot3OamMode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
efm-oam port keepalive-interval

Configures the timeout interval for the dynamically learned neighboring devices on a port or on a range of ports. Keepalive-interval is the maximum time period for which a LINK OAM port shall wait for a hello message from its peer before resetting a discovery session.

**efm-oam port** *slot/port[-port2] keepalive-interval* *seconds*

**Syntax Definitions**

*slot/port*  
The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

*port2*  
Specifies the last port in the range of ports.

*seconds*  
Specifies the keep-alive interval value in seconds. The range for this interval is 5 to 120 seconds.

**Defaults**

By default, the keep-alive interval value is 5 seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Even if unsupported OAMPDU is received on the port, keep-alive timer is reset on the port.
- To set the timer to its default value, set 5 seconds as the keepalive-interval.

**Examples**

- `-> efm-oam port 1/1 keepalive-interval 10`
- `-> efm-oam port 2/1-10 keepalive-interval 10`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **efm-oam port hello-interval**  
Configures the time interval (in seconds) by which the information OAMPDUs are transmitted out of a LINK OAM enabled port.

- **show efm-oam port detail**  
Displays the configuration and other related parameters for a port.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaDot3OamTable**
- **alaDot3OamKeepAliveInterval**
efm-oam port hello-interval

Configures the time interval (in seconds) by which the information OAMPDUs are transmitted out of an LINK OAM enabled port.

**efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] hello-interval seconds**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

| slot/port | The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). |
| -port2    | Specifies the last port in the range of ports. |
| seconds   | Specifies the time interval (in seconds) this port waits before sending out the next hello packet. The range for this timer is 1 to 60 seconds. |

**Defaults**

By default, the hello-interval value is set to 1 second.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the hello-interval value of 1 second to reset the timer to its default value.
- On a given port, hello interval time period should not be more than half of keep alive timer on the peer port.

**Examples**

- `-> efm-oam port 1/1 hello-interval 5`
- `-> efm-oam port 2/1-10 hello-interval 10`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**efm-oam port hello-interval**
- Configures the time interval (in seconds) by which the information OAMPDUs are transmitted out of a LINK OAM enabled port.

**efm-oam port keepalive-interval**
- Configures the timeout interval for the dynamically learned neighboring devices on a port or on a range of ports. Keepalive-interval is the maximum time period for which a LINK OAM port shall wait for a hello message from its peer before resetting a discovery session.

**show efm-oam port detail**
- Displays the configuration and other related parameters for a port.

MIB Objects

**alaDot3OamTable**
- **alaDot3OamHelloInterval**
**efm-oam port remote-loopback**

Specifies whether loopback requests from peers are processed or ignored on the specified port.

```
efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] remote-loopback {process | ignore}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **-port2**
  Specifies the last port in the range of ports.

- **process**
  Processes incoming loopback request from peer LINK OAM port.

- **ignore**
  Ignore (discard) incoming loopback requests.

**Defaults**

By default, the incoming loopback requests are ignored.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When the remote-loopback is in **process** mode, the session started by peer LINK OAM client will be processed by local LINK OAM port. As a result, remote port will be in remote-loopback state and the local port will be local-loopback state.

- When the remote-loopback is in **ignore** mode, the session started by peer LINK OAM will not be processed by the local port.

**Examples**

```
-> efm-oam port 1/1 remote-loopback process
-> efm-oam port 1/1 remote-loopback ignore
-> efm-oam port 2/1-10 remote-loopback process
-> efm-oam port 2/1-4 remote-loopback ignore
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **efm-oam port remote-loopback start**  
  Initiates the loopback control PDU towards the peer port to start or stop the loopback session on the specified port.

- **show efm-oam port detail**  
  Displays the LINK OAM configuration and other related parameters for a port.

- **show efm-oam port remote detail**  
  Displays the configuration and details of the related parameters of the remote port.

**MIB Objects**

- `dot3OamLoopbackTable`
  - `dot3OamLoopbackIgnoreRx`
**efm-oam port remote-loopback start**

Initiates the loopback control PDU towards the peer port to start or stop the loopback session on the specified port.

```
efm-oam port slot/port remote-loopback {start | stop}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port** The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **start** Specifies whether to start the loopback request.
- **stop** Specifies whether to stop the loopback request.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Before issuing this command, the LINK OAM port has to be in active mode and discovery of peer ports has to be completed.

- When loopback is started from a port towards a peer port which is configured to ignore the loopback request, the loopback response timer will time out and no error is displayed. In such case, verify the loopback-state of two ports by using the command `show efm-oam port remote detail`.

- The maximum number of simultaneous loopback sessions supported per network interface is 2. If a third loopback is started through CLI, an error will be displayed at the CLI prompt.

**Examples**

```
-> efm-oam port 1/1 remote-loopback start
-> efm-oam port 1/1 remote-loopback stop
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**efm-oam port remote-loopback**  Specifies an action that should perform when a loopback request is received from the peer on a port or on a range of ports.

**show efm-oam port remote detail**  Displays the configuration and details of the related parameters of the remote port.

**show efm-oam configuration**  Displays the global LINK OAM configuration.

MIB Objects

dot3OamLoopbackTable
dot3OamLoopbackStatus
**efm-oam port propagate-events**

Configures whether or not the specified port or range of ports will propagate local event notifications to the remote peer.

```
efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] propagate-events {critical-event | dying-gasp} {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot/port`: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `-port2`: Specifies the last port in the range of ports.
- `critical-event`: Configures the notification status for critical events.
- `dying-gasp`: Configures the notification status for dying-gasp events.
- `enable`: Enables the notification of critical-event or dying-gasp events to the peer.
- `disable`: Disables the notification of critical-event or dying-gasp events to the peer.

**Defaults**

By default, the notification status for both critical-event and dying-gasp events is set to enabled.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When the system is set for critical event or a dying-gasp event, the local OAM entity indicates the event through the OAMPDU flags to its peer OAM entity.
- In case of port admin down, the OAM IFU-PDU with dying-gasp bit set will be sent to peer as soon as a failure is detected and transmission will continue till the specific port actually goes down.
- In case of takeover or reload of the switch, the OAM IFU-PDU with dying-gasp bit set will be sent to peer as soon as a failure is detected and transmission will continue till the specific device actually goes down.
- The information PDUs with dying gasp bit set is transmitted towards peer as soon as link-down is detected at NI. However, if there is a link flap (i.e. link comes again) before the expiry of link-flap timer, then normal information PDU transmission with dying-gasp bit reset shall resume. This will cause clearing of alarms or trap on the peer port.

**Examples**

```
-> efm-oam port 1/1 propagate-events critical-event enable
-> efm-oam port 1/1 propagate-events critical-event disable
-> efm-oam port 2/1-10 propagate-events dying-gasp enable
-> efm-oam port 2/1-4 propagate-events dying-gasp disable
```
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `show efm-oam port remote detail` Displays the configuration and details of the related parameters of the remote port.
- `show efm-oam port statistics` Displays the LINK OAM statistics on a port, or a range of ports or on all ports.

MIB Objects

- `dot3OamEventConfigTable`
  - `dot3OamDyingGaspEnable`
  - `dot3OamCriticalEventEnable`
**efm-oam errored-frame-period**

Configures the threshold, window frame values and the status for notification when the number of frame-errors exceed the threshold in a given period of time (specified) by window. When the number of frame errors exceeds a threshold within a given window defined by a number of frames (for example, 10 frames out of 1000 had errors), an Errored Frame Period event is generated.

`efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] errored-frame-period [threshold  threshold_symbols] [window window_frames] [notify  {enable | disable}]`

**Syntax Definitions**

*slot/port*  
The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

*-port2*  
The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot. (e.g. 3/1-4 specifies ports 1,2,3 and 4 on slot 3).

*threshold_symbols*  
Specifies the frame error threshold number. The range supported is 1 to maximum 4 byte integer value (4294967295).

>window_frames*  
Specifies the number of frames used to define a window within which the frame period errors are measured.

*enable*  
Enables notification of the Errored Frame Period event.

*disable*  
Disables notification of the Errored Frame Period event.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>threshold_symbols</td>
<td>1 frame error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The default for *window_frames* depends on the port-types. The default, minimum and maximum supported values for various port-types are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>port-type</th>
<th>default value</th>
<th>minimum value</th>
<th>maximum value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 mbps</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>120000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 X</td>
<td>2000000</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>1200000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 T</td>
<td>2000000</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>1200000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Gig</td>
<td>200000000</td>
<td>20000000</td>
<td>12000000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
Usage Guidelines

- The command can be issued in any order like window, threshold, and notify. However, at least one option needs to be entered.

- To enter many ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g. 3/1-16).

Examples

-> efm-oam port 1/1 errored-frame-period threshold 1 window 3000000 notify enable
-> efm-oam port 1/1 errored-frame-period notify disable
-> efm-oam port 2/1-4 errored-frame-period threshold 1 window 3000000 notify enable
-> efm-oam port 2/1-2 errored-frame-period notify disable

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

efm-oam errored-frame

Configures the threshold, window and notify-status for errored-frame on a port. The frame-period measures the frame-errors, within a specified window of time.

efm-oam errored-frame-seconds-summary

Configures the threshold, window and notify-status for errored-frame-seconds-summary on a port. The Errored Seconds are the time in seconds in which at least one frame error has occurred.

show efm-oam port detail

Displays the Errored Frame Period Event threshold, window, and notification parameter values for a port.

MIB Objects

dot3OamEventConfigTable
dot3OamErrFramePeriodWindow
dot3OamErrFramePeriodThreshold
dot3OamErrFramePeriodEvNotifEnable
efm-oam errored-frame

Configures an error frame threshold or window on a LINK OAM port and set notification status for errored frame events. When the number of frame errors exceeds a threshold within a given window defined by a period of time (for example, 10 frames in 1 second had errors), an Errored Frame Event is generated.

```
efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] errored-frame [threshold threshold_symbols] [window window_seconds] [notify {enable | disable}]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **-port2**: The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (e.g 3/1-4 specifies ports 1,2,3, and 4 on slot 3).
- **threshold_symbols**: Specifies the frame error threshold number.
- **window_seconds**: Specifies the window of time, in which the frame errors will be measured. The duration should be in units of 100ms.
- **enable**: Enables notification of the Errored Frame event.
- **disable**: Disables notification of the Errored Frame event.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>threshold_symbols</td>
<td>1 frame error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window_seconds</td>
<td>1 second (10 dsec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The various options, threshold, window and notify can be issued in any order. However, at least one option has to be entered.
- To enter many ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g. 3/1-16).

**Examples**

```
-> efm-oam port 1/1 errored-frame threshold 10 window 32 notify enable
-> efm-oam port 1/1 errored-frame notify disable
-> efm-oam port 2/1-4 errored-frame threshold 10 window 32 notify enable
-> efm-oam port 2/1-2 errored-frame notify disable
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **efm-oam errored-frame-seCONDS-summary**
  Configures the threshold, window and notify-status for errored-frame-seCONDS-summary on a port.

- **efm-oam errored-frame-period**
  Configures the threshold, window and notify-status for errored-frame-period errors on a port. The errored-frame-period measures the frame-errors, within a specified window of frames.

- **show efm-oam port statistics**
  Displays the LINK OAM statistics on a port, or a range of ports or on all ports.

**MIB Objects**

dot3OamEventConfigTable
  dot3OamErrFrameWindow
  dot3OamErrFrameThreshold
  dot3OamErrFrameEvNotifyEnable
**efm-oam errored-frame-seconds-summary**

Configures the threshold, window and notify-status for errored-frame-seconds-summary on a port. The Errored Seconds are the time in seconds in which at least one frame error has occurred.

`efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] errored-frame-seconds-summary [threshold threshold_seconds] [window window_seconds] [notify {enable | disable}]`

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot/port` The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `-port2` The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (e.g. 3/1-4 specifies ports 1,2,3, and 4 on slot 3).
- `threshold_seconds` Specifies the frame error threshold number.
- `window_seconds` Specifies the window of time in which the frame errors will be measured.
- `enable` Enables notification of the Errored Frame Seconds Summary event.
- `disable` Disables notification of the Errored Frame Seconds Summary event.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>threshold_symbols</code></td>
<td>1 errored frame second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>window_seconds</code></td>
<td>60 seconds. (600 dsec).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`enable</td>
<td>disable`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The various options, threshold, window and notify can be issued in any order. However, at least one option has to be entered.
- To enter many ports in a single command, use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g. 3/1-16).

**Examples**

- `-> efm-oam port 1/1 errored-frame-seconds-summary threshold 1 window 700 notify enable`
- `-> efm-oam port 1/1 errored-frame-seconds-summary notify disable`
- `-> efm-oam port 2/1-4 errored-frame-seconds-summary threshold 1 window 700 notify enable`
- `-> efm-oam port 2/1-2 errored-frame-seconds-summary notify disable`
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

**efm-oam errored-frame**

Configures the threshold, window and notify-status for errored-frame on a port. The frame-period measures the frame-errors, within a specified window of time.

**efm-oam errored-frame-period**

Configures the threshold, window and notify-status for errored-frame-period errors on a port. The errored-frame-period measures the frame-errors, within a specified window of frames.

**show efm-oam port statistics**

Displays the LINK OAM statistics on a port, or a range of ports or on all ports.

MIB Objects

dot3OamEventConfigTable
  dot3OamErrFrameSecsSummaryWindow
  dot3OamErrFrameSecsSummaryThreshold
  dot3OamErrFrameSecsEvNotifEnable
**efm-oam multiple-pdu-count**

Configures the value of multiple PDU count. When multiple PDU count is set to a specific number in case of any of the threshold cross events, the same event notification PDU will be transmitted that many times towards the peer.

`efm-oam multiple-pdu-count count`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`count` Specifies the number of PDUs that have to be sent in case of event-notification TLVs. The range is 1 to 10 PDUs.

**Defaults**

By default, the PDU-count value is set to 3.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```bash
-> efm-oam multiple-pdu-count 5
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show efm-oam configuration` Displays the global LINK OAM configuration.
- `show efm-oam port remote detail` Displays the configuration and details of the related parameters of the remote port.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaDot3OamMultiplePduCount
```
**efm-oam port l1-ping**

Configures the number of frames to be sent by the current LINK OAM port to the remote port’s MAC address (L1 ping) and the delay between each consecutive sent frames and to start the ping operation.

**efm-oam port slot/port l1-ping [num-frames number] [delay milliseconds] [start]**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **number**
  Specifies the number of frames that needs to be sent during ping operation. The allowed range of numbers is between 1 to 20.

- **milliseconds**
  Specifies time interval between two consecutive PDUs. The allowed range of delay is between 100 to 1000 milliseconds.

- **start**
  Specifies to start the ping operation.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>5 frames</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milliseconds</td>
<td>1000 milliseconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- The command is valid only when the LINK OAM is enabled globally, port is in active mode, discovery is done, and the port is in remote loopback mode.

- L1 ping can be started only when the port is in remote loopback mode.

---

**Examples**

- `-> efm-oam port 1/12 l1-ping num-frames 6 delay 300 start`
- `-> efm-oam port 1/20 l1-ping num-frames 12 delay 500 start`
- `-> efm-oam port 1/15 l1-ping num-frames 5 delay 100 start`
- `-> efm-oam port 1/15 l1-ping num-frames 4 delay 200 start`
- `-> efm-oam port 1/5 l1-ping num-frames 100 delay 300 start`

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show efm-oam port l1-ping**
- **detail**
  
  Displays the frames lost during a loopback session.

**show efm-oam port statistics**

Displays the LINK OAM statistics on a port, or a range of ports or on all ports.

MIB Objects

alaDot3OamLoopbackTable
- alaDot3OamPortL1PingFramesConf
- alaDot3OamPortL1PingFramesDelay
- alaDot3OamPortL1PingStatus
- alaDot3OamPortL1PingFramesSent
- alaDot3OamPortL1PingFramesReceived
- alaDot3OamPortL1PingAverageRoundTripDelay
**show efm-oam configuration**

Displays the global LINK OAM configuration.

show efm-oam configuration

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to display the global configuration of LINK OAM.

**Examples**

-> show efm-oam configuration

EFM OAM Status : enabled,
Multiple PDU Count : 5

Output fields are described here:

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>EFM OAM status</strong></th>
<th>The current administrative status of LINK OAM on this switch (Enabled or Disabled).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multiple PDU Count</strong></td>
<td>The number of PDUs sent when LINK OAM needs to send multiple Event Notification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **efm-oam** Enables or disables the LINK OAM protocol on the switch.
- **show efm-oam port detail** Displays the LINK OAM configuration and other related parameters for a port.

**MIB Objects**

alaDot3OamStatus
alaDot3OamMultiplePduCount
**show efm-oam port**

Displays the status of LINK OAM on all the ports in the system, along with other relevant information such as OAM mode, operational status and loopback status of the port.

`show efm-oam port [slot/port1-port2] [enable | disable] [active | passive]`

**Syntax Definitions**

`slot/port1`  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

`-port2`  The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (e.g. 3/1-4 specifies ports 1,2,3, and 4 on slot 3).

`enable`  Specifies whether to display the LINK OAM enabled ports.

`disable`  Specifies whether to display the LINK OAM disabled ports.

`active`  Specifies whether to display the LINK OAM active ports.

`passive`  Specifies whether to display the LINK OAM passive ports.

**Defaults**

By default, displays the LINK OAM status on all ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to display the state of LINK OAM on the basis of enabled or disabled port and on the basis of active or passive port.

**Examples**

```
-> show efm-oam port
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>EFM-OAM Status</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Operational Status</th>
<th>Loopback Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>operational</td>
<td>remoteLoopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>activeSendLocal</td>
<td>noLoopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>passive</td>
<td>activeSendLocal</td>
<td>noLoopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>activeSendLocal</td>
<td>noLoopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>activeSendLocal</td>
<td>noLoopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>activeSendLocal</td>
<td>noLoopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>activeSendLocal</td>
<td>noLoopback</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show efm-oam port 1/1-5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>EFM-OAM Status</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Operational Status</th>
<th>Loopback Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>operational</td>
<td>remoteLoopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>activeSendLocal</td>
<td>noLoopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>activeSendLocal</td>
<td>noLoopback</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Port   Mode    Operational Status  Loopback Status
-------+---------+-------------------+-------------------
1/4     disabled    active     activeSendLocal       noLoopback
1/5     disabled    active     activeSendLocal       noLoopback

-> show efm-oam port 1/1-3 enabled

Port   Mode    Operational Status  Loopback Status
-------+---------+-------------------+-------------------
1/1     active     operational          remoteLoopback
1/3     passive    activeSendLocal      noLoopback

-> show efm-oam port enabled

Port   Mode    Operational Status  Loopback Status
-------+---------+-------------------+-------------------
1/1     active     activeSendLocal      remoteLoopback
1/3     passive    activeSendLocal      noLoopback
1/7     passive    activeSendLocal      noLoopback

-> show efm-oam port disabled

Port   Mode    Operational Status  Loopback Status
-------+---------+-------------------+-------------------
1/2     active     activeSendLocal      noLoopback
1/4     passive    activeSendLocal      noLoopback
1/5     active     activeSendLocal      noLoopback

-> show efm-oam port enabled passive

Port   Operational Status  Loopback Status
-------+-------------------+-------------------
1/3     activeSendLocal      noLoopback
1/7     activeSendLocal      noLoopback

-> show efm-oam port active

Port   EFM-OAM Status  Operational Status  Loopback Status
-------+----------------+---------------------+-------+-------------------
1/1    enabled      activeSendLocal      remoteLoopback
1/2    disabled     activeSendLocal      noLoopback
1/3    enabled      activeSendLocal      noLoopback
1/4    disabled     activeSendLocal      noLoopback
1/5    disabled     activeSendLocal      noLoopback
1/6    disabled     activeSendLocal      noLoopback
1/7    disabled     activeSendLocal      noLoopback

Output fields are described here:

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Displays the slot/port number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EFM-OAM Status</td>
<td>The state of the EFM-OAM. LINK OAM instance can have any of the following status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Enabled</strong> : Specifies that the LINK OAM is disabled on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Disabled</strong> : Specifies that the LINK OAM is disabled on the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Operational Status

The status of the port in discovering whether the peer has LINK OAM capability or not. It has the following states:

- **activeSendLocal**: Specifies that the LINK OAM port is actively trying to discover whether the peer has LINK OAM capability but has not yet made that determination.

- **sendLocalAndRemote**: Specifies that the local LINK OAM port has discovered the peer but has not yet accepted or rejected the configuration of the peer. The local device will then decide that the peer device is acceptable or unacceptable and then accept or decline LINK OAM peering.

- **sendLocalAndRemoteOk**: Specifies the state when LINK OAM peering is allowed by the local port.

- **oamPeeringLocallyRejected**: Specifies the state when the local OAM entity rejects the peer OAM entity.

- **oamPeeringRemoteRejected**: Specifies the state when the remote LINK OAM port rejects the peering.

- **operational**: Specifies the state when the local LINK OAM port learns that both the local LINK OAM entity and the remote LINK OAM entity have accepted the peering.

- **nonOperHalfDuplex**: Specifies the value nonOperHalfDuplex is returned whenever LINK OAM is enabled. Since LINK OAM functions are not designed to work completely over half-duplex interfaces, the value nonOperHalfDuplex is returned whenever LINK OAM is enabled but the interface is in half-duplex operation.

- **linkFault**: Specifies that the link between the host and the peer has detected a fault.

- **passiveWait**: Specifies that the LINK OAM ports are in passive mode.

### Loopback Status

The state of remote loopback. It can be **initiatingLoopback**, **terminatingLoopback**, **localLoopback**, **remoteLoopback**, **noLoopback**, or **unknown**.

### Mode

The state of LINK OAM mode, **active** or **passive**.

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

**efm-oam multiple-pdu-count**  Configures the value of multiple PDU count. When multiple PDU count is set to a specific number in case of any of the threshold cross events, the same event notification PDU will be transmitted that many times towards the peer.

**MIB Objects**

dot3OamTable
  dot3OamAdminState
dot3OamMode
dot3OamOperStatus
dot3OamLoopbackTable
dot3OamLoopbackStatus
show efm-oam port detail

Displays the LINK OAM configuration and other related parameters for a port.

show efm-oam port slot/port detail

Syntax Definitions

slot/port
The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

Defaults

N/A.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when you want to get LINK OAM configuration details for a specific port.

Examples

-> show efm-oam port 1/1 detail
OAM Status : enable,
Operational Status : activeSendLocal,
Mode : active,
Max OamPDU size : 1518,
Config Revision : 0,
Functions Supported : loopback, event notification,
Loopback Status : noLoopback,
Loopback Rx Status : ignore,
Max OamPDUs : 10,
KeepAlive Interval(seconds) : 10,
Hello Interval(seconds) : 5,
Dying Gasp Notify Status : enable,
Critical Event Notify Status : enable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Link Monitoring</th>
<th>Window</th>
<th>Threshold (errors)</th>
<th>Notify Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>errored-frame</td>
<td>10 dsec</td>
<td>10 frames</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errored-frame-period</td>
<td>2000000 frames</td>
<td>10 frames</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errored-frame-seconds-summary</td>
<td>600 dsec</td>
<td>1 framesec</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output fields are described here:

output definitions

OAM Status
The state of LINK OAM on the port.

Operational Status
The state of the port in discovering whether the peer has LINK OAM capability or not.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>The state of LINK OAM mode on the port, <strong>active</strong> or <strong>passive</strong>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max OamPDU size</td>
<td>Displays the maximum OAMPDU that the LINK OAM port can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Config Revision</td>
<td>Displays the configuration revision of the LINK OAM port as reflected in the latest OAMPDU sent by the peer port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functions Supported</td>
<td>Displays the LINK OAM functions supported by the specified port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback Status</td>
<td>Displays the loopback status of the specified LINK OAM port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback Rx Status</td>
<td>The action that should be performed by the LINK OAM port when a loopback request is received from the peer port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max OamPDUs</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum OAMPDUs that can be exchanged between two peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KeepAlive Interval</td>
<td>Displays the timeout interval of the specified LINK OAM port for the dynamically learned peer port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello Interval</td>
<td>Displays the time interval between two OAMPDUs in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dying Gasp Notify Status</td>
<td>The state of notification for dying gasp events, <strong>enable</strong> or <strong>disable</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Event Notify Status</td>
<td>The state of notification for critical events, <strong>enable</strong> or <strong>disable</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Monitoring</td>
<td>Displays the errors detected on the remote link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>The frame error event window in the received OAMPDU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshold</td>
<td>The number of errored frames in the period required for the event to be generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notify Status</td>
<td>The state of notification for LINK OAM errors on the port, <strong>enable</strong> or <strong>disable</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show efm-oam port**

Displays the status of LINK OAM on all the ports in the system, along with other relevant information like OAM mode, operational status and loopback status of the port.

**MIB Objects**

dot30amTable
  dot30amAdminState
  dot30amOperStatus
  dot30amMode
  dot30amMaxOamPduSize
  dot30amConfigRevision
  dot30amFunctionsSupported
alaDot30amTable
  alaDot30amKeepAliveInterval
  alaDot30amHelloInterval
dot30amLoopbackTable
  dot30amLoopbackStatus
dot3OamLoopbackIgnoreRx

dot3OamEventConfigTable
  dot3OamDyingGaspEnable
  dot3OamCriticalEventEnable
  dot3OamErrFramePeriodWindow
  dot3OamErrFramePeriodThreshold
  dot3OamErrFramePeriodEvNotifEnable
  dot3OamErrFrameWindow
  dot3OamErrFrameThreshold
  dot3OamErrFrameEvNotifEnable
  dot3OamErrFrameSecsSummaryWindow
  dot3OamErrFrameSecsSummaryThreshold
  dot3OamErrFrameSecsEvNotifEnable
## show efm-oam port statistics

Displays the LINK OAM statistics on a port, or a range of ports or on all ports.

### show efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] statistics

- **slot/port** Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **-port2** The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (e.g. 3/1-4 specifies ports 1,2,3, and 4 on slot 3).

### Defaults

By default, the statistics of all ports are displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **port** parameter to display the statistics of a specific port.

### Examples

- `-> show efm-oam port 1/1 statistics`  
  Port 1/1:  
  - Information OAMPDU Tx : 1035,
  - Information OAMPDU Rx : 988,
  - Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  - Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  - Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU TX : 0,
  - Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  - Loopback Control OAMPDU Tx : 1,
  - Loopback Control OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  - Unsupported OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  - Unsupported OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  - Frames Lost due to OAM : 0

- `-> show efm-oam port 1/1-4 statistics`  
  Port 1/1:  
  - Information OAMPDU Tx : 1035,
  - Information OAMPDU Rx : 988,
  - Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  - Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  - Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU TX : 0,
  - Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  - Loopback Control OAMPDU Tx : 1,
  - Loopback Control OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  - Unsupported OAMPDU Tx : 0,
Unsupported OAMPDU Rx                  : 0,
Frames Lost due to OAM                 : 0

Port 1/2:
  Information OAMPDU Tx : 1035,
  Information OAMPDU Rx : 988,
  Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Loopback Control OAMPDU Tx : 1,
  Loopback Control OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Unsupported OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Unsupported OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Frames Lost due to OAM : 0

Port 1/3:
  Information OAMPDU Tx : 1035,
  Information OAMPDU Rx : 988,
  Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Loopback Control OAMPDU Tx : 1,
  Loopback Control OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Unsupported OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Unsupported OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Frames Lost due to OAM : 0

Port 1/4:
  Information OAMPDU Tx : 1035,
  Information OAMPDU Rx : 988,
  Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Loopback Control OAMPDU Tx : 1,
  Loopback Control OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Unsupported OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Unsupported OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Frames Lost due to OAM : 0

-> show efm-oam statistics
Port 1/1:
  Information OAMPDU Tx : 1035,
  Information OAMPDU Rx : 988,
  Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Loopback Control OAMPDU Tx : 1,
  Loopback Control OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Unsupported OAMPDU Tx : 0,
  Unsupported OAMPDU Rx : 0,
  Frames Lost due to OAM : 0

Port 1/2:
show efm-oam port statistics

Information OAMPDU Tx : 1035,
Information OAMPDU Rx : 988,
Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU TX : 0,
Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
Loopback Control OAMPDU Tx : 1,
Loopback Control OAMPDU Rx : 0,
Unsupported OAMPDU Tx : 0,
Unsupported OAMPDU Rx : 0,
Frames Lost due to OAM : 0

Port 1/3:
Information OAMPDU Tx : 1035,
Information OAMPDU Rx : 988,
Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx : 0,
Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU TX : 0,
Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Rx : 0,
Loopback Control OAMPDU Tx : 1,
Loopback Control OAMPDU Rx : 0,
Unsupported OAMPDU Tx : 0,
Unsupported OAMPDU Rx : 0,
Frames Lost due to OAM : 0

Output fields are described here:

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information OAMPDU Tx</td>
<td>The number of OAM PDUs transmitted by the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information OAMPDU Rx</td>
<td>The number of OAM PDUs received by the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Tx</td>
<td>The number of unique event notification OAM PDUs transmitted by the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique Event Notification OAMPDU Rx</td>
<td>The number of unique event notification OAM PDUs received by the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU TX</td>
<td>The number of duplicate event notification OAM PDUs transmitted by the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate Event Notification OAMPDU Rx</td>
<td>The number of duplicate event notification OAM PDUs received by the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsupported OAMPDU Tx</td>
<td>The number of unsupported OAM PDUs transmitted by the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsupported OAMPDU Rx</td>
<td>The number of unsupported OAM PDUs received by the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frames Lost due to OAM</td>
<td>The number of frames discarded by the OAM port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show efm-oam port history**  Displays the log of events that have occurred on a port. This command can also be used to display specific event logs on a port.

MIB Objects

dot3OamStatsTable
  dot3OamInformationTx
  dot3OamInformationRx
  dot3OamUniqueEventNotificationTx
  dot3OamUniqueEventNotificationRx
  dot3OamDuplicateEventNotificationTx
  dot3OamDuplicateEventNotificationRx
  dot3OamLoopbackControlTx
  dot3OamLoopbackControlRx
  dot3OamUnsupportedCodesTx
  dot3OamUnsupportedCodesRx
  dot3OamFramesLostDueToOam
show efm-oam port remote detail

Displays the LINK OAM configuration and details of the related parameters of the remote port.

show efm-oam port slot/port remote detail

Syntax Definitions

*slot/port* Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

Defaults

N/A.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A.

Examples

-> show efm-oam port 1/1 remote detail
Remote MAC address : 00:30:96:fd:6b:fa,
Remote Vendor (info): 0x15a1
Remote Vendor (oui) : XYZ
Mode : active,
Max OAMPDU size : 1518,
Config Revision : 0,
Functions Supported : loopbackSupportEventSupport

Output fields are described here:

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote MAC address</td>
<td>Displays the MAC address of the remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Vendor (info)</td>
<td>Displays the vendor number in hexadecimal of the remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Vendor (oui)</td>
<td>Displays the Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) number of the remote peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The state of LINK OAM mode on the remote port, active or passive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max OAMPDU size</td>
<td>Displays the maximum OAMPDU size that the remote LINK OAM port can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Config Revision</td>
<td>Displays the configuration revision of the remote LINK OAM port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functions Supported</td>
<td>Displays the LINK OAM functions supported by the remote port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **show efm-oam port history** Displays the log of events that have occurred on a port. This command can also be used to display specific event logs on a port.

- **clear efm-oam statistics** Clears the LINK OAM statistics on a port.

MIB Objects

dot3OamPeerTable
  - dot3OamPeerMacAddress
  - dot3OamPeerVendorOui
  - dot3OamPeerVendorInfo
  - dot3OamPeerMode
  - dot3OamPeerMaxOamPduSize
  - dot3OamPeerConfigRevision
  - dot3OamPeerFunctionsSupported
show efm-oam port history

Displays the log of events that have occurred on a port. Use this command to display specific event logs on a port.

show efm-oam port slot/port history log-type { link-fault | errored-frame | errored-frame-period | errored-frame-seconds | dying-gasp | critical }

Syntax Definitions

slot/port
Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

link-fault
Displays link fault event logs. Specifies the loss of signal is detected by the receiver. This is sent once per second in the Information OAMPDU.

errored-frame
Displays errored-frame event log. An errored frame event occurs when the number of detected error frames over a specific interval exceeds the predefined threshold.

errored-frame-period
Displays an errored-frame-period event logs. An errored frame period event occurs if the number of frame errors in specific number of received frames exceeds the predefined threshold.

errored-frame-seconds
Displays errored-frame-seconds event logs. When the number of error frame seconds detected on a port over a detection interval reaches the error threshold, an errored frame seconds event occurs.

dying-gasp
Specifies an unrecoverable condition (e.g., a power failure).

critical
Specifies a crucial event that has occurred on the port.

Defaults

By default, all log types are displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Timestamp will be in following format:

DAY MON Date hh:mm:ss yyy

Examples

- show efm-oam port 1/1 history

Legend: Location: * - Remote, # - Local
LogID TimeStamp Log Type Event Total
+---------------------------------------------------------------+
* 1 TUE JAN 06 19:44:51 2009 linkFault 1
# 2 TUE JAN 06 19:45:51 2009 erroredFrame 1
show efm-oam port history

Legend: Location: * - Remote, # - Local

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LogID</th>
<th>TimeStamp</th>
<th>Event Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* 1</td>
<td>TUE JAN 06 19:46:51 2009</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 2</td>
<td>TUE JAN 06 19:46:51 2009</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output fields are described here:

**Output definitions**

- **LogID**: Specifies individual events within the event log.
- **Timestamp**: The value of actual time at the time of the logged event.
- **Log Type**: Specifies the type of event log.
- **Event Total**: Specifies the total number of times one or more of these occurrences have resulted in an Event Notification.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show efm-oam port statistics**: Displays the LINK OAM statistics on a port, or a range of ports or on all ports.
- **clear efm-oam log-history**: Clears the LINK OAM event logs history on a port.

**MIB Objects**

dot3OamEventLogTable
  dot3OamEventLogIndex
  dot3OamEventLogTimestamp
  dot3OamEventLogOui
  dot3OamEventLogType
  dot3OamEventLogLocation
  dot3OamEventLogWindowHi
  dot3OamEventLogWindowLo
  dot3OamEventLogThresholdHi
  dot3OamEventLogThresholdLo
  dot3OamEventLogValue
  dot3OamEventLogRunningTotal
  dot3OamEventLogEventTotal


**show efm-oam port l1-ping detail**

Displays the frames lost during a loopback session.

**show efm-oam port slot/port l1-ping detail**

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port* Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

### Defaults

N/A.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

The command can also be used even on a port on which LINK OAM is not enabled.

### Examples

```
-> show efm-oam port 1/1 l1-ping detail
frames configured = 5,
frames delay(msec) = 100,
L1 ping status = Successful,
frames sent = 4,
frames received = 4,
avg delay (msec) = 5

-> show efm-oam port 1/4 l1-ping detail
frames configured = 5,
frames delay(msec) = 200,
L1 ping status = Successful,
frames sent = 4,
frames received = 2,
avg delay (msec) = 15
```

Output fields are described here:

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>frames configured</td>
<td>Specifies the number of frames that are sent during L1-ping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay configured</td>
<td>Specifies the delay between transmission of two consecutive frames during L1 ping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1 ping status</td>
<td>The status of the L1 ping operation. The status can be <strong>Successful</strong>, <strong>Unsuccessful</strong> or <strong>default</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frames sent</td>
<td>Specifies the frames sent during last L1 ping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frames received</td>
<td>Specifies the frames received during last L1 ping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average delay</td>
<td>Specifies the average delay taken by frames during last L1 ping.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

```
efm-oam port l1-ping
```

Configures the number of frames that needs to be sent during L1-ping, the delay between each consecutive sent frames and to start the L1-ping operation.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaDot3OamLoopbackTable
   alaDot3OamPortL1PingFramesConf
   alaDot3OamPortL1PingFramesDelay
   alaDot3OamPortL1PingStatus
   alaDot3OamPortL1PingFramesSent
   alaDot3OamPortL1PingFramesReceived
   alaDot3OamPortL1PingAverageRoundTripDelay
```
clear efm-oam statistics

Clears the LINK OAM statistics on a port, range of ports or all ports.

clear efm-oam statistics port slot/port[-port2]

Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **-port2**: Specifies the last port in the range of ports.

Defaults

By default, the statistics are cleared for all the ports if no port is specified in the command.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the port parameter with this command to clear the statistics for a specific port or range of ports.

Examples

- `-> clear efm-oam statistics`
- `-> clear efm-oam statistics port 1/1`
- `-> clear efm-oam statistics port 2/1-3`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **show efm-oam port statistics**: Displays the LINK OAM statistics on a port, or a range of ports or on all ports.
- **clear efm-oam log-history**: Clears the LINK OAM event logs history on a port.

MIB Objects

- alaDot3OamGlobalClearStats
- alaDot3OamStatsTable
- alaDot3OamPortClearStats
**clear efm-oam log-history**

Clears the LINK OAM event logs history a port, range of ports or all ports.

```
clear efm-oam log-history port slot/port[-port2]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **-port2**
  Specifies the last port in the range of ports.

**Defaults**

By default, the event logs are cleared for all the ports if no port is specified in the command.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the port parameter with this command to clear the statistics for a specific port or range of ports.

**Examples**

```
-> clear efm-oam log-history
-> clear efm-oam log-history port 1/1
-> clear efm-oam log-history port 2/1-3
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show efm-oam port statistics` Displays the LINK OAM statistics on a port, or a range of ports or on all ports.
- `show efm-oam port history` Displays the log of events that have occurred on a port. Use this command to display specific event logs on a port.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDot3OamGlobalClearEventLogs`
- `alaDot3OamEventLogTable`
- `alaDot3OamPortClearEventLogs`
31 UDLD Commands

This chapter describes the CLI commands used to configure the UDLD (UniDirectional Link Detection) protocol. UDLD operates at Layer 2 in conjunction with IEEE 802.3 Layer 1 fault detection mechanism. It is a protocol used for detecting and disabling unidirectional Ethernet fiber or copper connections to avoid interface malfunctions, Spanning Tree loops, media faults, etc. It operates in two main modes normal and aggressive.

The two basic mechanisms that UDLD follows are:

- Advertises port's identity and learns about its neighbors. This information is maintained in a cache table.
- It sends continuous echo messages when fast notifications are required.

MIB information for the UDLD commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1UDLD.mib
- **Module**: ALCATEL-IND1-UDLD-MIB

A summary of available commands is listed here:

```
udld
udld port
udld mode
udld probe-timer
udld echo-wait-timer
clear udld statistics port
interfaces clear-violation-all
show udld configuration
show udld configuration port
show udld statistics port
show udld neighbor port
show udld status port
```

Configuration procedures for UDLD are explained in the “Configuring UDLD” chapter of the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide.
udld

Globally enables or disables UDLD protocol on the switch.

`udld {enable | disable}`

## Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>enable</th>
<th>Globally enables UDLD on the switch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Globally disables UDLD on the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

## Usage Guidelines

The port that was shutdown by this command can be reset by using the `interfaces admin` command.

## Examples

```
-> udld enable
-> udld disable
```

## Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

## Related Commands

- `udld port` Enables or disables UDLD status on a specific port or a range of ports.
- `show udld configuration` Displays the global status of UDLD configuration.
- `show udld configuration port` Displays the configuration information for all UDLD ports or for a particular UDLD port on the switch.

## MIB Objects

- `alaUdldGlobalStatus`
**udld port**

Enables or disables UDLD status on a specific port or a range of ports.

```
udld port slot/port[-port2] {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>slot/port</code></td>
<td>The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port2</code></td>
<td>The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables UDLD status on a port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
<td>Disables UDLD status on a port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code>/<code>disable</code></td>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The UDLD protocol must be enabled before using this command.

**Examples**

```
-> udld port 1/3 enable
-> udld port 1/6-10 enable
-> udld port 2/4 disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.


**Related Commands**

- **uelld**
  Globally enables or disables UDLD protocol on the switch.

- **show udlld configuration port**
  Displays the configuration information for all UDLD ports or for a particular UDLD port on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaUdlldPortUdlldConfigTable**
  
  - **alaUdlldConfigUdlldStatus**
udld mode

Configures the operational mode of UDLD on a specific port, a range of ports, or all the ports.

`udld port [slot/port[-port2]] mode {normal | aggressive}`

**Syntax Definitions**

`slot/port` The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

`port2` The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (e.g, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).

`normal` Specifies UDLD operation in the normal mode.

`aggressive` Specifies UDLD operation in the aggressive mode.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The UDLD protocol must be enabled before using this command.
- The UDLD protocol is not supported on aggregate ports.
- When two UDLD enabled ports that are configured in aggressive mode of operation gets the link-up asynchronously, then the UDLD port which gets the link-up indication first is considered to be in the shutdown state. In such case, the link should be configured manually after both the links are up to start UDLD detection.
- In case of faulty cable connection, the port which is configured in normal mode of operation is determined to be in the shutdown state.

**Examples**

- `udld mode aggressive`
- `udld mode normal`
- `udld port 1/3 mode aggressive`
- `udld port 2/4 mode normal`
- `udld port 2/9-18 mode aggressive`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**udld**
Globally enables or disables UDLD protocol on the switch.

**show udld configuration port**
Displays the configuration information for all UDLD ports or for a particular UDLD port on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaUdldPortConfigTable
alaUdldPortConfigUdldMode
**udld probe-timer**

Configures the probe-message advertisement timer on a specific port, a range of ports, or all the ports. Probe-messages are transmitted periodically after this timer expires.

```
udld port [slot/port[-port2]] probe-timer seconds
no udld port [slot/port[-port2]] probe-timer
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot/port` The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `port2` The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
- `seconds` The probe-message transmission interval, in seconds (7-90).

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to reset the probe-message timer to the default value. Note that it is not necessary to specify the probe-message interval to reset it.
- The UDLD protocol must be enabled before using this command.
- Configure probe-advertisement timer with values varying in a range of 12-18 seconds for better convergence time and to avoid burst of probe advertisements.

**Examples**

```
-> udld probe-timer 20
-> udld port 1/3 probe-timer 16
-> udld port 1/8-21 probe-timer 18
-> no udld probe-timer
-> no udld port 1/3 probe-timer
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**udld**
Globally enables or disables UDLD protocol on the switch.

**show udld configuration port**
Displays the configuration information for all UDLD ports or for a particular UDLD port on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaUdldPortConfigTable
- alaUdldPortConfigUdldProbeIntervalTimer
**udld echo-wait-timer**

Configures the echo based detection timer on a specific port, a range of ports, or all the ports. This is known as link detection period.

```
udld port [slot/port[-port2]] echo-wait-timer seconds
no udld port [slot/port[-port2]] echo-wait-timer
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **port2**
  The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).

- **seconds**
  The echo based detection period, in seconds (4-15).

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to reset the echo based detection timer to the default value. Note that it is not necessary to specify the echo based timer to reset it.

- The UDLD protocol must be enabled before using this command.

- An echo message is expected in reply from the neighbor within this time duration, otherwise, the port is considered as faulty.

**Examples**

```
-> udld echo-wait-timer 9
-> udld port 1/5 echo-wait-timer 12
-> udld port 1/7-16 echo-wait-timer 12
-> no udld echo-wait-timer
-> no udld port 1/3 echo-wait-timer
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

uddl
Globally enables or disables UDLD protocol on the switch.

show uddl configuration port
Displays the configuration information for all UDLD ports or for a particular UDLD port on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaUdldPortConfigTable
alaUdldPortConfigUdldDetectionPeriodTimer
clear udld statistics port

Clears the UDLD statistics for a specific port or for all the ports.

`clear udld statistics [port slot/port]`

**Syntax Definitions**

`slot/port` The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If the slot/port option is not specified, UDLD statistics for the switch is cleared.

**Examples**

`-> clear udld statistics port 1/4`
`-> clear udld statistics`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `udld` Globally enables or disables UDLD protocol on the switch.
- `show udld statistics port` Displays the UDLD statistics for a specific port.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaUdlldGlobalClearStats`
**interfaces clear-violation-all**

Brings the port out of shutdown state.

```
interfaces slot/port[-port2] clear-violation-all
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **port2**
  The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If any interface is in the admin down state because of UDLD, then the status of the interface can be confirmed using the `show interfaces port` command. The violation field indicates the reason of violation.

- The port may again go into shutdown state if the UDLD operation determine that UDLD violation is still not cleared.

**Examples**

```
-> interfaces 1/8 clear-violation-all
-> interfaces 1/10-14 clear-violation-all
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show interfaces port` Displays interface port status (up or down).

**MIB Objects**

- `alaUdldPortStatsTable`
  - `alaUdldPortStatsClear`
show udld configuration

Displays the global status of UDLD configuration.

show udld configuration

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

-> show udld configuration
Global UDLD Status : Disabled

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global UDLD Status</th>
<th>Indicates the UDLD status on the switch. Options include enabled or disabled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**udld**

Globally enables or disables UDLD protocol on the switch.

**show udld configuration port**

Displays the configuration information for all UDLD ports or for a particular UDLD port on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaUdldGlobalStatus
show udld configuration port

Displays the configuration information for all UDLD ports or for a particular UDLD port on the switch.

show udld configuration port [slot/port]

Syntax Definitions

slot/port           The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

Defaults

By default, a list of all UDLD ports is displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show udld configuration port

Slot/Port  Admin State  Oper Mode  Probe-Timer  Echo-Wait-Timer
---------+---------------+------------+-------------+----------------
 1/1          disabled      normal       15           10
 1/2          disabled      normal       45           10
 1/17         disabled      normal       33            8
 1/18         disabled      normal       33            8
 1/19         disabled      normal       33            8
 1/20         disabled      aggressive    55            8
 1/21         disabled      aggressive    55            8
 1/22         disabled      aggressive    55            8
 1/41         disabled      aggressive    77            8
 1/42         enabled       aggressive    77            8
 1/43         enabled       aggressive    77            8
 1/44         enabled       aggressive    77            8
 1/45         enabled       aggressive    77            8

-> show udld configuration port 1/44

Global UDLD Status    : enabled,
Port UDLD Status      : enabled,
Port UDLD State       : bidirectional,
UDLD Op-Mode          : aggressive,
Probe Timer (Sec)     : 77,
Echo-Wait Timer (sec) : 8
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UDLD-State</td>
<td>Indicates the state of interface determined by UDLD operation, which can be <strong>notapplicable, shutdown, undetermined</strong> or <strong>bidirectional</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oper-Mode</td>
<td>Indicates the operational mode of UDLD protocol. Options include <strong>normal</strong> or <strong>aggressive</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global UDLD Status</td>
<td>Indicates the UDLD status on the switch. Options include <strong>enabled</strong> or <strong>disabled</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port UDLD Status</td>
<td>Indicates the UDLD status on a port. Options include <strong>enable</strong> or <strong>disable</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probe Timer</td>
<td>The probe-message expected after this time period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo-Wait Timer</td>
<td>The detection of neighbor is expected within this time period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **udld mode**
  - Configures the operational mode of UDLD on a specific port, a range of ports, or all the ports.

- **udld probe-timer**
  - Configures the probe-message advertisement timer on a specific port, a range of ports, or all the ports.

- **udld echo-wait-timer**
  - Configures the echo based detection timer on a specific port, a range of ports, or all the ports.

MIB Objects

- alaUlddGlobalStatus
- alaUlddPortConfigTable
- alaUlddPortConfigUdldOperationalStatus
- alaUlddPortConfigUdldMode
- alaUlddPortConfigUdldStatus
- alaUlddPortConfigUdldProbeintervalTimer
- alaUlddPortConfigUdldDetectionPeriodTimer
- alaUlddPortNeighborStatsTable
- alaUlddNeighborName
show udld statistics port

Displays the UDLD statistics for a specific port.

show udld statistics port slot/port

**Syntax Definitions**

*slot/port*  
The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show udld statistics port 1/42
UDLD Port Statistics
    Hello Packet Send :8,
    Echo Packet Send :8,
    Flush Packet Recvd :0
UDLD Neighbor Statistics
Neighbor ID | Hello Pkts Recv | Echo Pkts Recv
-----------+----------------+--------------
    1      | 8              | 15           
    2      | 8              | 15           
    3      | 8              | 21           
    4      | 8              | 14           
    5      | 8              | 15           
    6      | 8              | 20           
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hello Packet Send</th>
<th>The number of hello messages sent by a port.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Echo Packet Send</td>
<td>The number of echo messages sent by a port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush Packet Recvd</td>
<td>The number of UDLD-Flush message received by a port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor ID</td>
<td>The name of the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello Pkts Recv</td>
<td>The number of hello messages received from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo Pkts Recv</td>
<td>The number of echo messages received from the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**udld probe-timer**
- Configures the probe-message advertisement timer on a specific port, a range of ports, or all the ports.

**udld echo-wait-timer**
- Configures the echo based detection timer on a specific port, a range of ports, or all the ports.

MIB Objects

alaUdldPortNeighborStatsTable
- alaUdldNeighborName
- alaUdldNumHelloSent
- alaUdldNumHelloRcvd
- alaUdldNumEchoSent
- alaUdldNumEchoRcvd
- alaUdldNumFlushRcvd
show udld neighbor port

Displays the UDLD neighbor ports.

show udld neighbor port slot/port

Syntax Definitions

slot/port

The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show udld neighbor port 1/42

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbor ID</th>
<th>Device Id</th>
<th>Port Id</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:48</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:48</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:48</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:48</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:48</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:48</td>
<td>00:d0:95:ea:b2:77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighbor ID</th>
<th>The name of the neighbor.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device ID</td>
<td>The device ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port ID</td>
<td>The port ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **udld echo-wait-timer**  
  Configures the echo based detection timer on a specific port, a range of ports, or all the ports. This is known as link detection period.

- **show udld statistics port**  
  Displays the UDLD statistics for a specific port.

MIB Objects

- **alaUdldPortNeighborStatsTable**
- **alaUdldNeighborName**
show udld status port

Displays the UDLD status for all ports or for a specific port.

show udld status port [slot/port]

Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*  
The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

Defaults

By default, a list of all UDLD ports is displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

```plaintext
-> show udld status port

Slot/Port     Admin State     Operational State
-------------+------------------------+------------------------
 1/1          disabled       not applicable
 1/2          disabled       not applicable
 1/3          disabled       not applicable
 1/21         disabled       not applicable
 1/40         disabled       not applicable
 1/41         disabled       not applicable
 1/42         enabled        bidirectional
 1/43         enabled        bidirectional
 1/44         enabled        bidirectional
 1/45         enabled        bidirectional
 1/46         enabled        bidirectional
 1/47         enabled        bidirectional
 1/48         enabled        bidirectional

-> show udld status port 1/44

Admin State : enabled
Operational State : bidirectional
```

Output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Admin State</th>
<th>Operational State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/21</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/40</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/41</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/42</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/43</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/44</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/45</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/46</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/47</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/48</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module.

Indicates whether UDLD is administratively **enabled** or **disabled**.

Indicates the state of interface determined by UDLD operation, which can be **not applicable**, **shutdown**, **undetermined** or **bidirectional**.
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **udld port**  
  Enables or disables UDLD status on a specific port or a range of ports.

- **show udld configuration port**  
  Displays the configuration information for all UDLD ports or for a particular UDLD port on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- alaUdldGlobalStatus
- alaUdldPortConfigTable
  - alaUdldPortConfigUdldOperationalStatus
32 Port Mapping Commands

Port Mapping is a security feature, which controls the peer users from communicating with each other. Each session comprises a session ID and a set of user ports and/or a set of network ports. The user ports within a session cannot communicate with each other and can only communicate through network ports. In a Port Mapping session with user port set A and network port set B, ports in set A can communicate with ports in set B only. If set B is empty, the ports in set A can communicate with the rest of the ports in the system.

A port mapping session can be configured in a unidirectional or bidirectional mode. In the unidirectional mode, the network ports can communicate with each other within the same session. In the bidirectional mode, the network ports cannot communicate with each other. Network ports of a unidirectional port mapping session can be shared with other unidirectional sessions, but cannot be shared with any session configured in bidirectional mode. Network ports of different sessions can communicate with each other.

MIB information for the Port Mapping commands is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filename</th>
<th>AlcatelIND1PortMapping.mib</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>ALCATEL-IND1-PORT-MAPPING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

```
port mapping user-port network-port
port mapping (configures port mapping status)
port mapping (configures port mapping direction)
port mapping dynamic-proxy-arp
show port mapping status
show port mapping
```
**port mapping user-port network-port**

Creates a port mapping session either with or without the user ports, network ports, or both. Use the `no` form of the command to delete ports or an aggregate from a session.

```
port mapping session_id [no] [user-port {slot slot | slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num}] [network-port {slot slot | slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num}]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **session_id**
  - The port mapping session ID. Valid range is 1 to 8.
- **user-port**
  - Specifies a user port of the mapping session.
- **network-port**
  - Specifies a network port of the mapping session.
- **slot**
  - Specifies a slot to be assigned to the mapping session.
- **slot**
  - Slot number you want to configure.
- **port**
  - Port number you want to configure.
- **port2**
  - Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **linkagg**
  - Specifies a link aggregation group to be assigned to the mapping session.
- **agg_num**
  - Link aggregation number.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- User ports that are part of one session cannot communicate with each other and can communicate only through network ports of the session to the rest of the system.
- User ports can be part of one Port Mapping session only.
- An aggregable port of a link aggregation group cannot be a mapped port and a mapped port cannot be an aggregable port of a link aggregation group.
- A mirrored port cannot be a mapped port and a mapped port cannot be a mirrored port.
- A mobile port cannot be configured as a network port of a mapping session.
Port Mapping Commands

Examples

- `-> port mapping 3 user-port 2/3 network-port 6/4`
- `-> port mapping 4 user-port 2/5-8`
- `-> port mapping 5 user-port 2/3 network-port slot 3`
- `-> port mapping 5 no user-port 2/3`
- `-> port mapping 6 no network-port linkagg 7`

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `port mapping` Enables, disables, or deletes a port mapping session.
- `port mapping` Configures the direction of a port mapping session.
- `show port mapping` Displays the configuration of one or more port mapping session.

MIB Objects

- `PortMappingSessionTable`
  - `pmapSessionNumber`
- `portMappingTable`
  - `pmapPortIfindex`
  - `pmapPortType`
port mapping

Enables, disables, or deletes a port mapping session.

**port mapping** session_id {enable | disable}

no port mapping session_id

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>session_id</th>
<th>The port mapping session ID. Valid range is 1 to 8.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables a port mapping session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables a port mapping session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

To be enabled, a session should have a minimum of two ports.

**Examples**

- `-> port mapping 3 enable`
- `-> port mapping 4 disable`
- `-> no port mapping 5`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- `port mapping user-port network-port` Creates a port mapping session with or without the user ports, network ports, or both.
- `port mapping` Configures the direction of a port mapping session.
- `port mapping dynamic-proxy-arp` Displays the status of one or more port mapping sessions.
- `show port mapping` Displays the configuration of one or more port mapping sessions.

MIB Objects

- `PortMappingSessionTable` pmapSessionNumber
- `pmapSessionStatus`
port mapping

Configures the direction of a port mapping session.

```
port mapping session_id {unidirectional | bidirectional}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `session_id` The port mapping session ID. Valid range is 1 to 8.
- `unidirectional` Specifies unidirectional port mapping.
- `bidirectional` Specifies bidirectional port mapping.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| unidirectional | bidirectional
| bidirectional | bidirectional

**Platform Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- In the bidirectional mode, the network ports of a session cannot communicate with each other. Also, the network ports of that session cannot be a part of a network port set of another session.

- In the unidirectional mode, the network ports of a session can communicate with each other. Also, the network ports of that session can be part of a network port set of another session, which is also in the unidirectional mode.

- To change the direction of an active session with network ports, delete the network ports of the session, change the direction, and recreate the network ports.

**Examples**

- `.port mapping 5 unidirectional`
- `port mapping 6 bidirectional`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>port mapping user-port network-port</code></td>
<td>Creates a port mapping session with or without the user ports, network ports or both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>port mapping</code></td>
<td>Enables, disables, or deletes a port mapping session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show port mapping</code></td>
<td>Displays the configuration of one or more port mapping session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PortMappingSessionTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PmapSessionNumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PmapSessionDirection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**port mapping dynamic-proxy-arp**

Enables or disables the dynamic proxy arp functionality for the port mapping session.

```
port mapping port_mapping_session id dynamic-proxy-arp {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>port_mapping_session id</code></td>
<td>The port mapping session for which the dynamic proxy arp status is to be configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>enable</code></td>
<td>Enables the dynamic proxy arp status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>disable</code></td>
<td>Disables the dynamic proxy arp status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platform Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Clients must be connected to the user-ports and the head end routers connected to the network-ports of the port mapping session for dynamic proxy arp to function properly.
- DHCP snooping must be enabled for dynamic proxy arp to function.
- Using `dynamic-proxy-arp` in conjunction with DHCP snooping allows for the configuration of the MAC Forced Forwarding feature.

**Examples**

- `-> portmapping 1 dynamic-proxy-arp enable`
- `-> portmapping 1 dynamic-proxy-arp disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **port mapping user-port network-port**
  Creates a port mapping session with or without the user ports, network ports or both.

- **port mapping**
  Enables, disables, or deletes a port mapping session.

- **show port mapping**
  Displays the configuration of one or more port mapping session.

- **show port mapping status**
  Displays the status of one or more port mapping session.

MIB Objects

- **portMappingSessionTable**
- **pmapSessionDynProxyARP**
**show port mapping status**

Displays the status of one or more port mapping session.

`show port mapping [session_id] status`

---

**Syntax definitions**

`session_id`  
The port mapping session ID. Valid range is 1 to 8.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify the port mapping session ID, then the status of all the port mapping sessions will be displayed.

**Examples**

`-> show port mapping status`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SessionID</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>DPA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

- **SessionID**: Displays the port mapping session ID.
- **Direction**: Displays the direction of a port mapping session.
- **Status**: Displays status of a port mapping session.
- **DPA Status**: Displays the status of Dynamic proxy ARP on the port mapping session.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **port mapping user-port network-port**
  - Creates a port mapping session with or without the user ports, network ports, or both.

- **port mapping**
  - Enables, disables, or deletes a port mapping session.

MIB Objects

PortMappingSessionTable
- PmapSessionNumber
- PmapSessionDirection
- pmapSessionStatus
show port mapping

Displays the configuration of one or more port mapping session.

show port mapping [session_id]

Syntax Definitions

session_id The port mapping session ID. Valid range is 1 to 8.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify the port mapping session ID, then the configuration for all the port mapping sessions will be displayed.

Examples

-> show port mapping 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SessionID</th>
<th>USR-PORT</th>
<th>NETWORK-PORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1/6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1/7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

| SessionID | Displays the port mapping session ID. |
| USR-PORT  | Displays the set of user ports of a port mapping session. |
| NETWORK-PORT | Displays the set of network ports of a port mapping session. |

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **port mapping user-port network-port**
  Creates a port mapping session with or without the user ports, network ports, or both.

- **port mapping**
  Enables, disables, or deletes a port mapping session.

MIB Objects

PortMappingSessionTable
  - PmapSessionNumber
  - portMappingTable
  - pmapPortIfindex
  - pmapPortType
This chapter details Internet Protocol (IP) commands for the switch. IP is a network-layer (Layer 3) protocol that contains addressing information and some control information that enables packets to be forwarded. IP is documented in RFC 791 and is the primary network-layer protocol in the Internet protocol suite. Along with the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), IP represents the heart of the Internet protocols.

IP is enabled on the switch by default and there are few options that can, or need to be, configured. This chapter provides instructions for basic IP configuration commands. It also includes commands for some Layer 3 and Layer 4 protocols that are associated with IP:

- **Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)**—Used to match the IP address of a device with its physical (MAC) address.

- **Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)**—Specifies the generation of error messages, test packets, and informational messages related to IP. ICMP supports the `ping` command. The ping command is used to determine whether network hosts are online.

- **Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)**—A major data transport mechanism that provides reliable, connection-oriented, full-duplex data streams. While the role of TCP is to add reliability to IP, TCP relies upon IP to do the actual delivering of datagrams.

- **User Datagram Protocol (UDP)**—A secondary transport-layer protocol that uses IP for delivery. UDP is not connection-oriented and does not provide reliable end-to-end delivery of datagrams. But some applications can safely use UDP to send datagrams that do not require the extra overhead added by TCP.

The IP commands also include protection from Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. The goal of this feature is to protect a switch from well-known DoS attacks and to notify the administrator or manager when an attack is underway. Also, notifications can be sent when port scans are being performed.

---

**Note.**
Data packets can be forwarded using IP when all devices are on the same VLAN or if IP interfaces are created on multiple VLANs to enable routing of packets.

However, IP routing requires the Routing Information Protocol (RIP). See Chapter 37, “RIP Commands,” for the appropriate CLI commands. For more information on VLANs and RIP, see the applicable chapters in the *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide.*
MIB information for the IP commands is as follows:

- **Filename:** IpForward.mib
  **Module:** IpForward

- **Filename:** Ip.mib
  **Module:** Ip

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1Ip.mib
  **Module:** alcatelIND1IPMIB

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1Iprm.mib
  **Module:** alcatelIND1IPRMMIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip managed-interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip interface dhcp-client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip router primary-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip router router-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip static-route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip route-pref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip default-ttl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>traceroute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip directed-broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip managed-interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip route-pref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip redist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip access-list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip redist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip route-map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip route-map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip router database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip protocols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ip service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| IP Route Map Redistribution | ip redist |
|                            | ip access-list |
|                            | ip access-list address |
|                            | ip route-map action |
|                            | ip route-map match ip address |
|                            | ip route-map match ipv6 address |
|                            | ip route-map match ip-nexthop |
|                            | ip route-map match ipv6-nexthop |
|                            | ip route-map match tag |
|                            | ip route-map match ipv4-interface |
|                            | ip route-map match ipv6-interface |
|                            | ip route-map match metric |
|                            | ip route-map set metric |
|                            | ip route-map set tag |
|                            | ip route-map set ip-nexthop |
|                            | ip route-map set ipv6-nexthop |
|                            | show ip redist |
|                            | show ip access-list |
|                            | show ip route-map |
### ARP
- arp
- clear arp-cache
- ip dos arp-poison restricted-address
- arp filter
- clear arp filter
- show arp
- show ip dynamic-proxy-arp
- show arp filter
- show ip dos arp-poison

### ICMP
- icmp type
- icmp unreachable
- icmp echo
- icmp timestamp
- icmp addr-mask
- icmp messages
- show icmp control
- show icmp statistics

### TCP
- show tcp statistics
- show tcp ports

### UDP
- show udp statistics
- show udp ports

### Denial of Service (DoS)
- ip dos scan close-port-penalty
- ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty
- ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty
- ip dos scan threshold
- ip dos trap
- ip dos scan decay
- show ip dos config
- show ip dos statistics
ip interface

Configures an IP interface to enable IP routing on a VLAN. Without an IP interface, traffic is bridged within the VLAN or across connections to the same VLAN on other switches.

ip interface name [address ip_address] [mask subnet_mask] [admin [enable | disable]] [vlan vid] [forward | no forward] [local-proxy-arp | no local-proxy-arp] [eth2 | snap] [primary | no primary] local-host-dbcast [enable | disable]

no ip interface name

Syntax Definitions

ame
Text string up to 20 characters. Use quotes around string if description contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example “Alcatel-Lucent Marketing”). **Note:** This value is case sensitive.

ip_address
An IP host address (for example 10.0.0.1, 171.15.0.20) to specify the IP router network.

subnet_mask
A valid IP address mask (for example, 255.0.0.0, 255.255.0.0) to identify the IP subnet for the interface.

enable
Enables the administrative status for the IP interface.

disable
Disables the administrative status for the IP interface.

vid
An existing VLAN ID number. The valid range is 1 to 4094.

forward
Enables forwarding of IP frames to other subnets.

no forward
Disables forwarding of IP frames. The router interface still receives frames from other hosts on the same subnet.

local-proxy-arp
Enables Local Proxy ARP on the specified interface.

no local-proxy-arp
Disables Local Proxy ARP on the specified interface.

eth2
Specifies Ethernet-II encapsulation.

snap
SNAP encapsulation.

primary
Designates the specified IP interface as the primary interface for the VLAN.

no primary
Removes the configured primary IP interface designation for the VLAN. The first interface bound to the VLAN becomes the primary by default.

local-host-dbcast enable
Accepts and processes packets destined for the directed broadcast address of the interface.

local-host-dbcast disable
Drops packets destined for the directed broadcast address of the interface.
ip commands

ip interface

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip_address</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subnet_mask</td>
<td>IP address class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>none (unbound)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forward</td>
<td>no forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local-proxy-arp</td>
<td>no local-proxy-arp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth2</td>
<td>snap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary</td>
<td>no primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local-host-dbcast [enable</td>
<td>disable]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an IP interface.
- IP multinetting is supported. As a result, it is possible to configure up to eight IP interfaces per VLAN. Each interface is configured with a different subnet, thus allowing traffic from each configured subnet to coexist on the same VLAN.

**Note:**

When Local Proxy ARP is enabled for any one IP router interface associated with a VLAN, the feature is applied to the entire VLAN. It is not necessary to enable it for each interface. However, if the IP interface enabled with Local Proxy ARP is moved to another VLAN, Local Proxy ARP is enabled for the new VLAN and must be enabled on another interface for the old VLAN.

- When Local Proxy ARP is enabled, all traffic is routed instead of bridged within the VLAN. ARP requests return the MAC address of the IP router interface. Note that the same MAC address is assigned to each interface configured for a VLAN.
- Local Proxy ARP takes precedence over any switch-wide ARP or Proxy ARP function. It is not necessary to have Proxy ARP configured in order to use Local Proxy ARP. The two features are independent of each other.
- By default, the first interface bound to a VLAN becomes the primary interface for that VLAN. Use the **primary** keyword with this command to configure a different IP interface as the primary.
- To create an IP interface for network management purposes, specify **Loopback0** (case sensitive) as the name of the interface. The Loopback0 interface is not bound to any VLAN, so it always remains operationally active.
**Examples**

-> ip interface "Marketing"
-> ip interface "Payroll address" 18.12.6.3 vlan 255
-> ip interface "Human Resources" 10.200.12.101 vlan 500 no forward snap
-> ip interface "Distribution" 11.255.14.102 vlan 500 local-proxy-arp primary

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.4; **local-host-dbcast** parameter added.

**Related Commands**

*show ip interface* Displays the status and configuration of IP interfaces.

**MIB Objects**

alaIpInterfaceTable
  alaIpInterfaceName
  alaIpInterfaceAddress
  alaIpInterfaceMask
  alaIpInterfaceAdminState
  alaIpInterfaceDeviceType
  alaIpInterfaceVlanID
  alaIpInterfaceIpForward
  alaIpInterfaceEncap
  alaIpInterfaceLocalProxyArp
  alaIpInterfacePrimCfg
  alaIpInterfaceOperState
  alaIpInterfaceOperReason
  alaIpInterfaceRouterMac
  alaIpInterfaceBcastAddr
  alaIpInterfacePrimAct
ip managed-interface

Specifies the source IP address for the outgoing packets sent by the applications.

```
ip managed-interface {Loopback0 | interface-name} application [ldap-server] [tacacs] [radius] [snmp] [sflow] [ntp] [syslog] [dns] [telnet] [ftp] [ssh] [tftp] [all]
```

```
no ip managed-interface {Loopback0 | interface-name} application [ldap-server] [tacacs] [radius] [snmp] [sflow] [ntp] [syslog] [dns] [telnet] [ftp] [ssh] [tftp] [all]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **Loopback0**
  Specifies the Loopback0 IP address, if configured.

- **Interface-name**
  Specifies the name of the interface.

- **ldap-server**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by the LDAP Server.

- **tacacs**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by TACACS.

- **radius**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by RADIUS.

- **snmp**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by SNMP.

- **sflow**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by sFlow.

- **ntp**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by NTP.

- **syslog**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by Syslog.

- **dns**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by DNS.

- **telnet**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by TELNET.

- **ftp**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by FTP.

- **ssh**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by SSH.

- **tftp**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by TFTP.

- **all**
  Configures the source IP address to be used by all the application protocols.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Default behavior (selecting the source IP address)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDAP-SERVER</td>
<td>Loopback0, if configured or the outgoing interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACACS</td>
<td>Outgoing interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIUS</td>
<td>Loopback0, if configured or the outgoing interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP</td>
<td>Loopback0, if configured or the outgoing interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sFlow</td>
<td>Loopback0, if configured or the outgoing interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>Loopback0, if configured or the outgoing interface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip managed-interface

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to configure the source IP address to be used by the application to send the outgoing packets.
- Use the no form of this command to revert to its default behavior of choosing the source IP address.
- Use all in this command to configure a common source IP address to the applications that use the default source IP address.

Examples

-> ip managed-interface loopback0 application ntp
-> no ip managed-interface loopback0 application ntp

Release History
Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

Related Commands

- show ip route
  Displays the application name and the corresponding interface name.
- show ip interface
  Displays the configuration and status of IP interfaces.
- ip interface
  Configures an IP interface to enable IP routing on a VLAN.

MIB Objects

- alaIpManagedIntfTable
- AlaIpManagedIntfAppIndex
- alaIpManagedIntfEntry
- alaIpManagedIntfName
- alaIpManagedRowStatus
**ip interface dhcp-client**

Configures a DHCP client IP interface that is to be assigned an IP address from a DHCP server.

```
ip interface dhcp-client [vlan vid ifindex id] [vsi-accept-filter filter-string] [release | renew] [option-60 opt60_string] [admin {enable | disable}]
```

```
no ip interface dhcp-client
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **dhcp-client**
  Reserved IP interface name, indicates the interface must use DHCP to obtain an IP address from a DHCP server.

- **vid**
  An existing VLAN ID number. The valid range is 1 to 4094. The DHCP client will be created on this VLAN.

- **id**
  ifindex ID for the configured VLAN.

- **filter-string**
  String that matches with option-43 filed of the DHCPACK to prefer the desired OXO server. By default the filter-string will be empty string (" ").

- **release**
  Releases the DHCP server assigned IP address.

- **renew**
  Renews the DHCP server assigned IP address.

- **opt60_string**
  The option-60 field value to be included in DHCP discover or request packets.

- **enable**
  Enables the administrative status for the IP interface.

- **disable**
  Disables the administrative status for the IP interface.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>opt60_string</td>
<td>OmniSwitch 6250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filter-string</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of this command to remove the dhcp-client IP interface.
- If the system name is not configured, it is updated using the option-12 field.
- If the length of option-12 string is greater than 19 characters the remaining characters are truncated.
- The minimum lease time accepted on the dhcp-client interface is five minutes.
• The VSI filter-string once configured cannot be deleted. It can be overwritten or modified. It can be configured as empty string (" ").

• The VSI accept filter is case-sensitive. The maximum length of a vsi-accept-filter can be of 64 character length.

• In order to retain the same OXO server which was configured before RCL, the VSI filter must match the hard coded string "alcatel.a4400.0".

**Examples**

```
-> ip interface dhcp-client vlan 100
-> ip interface dhcp-client admin enable
-> ip interface dhcp-client release
-> ip interface dhcp-client renew
-> ip interface dhcp-client option-60 OmniSwitch
-> no ip interface dhcp-client
-> ip interface dhcp-client vlan 1 ifindex 1
-> ip interface dhcp-client vsi-accept-filter "alcatel.a4400.0"
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.
Release 6.6.4; vsi-accept-filter parameters included.

**Related Commands**

```
show ip interface
```

Displays the status and configuration of IP interfaces.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIpInterfaceTable
  alaIpInterfaceDhcpStatus
  alaIpInterfaceDhcpIpRelease
  alaIpInterfaceDhcpIpRenew
  alaIpInterfaceDhcpVsiAcceptFilterString
  alaIpInterfaceDhcpOption60String
```
**ip router primary-address**

Configures the router primary IP address. By default, the router primary address is derived from the first IP interface that becomes operational on the router.

```bash
ip router primary-address ip_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ip_address`: 32-bit IP address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The router primary address must be a valid IP unicast host address.
- The router primary IP address is used by BGP to derive its unique BGP Identifier, if the router router-id is not a valid IP unicast address.
- It is recommended that the primary address be explicitly configured on dual CMM chassis or stacked routers.

**Examples**

```
-> ip router primary-address 172.22.2.115
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip router router-id`: Configures the router ID for the router.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDcrTmConfig`  
  - `alaDrcTmIpRouterPrimaryAddress`
**ip router router-id**

Configures the router ID for the router. By default, the router primary address of the router is used as the router ID. However, if a primary address has not been explicitly configured, the router ID defaults to the address of the first IP interface that becomes operational.

`ip router router-id ip_address`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`ip_address` 32-bit IP address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The router ID can be any 32-bit number.
- If the router ID is not a valid IP unicast host address, the BGP identifier is derived from the router primary address.
- It is recommended that the router ID be explicitly configured on dual CMM chassis or stacked routers.

**Examples**

```
-> ip router router-id 172.22.2.115
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

`ip router primary-address` Configures the router primary IP address.

**MIB Objects**

alaDcrTmConfig

alaDrcTmIpRouterId
**ip static-route**

Creates or deletes an IP static route. Static routes are user-defined; they carry a higher priority than routes created by dynamic routing protocols. That is, static routes always have priority over dynamic routes, regardless of the metric value.

```command
ip static-route ip_address [mask mask] gateway gateway [metric metric]
```

```command
no ip static-route ip_address [mask mask] gateway ip_address [metric metric]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ip_address` Destination IP address of the static route.
- `mask` Subnet mask corresponding to the destination IP address.
- `gateway ip_address` IP address of the next hop used to reach the destination IP address.
- `metric` Metric or cost (hop count) for the static route. You can set a priority for the static route by assigning a metric value. The lower the metric value, the higher the priority. Valid range is 1–15.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>metric</code></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Static routes do not age out of the routing tables; however, they can be deleted. Use the `no` form of this command to delete a static route.
- A static route is not active unless the gateway it is using is active.
- The subnet mask is not required if you want to use the natural subnet mask. By default, the switch imposes a natural mask on the IP address.
- Use the `ip static-route` command to configure default route. For example, to create a default route through gateway 171.11.2.1, you would enter: `ip static-route 0.0.0.0 mask 0.0.0.0 gateway 171.11.2.1`.

**Examples**

```text
-> ip static-route 171.11.1.1 gateway 171.11.2.1
-> ip static-route 0.0.0.0 mask 0.0.0.0 gateway 171.11.2.1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `show ip route` Displays the IP Forwarding table.
- `show ip router database` Displays the IP router database contents.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIprmStaticRoute`
  - `alaIprmStaticRouteDest`
  - `alaIprmStaticRouteMask`
  - `alaIprmStaticRouteNextHop`
  - `alaIprmStaticRouteMetric`
  - `alaIprmStaticRouteStatus`
ip route-pref

Configures the route preference of a router.

ip route-pref {static | rip | ebgp | ibgp} value

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>static</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rip</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebgp</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibgp</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Route preference of local routes cannot be changed.

Examples

-> ip route-pref ebgp 20
-> ip route-pref rip 60

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

`show ip route-pref`  Displays the configured route-preference of a router.

MIB Objects

`alaIprmRtPrefTable`
  `alaIprmRtPrefLocal`
  `alaIprmRtPrefStatic`
  `alaIprmRtPrefRip`
  `alaIprmRtPrefEbgp`
  `alaIprmRtPrefIbgp`
ip default-ttl

Configures the Time To Live value (TTL) for IP packets. The TTL value is the maximum number of hops an IP packet can travel before being discarded.

`ip default-ttl hops`

**Syntax Definitions**

`hops` TTL value, in hops. Valid range is 1–255.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hops</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This value represents the default value inserted into the TTL field of the IP header for datagrams originating from this switch whenever a TTL value is not supplied by the transport layer protocol.

**Examples**

```bash
-> ip default-ttl 30
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ip config` Displays IP configuration parameters.

**MIB Objects**

- `IpDefaultTTL`
ping

Tests whether an IP destination can be reached from the local switch. This command sends an ICMP echo request to a destination and then waits for a reply. To ping a destination, enter the `ping` command and enter either the destination IP address or hostname. The switch pings the destination using the default frame count, packet size, interval, and timeout parameters (6 frames, 64 bytes, 1 second, and 5 seconds respectively). You can also customize any or all of these parameters as described in the command.

```
ping {ip_address | hostname} [source-interface ip_interface] [[sweep-range start_size | end_size | diff_size] | [count count] [size packet_size]] [interval seconds] [timeout seconds] [tos tos_val] [dont-fragment] [data-pattern string]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ip_address`: IP address of the system to ping.
- `hostname`: DNS name of the system to ping.
- `ip_interface`: IP interface name of the source interface.
- `start_size`: Size of the first echo packet that is sent. The valid range is from 4 to 60000.
- `end_size`: Maximum size of the echo packet that is sent. The range is greater than the start size and less than 60000.
- `diff_size`: The increment factor of size for the next echo packet. The diff size must be greater than 0 and less than end size.
- `count`: Number of packets to be transmitted. The range is between 1 and 4294967295 (0xFFFFFFFF).
- `packet_size`: Size of the data portion of the packet sent for this ping, in bytes. The valid range is 4–60000.
- `interval seconds`: The time interval in seconds with which the ICMP packets are sent out. The range is between 1 and the maximum integer value (4294967295).
- `timeout seconds`: Number of seconds the program has to wait for a response before timing out. The range is between 1 and the maximum integer value (4294967295).
- `tos_val`: Specifies the type of service for the probe. The valid range is between 0 and 255.
- `dont-fragment`: Specifies whether the Don't Fragment (DF) bit is to be set on the ping packet. The value 1 sets the Don't Fragment bit in the packet and 0 unsets the same.
- `hex_string`: Specifies the data pattern in a plain string of two characters. Different data patterns are used to troubleshoot framing errors and clocking problems on serial lines. For example, `ab`, `xy`, `12`, and so on.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip_interface</td>
<td>Outgoing IP interface as per route lookup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packet_size</td>
<td>64 bytes (default 6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines
- Modifying the default values for the ping command is applied only for the current ping. When the command is used again for the next time, the default values are used unless modified with different values.

- When specifying the source-interface, specify either the name of any operational interface or the Loopback0 interface. The IP address of the source interface must be reachable from the destination.

- When you specify the `sweep-range` in the `ping` command, you cannot configure the `count` and `size` parameters.

- If the Don't Fragment (DF) bit is set, and the IP packet is larger than the MTU, the IP packet is dropped.

- The Ping command does not support Loose, Strict, and route record options.

### Examples
```
-> ping 20.1.1.2 source-interface Loopback0 interval 2 data-pattern ab sweep-range 500 1000 100 tos 7 dont-fragment

PING 20.1.1.2: 500 data bytes
508 bytes from 20.1.1.2: icmp_seq=0. time=69. ms
608 bytes from 20.1.1.2: icmp_seq=1. time=70. ms
708 bytes from 20.1.1.2: icmp_seq=2. time=69. ms
808 bytes from 20.1.1.2: icmp_seq=3. time=69. ms
908 bytes from 20.1.1.2: icmp_seq=4. time=69. ms
```

### Release History
Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>interval</code></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>timeout</code></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tos_val</code></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dont-fragment</code></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hex_string</code></td>
<td>Repeating sequence of ASCII characters from 0x4 to 0xff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Related Commands

traceroute  
Finds the path taken by an IP packet from the local switch to a specified destination.
**traceroute**

Finds the path taken by an IP packet from the local switch to a specified destination. This command is used to discover the paths that packets take to a remote destination, as well as at which point the routing breaks down.

```
traceroute { ip_address | hostname } [source-interface ip_interface] [min-hop min_hop_count] [max-hop max_hop_count] [probes probe_count] [time-out seconds] [port-number port_number]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ip_address**
  - IP address of the host whose route you want to trace.

- **hostname**
  - DNS name of the host whose route you want to trace.

- **ip_interface**
  - IP interface name of the source interface.

- **min_hop_count**
  - Minimum hop count for the first traceroute packet. The value must be greater than 0 and less than the max hop count.

- **max_hop_count**
  - Maximum hop count for the destination address. The range is between 1 and the maximum integer value (4294967295).

- **probe_count**
  - The number of probes to be sent at each TTL level hop-count. The range is between 1 and the maximum integer value (4294967295).

- **seconds**
  - The period in seconds to wait for the response of each probe packet.

- **port_number**
  - The destination port number used for probing packets. The value must be greater than 1024. This value is incremented by one in each probe. The valid range is between 1024 and 65535.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>min_hop_count</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_hop_count</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probe_count</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>5 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port_number</td>
<td>33334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- When using this command, enter the name of the destination as part of the command line (either the IP address or host name).
- When specifying the source-interface, specify either the name of any operational interface or Loopback0 interface. The IP address of the source interface must be reachable from the destination.
- Use the optional **max-hop** parameter to set a maximum hop count to the destination. If the trace reaches this maximum hop count without reaching the destination, the trace stops.
**Examples**

-> traceroute 135.254.170.199 max-hop 5 min-hop 1 port-number 1025
source-interface Loopback0 timeout 5

traceroute to 135.254.170.199, 5 hops max, 40 byte packets
1 10.135.33.1 2 ms 2 ms 11 ms
2 135.250.9.97 6 ms 6 ms 4 ms
3 135.250.9.153 4 ms 4 ms 3 ms
4 135.254.170.199 3 ms 3 ms 3 ms

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

*show ip route* Displays the IP Forwarding table.
**ip directed-broadcast**

Enables or disables IP directed broadcasts routed through the switch. An IP directed broadcast is an IP datagram that has all 0 or all 1 in the host portion of the destination address. The packet is sent to the broadcast address of a subnet to which the sender is not directly attached.

```
ip directed-broadcast {on | off}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

The default value is `off`.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Directed broadcasts are used in denial-of-service “smurf” attacks. A continuous stream of ping requests are sent from a falsified source address to a directed broadcast address in a smurf attack. This stream of requests result in a large stream of replies, which can overload the host of the source address. By default, the switch drops directed broadcasts. Typically, directed broadcasts must not be enabled.

**Examples**

```
-> ip directed-broadcast off
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ip interface` Displays the status and configuration of IP interfaces.
- `show ip route` Displays the IP Forwarding table.
- `show ip config` Displays IP configuration parameters.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaIpDirectedBroadcast
```
ip service

Enables (opens) or disables (closes) well-known TCP/UDP service ports (SSH, telnet, FTP, and so on). Selectively enabling or disabling these types of ports provides an additional method for protecting against denial of service (DoS) attacks.

**ip service** {all | service_name | port service_port}

**no ip service** {all | service_name | port service_port}

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Configures access to all TCP/UDP ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service_name</td>
<td>The name of the TCP/UDP service to enable or disable. (Refer to the table in the following “Usage Guidelines” section for a list of supported service names.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service_port</td>
<td>A TCP/UDP service port number. Configures access by port number rather than by service name. (Refer to the table in the following “Usage Guidelines” section for a list of supported service names.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

All TCP/UDP ports are open by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command only applies to TCP/UDP service ports opened by default. It does not affect ports that are opened by applications, such as RIP, BGP, and so on.
- Use the all option with this command to configure access to all well-known TCP/UDP service ports.
- To designate which port to enable or disable, specify either the name of a service or the well-known port number associated with that service. Specifying a name and a port number in a single command line is not supported.
- When using service names, it is possible to specify more than one service in a single command line by entering each service name separated by a space. See the following examples.
- When specifying a service port number, the port keyword is required and that only one port number is allowed in a single command.
- The following table lists the ip service command options for specifying TCP/UDP services and also includes the well-known port number associated with each service:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>service name</th>
<th>port</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftp</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssh</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

- `ip service all`
- `ip service ftp telnet snmp`
- `ip service port 1024`
- `no ip service ftp snmp`
- `no ip service all`

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

show ip service Displays a list of all well-known TCP/UDP ports and their current status (enabled or disabled).

MIB Objects

alaIpServiceTable
  alaIpServiceType
  alaIpServicePort
  alaIpServiceStatus
alaIpPortServiceTable
  alaIpPortServicePort
  alaIpPortServiceStatus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>service name</th>
<th>port</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>telnet</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udp-relay</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>http</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network-time</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secure-http</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip redist

Controls the conditions for redistributing IPv4 routes between different protocols.

```
ip redist {local | static | rip} into {rip} route-map route-map-name [status {enable | disable}]
no ip redist {local | static | rip} into {rip} [route-map route-map-name]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **local**: Redistributes local routes.
- **static**: Redistributes static routes.
- **rip**: Specifies RIP as the source or destination protocol.
- **route-map-name**: Name of an existing route map that will control the redistribution of routes between the source and destination protocol.
- **enable**: Enables the administrative status of the redistribution configuration.
- **disable**: Disables the administrative status of the redistribution configuration.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a route map redistribution configuration. If a route map name is not specified, all route maps associated with the redistribution configuration are removed.
- The source and destination protocols must be loaded and enabled before redistribution occurs.
- If the metric calculated for the redistributed route is greater than 15 (`RIP_UNREACHABLE`) or greater than the metric of an existing pure RIP route, the new route is not redistributed.
- Use the `ip route-map` commands described in this chapter to create a route map. Refer to the “Configuring IP” chapter in the *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide* for more information about how to create a route map.
Examples
-> ip redist rip into static route-map rip-to-static1
-> ip redist rip into static route-map rip-to-static2
-> no ip redist rip into static route-map rip-to-static2
-> ip redist static into rip route-map static-to-rip
-> ip redist static into rip route-map static-to-rip disable

Release History
Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands
show ip redist Displays the route map redistribution configuration.
ip route-map action Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

MIB Objects
alaRouteMapRedistProtoTable
alaRouteMapRedistSrcProtoId
alaRouteMapRedistDestProtoId
alaRouteMapRedistRouteMapIndex
alaRouteMapRedistStatus
alaRouteMapRedistAddressType
alaRouteMapRedistRowStatus
ip access-list

Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv4 addresses to route maps.

**ip access-list access-list-name**

**no ip access-list access-list-name**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

access-list-name  Name of the access list. The access list name can have a maximum length of 20 characters.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the no form of this command to delete the access list.

**Examples**

- -> ip access-list access1
- -> no ip access-list access1

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ip access-list address**  Adds IPv4 addresses to the specified IPv4 access list.

**show ip access-list**  Displays the details of the access list.

**MIB Objects**

alaRouteMapAccessListNameTable

- alaRouteMapAccessListName
- alaRouteMapAccessListNameIndex
- alaRouteMapAccessListNameAddressType
- alaRouteMapAccessListNameRowStatus
**ip access-list address**

Adds multiple IPv4 addresses to the specified IPv4 access list.

```
ip access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen [action {permit | deny}] [redist-control {all-subnets | no-subnets | aggregate}]
no ip access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **access-list-name**: Name of the access list.
- **address/prefixLen**: IP address/prefix length to be added to the access list.
- **permit**: Permits the IP address for redistribution.
- **deny**: Denies the IP address for redistribution.
- **all-subnets**: Redistributes or denies all the subnet routes that match the network portion of the IP address as specified by the mask length.
- **no-subnets**: Redistributes or denies only the routes that exactly match the IP address and the mask length.
- **aggregate**: Redistributes an aggregate route if there are one or more routes that match or are subnets of this address.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>permit</td>
<td>deny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all-subnets</td>
<td>no-subnets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete the address from the access list.
- The `access-list-name` must exist before you add multiple addresses to it.
- The `action` parameters (permit and deny) determine if a route that matches the `redist-control` configuration for the IP address is allowed or denied redistribution.
- The `redist-control` parameters (all-subnets, no-subnets, and aggregate) defines the criteria used to determine if a route matches an address in the access list.

**Note.** Configuring the combination of `redist-control aggregate` with action deny is not allowed.

- Use this command multiple times with the same access list name to add multiple addresses to the existing access list.
Examples

-> ip access-list access1 address 10.0.0.0/8 action permit  
-> ip access-list access1 address 11.1.0.0/16 action permit  
-> ip access-list access1 address 10.1.1.0/24 redist-control aggregate  
-> no ip access-list access1 address 10.0.0.0/8  

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

ip access-list                Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv4 addresses to route maps.
show ip access-list           Displays the contents of an IPv4 access list.

MIB Objects

alaRouteMapAccessListTable
   alaRouteMapAccessListIndex
   alaRouteMapAccessListAddress
   alaRouteMapAccessListAddressType
   alaRouteMapAccessListPrefixLength
   alaRouteMapAccessListAction
   alaRouteMapAccessListRedistControl
   alaRouteMapAccessListRowStatus
**ip route-map action**

Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] action {permit | deny}
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `route-map-name` The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- `number` A number that links together the route maps. The valid range is 1 to 100.
- `permit` Permits route redistribution.
- `deny` Denies route redistribution.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>number</code></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`permit</td>
<td>deny`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete the entire route map by specifying only the `route-map-name`.
- Use the `no` form of this command to delete a specific sequence in the route map by specifying the `sequence-number`.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- Use this command to change the status of an existing route map to permit or deny.

**Examples**

```
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 action permit
-> no ip route-map routel
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

show ip route-map

Displays the configured IP route maps.

MIB Objects

alaRouteMapSequenceTable
  alaRouteMapSequenceIndex
  alaRouteMapSequenceNumber
  alaRouteMapSequenceAction
  alaRouteMapSequenceRowStatus
**ip route-map match ip address**

Matches the route with the specified IPv4 address or an address defined in the specified IPv4 access list.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ip-address {access-list-name | ip_address/prefixLen [redist-control {all-subnets | no-subnets | aggregate}] [permit | deny]
```

```
o ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ip-address {access-list-name | ip_address/prefixLen [redist-control {all-subnets | no-subnets | aggregate}] [permit | deny]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `route-map-name`: The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- `number`: A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- `access-list-name`: The name of an IPv4 access list that contains IPv4 addresses to match.
- `ip_address/prefixLen`: The destination IP address along with the prefix length of the routes to be redistributed.
- `all-subnets`: Redistributes all the subnet routes that match the network portion of the IP address as specified by the mask length.
- `no-subnets`: Redistributes only the routes that exactly match the IP address and the mask length.
- `aggregate`: Redistributes an aggregate route if there are one or more routes that match the IP address.
- `permit`: Permits a route based on the IP address or prefix constrained by redist-control.
- `deny`: Denies a route based on the IP address or prefix constrained by redist-control.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permit</td>
<td>deny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete the `match ip-address redist-control` parameter in the route map.

- Specify either the name of an existing IPv4 access list or an IPv4 address/prefix length with this command.
Note. Configuring the combination of redist-control aggregate with action deny is not allowed.

- Multiple addresses in the same route map sequence are matched using the longest prefix match.
- If the best matching address is type deny, then the route is not redistributed. If the best matching address is type permit and the route map action is deny, the route is not redistributed.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The route-map-name, sequence-number, and access-list-name (if used) must exist before you configure this match criteria.

Examples

- `ip route-map 3 match ip-address 10.1.1.1/8 redist-control no-subnets deny`
- `no ip route-map 3 match ip-address 10.1.1.1 redist-control no-subnets deny`
- `ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ip-address list1`
- `no ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ip-address list1`

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **ip route-map action** Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
- **ip access-list** Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv4 addresses to route maps.
- **ip access-list address** Adds IPv4 addresses to the specified IPv4 access list.
- **show ip route-map** Displays the configured IP route maps.

MIB Objects

alaRouteMapTable
  alaRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapSequence
  alaRouteMapType
  alaRouteMapValue
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
**ip route-map match ipv6 address**

Matches the route with the specified IPv6 address or an address defined in the specified IPv6 access list.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv6-address {access-list-name | ipv6_address/prefixLen} [redist-control {all-subnets | no-subnets | aggregate}] [permit | deny]
```

```
o ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv6-address ipv6_address/prefixLen [redist-control {all-subnets | no-subnets | aggregate}] [permit | deny]
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

- **route-map-name**: The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- **number**: A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- **access-list-name**: The name of an IPv4 access list that contains IPv4 addresses to match.
- **ipv6_address/prefixLen**: The destination IPv6 address along with the prefix length of the routes to be redistributed.
- **all-subnets**: Redistributes all the subnet routes that match the network portion of the IP address as specified by the mask length.
- **no-subnets**: Redistributes only the routes that exactly match the IP address and the mask length.
- **aggregate**: Redistributes an aggregate route if there are one or more routes that match the IPv6 address.
- **permit**: Permits a route based on the IPv6 address or prefix constrained by redist-control.
- **deny**: Denies a route based on the IPv6 address or prefix constrained by redist-control.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permit</td>
<td>deny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match ipv6-address redist-control** parameter in the route map.
- Specify either the name of an existing IPv6 access list or an IPv6 address/prefix length with this command.
Note. Configuring the combination of `redist-control aggregate` with `action deny` is not allowed.

- Multiple addresses in the same route map sequence are matched using the longest prefix match.
- If the best matching address is type `deny`, then the route is not redistributed. If the best matching address is type `permit` and the route map action is `deny`, the route is not redistributed.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The `route-map-name` and `sequence-number` must exist before you configure this `match` criteria.

Examples

```
-> ip route-map 3 match ipv6-address 2001::1/64 redist-control no-subnets deny
-> no ip route-map 3 match ipv6-address 2001::1/64 redist-control no-subnets deny
-> ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ipv6-address list1
-> no ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ipv6-address list1
```

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

- `ip route-map action` Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
- `ipv6 access-list` Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv6 addresses to route maps.
- `ipv6 access-list address` Adds IPv6 addresses to the specified IPv6 access list.
- `show ip route-map` Displays the configured IP route maps.

MIB Objects

alaRouteMapTable
  alaRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapSequence
  alaRouteMapType
  alaRouteMapValue
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
**ip route-map match ip-nexthop**

Matches any routes that have a next-hop router address permitted by the specified access list name or the IP address specified in the route map.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ip-nexthop
  {access-list-name | ip_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}

no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ip-nexthop
  {access-list-name | ip_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **route-map-name**
  - The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- **number**
  - A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- **access-list-name**
  - The access list that matches the route nexthop IP address.
- **ip_address/prefixLen**
  - The IP address along with the prefix length that matches any nexthop IP address within the specified subnet.
- **permit**
  - Permits a route based on the IP nexthop.
- **deny**
  - Denies a route based on the IP nexthop.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permit</td>
<td>deny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match ip-nexthop** parameter in the route map.
- If the best matching nexthop is type **deny**, then the route is not redistributed. If the best matching nexthop is type **permit** and the route map action is **deny**, the route is not redistributed.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The **route-map-name**, **sequence-number**, and **access-list-name** must exist before you configure this **match** criteria.
Examples

- `ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ip-nexthop list1`
- `no ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ip-nexthop list1`
- `ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ip-nexthop 10.0.0.0/8`
- `no ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ip-nexthop 10.0.0.0/8`

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

**ip access-list**
Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv4 addresses to route maps.

**ip route-map action**
Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

**show ip route-map**
Displays the configured IP route maps.

MIB Objects

alaRouteMapTable
- alaRouteMapIndex
- alaRouteMapSequence
- alaRouteMapType
- alaRouteMapValue
- alaRouteMapRowStatus
ip route-map match ipv6-nexthop

Matches any routes that have an IPv6 next-hop router address permitted by the specified access list name or the IPv6 address specified in the route map.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv6-nexthop
{access-list-name | ipv6_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}

no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv6-nexthop
{access-list-name | ipv6_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **route-map-name**: The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- **number**: A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- **access-list-name**: The access list that matches the route nexthop IPv6 address.
- **ipv6_address/prefixLen**: The IPv6 address along with the prefix length that matches any nexthop IPv6 address within the specified subnet.
- **permit**: Permits a route based on the IPv6 nexthop.
- **deny**: Denies a route based on the IPv6 nexthop.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permit</td>
<td>deny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **match ipv6-nexthop** parameter in the route map.
- If the best matching nexthop is type **deny**, then the route is not redistributed. If the best matching nexthop is type **permit** but the route map action is **deny**, the route is not redistributed.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The **route-map-name**, **sequence-number**, and **access-list-name** must exist before you configure this **match** criteria.
Examples

-> ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ipv6-nexthop list1
-> no ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ipv6-nexthop list1
-> ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ipv6-nexthop 2001::/64
-> no ip route-map route1 sequence-number 10 match ipv6-nexthop 2001::/64

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

ipv6 access-list
- Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv6 addresses to route maps.

ipv6 access-list address
- Adds IPv6 addresses to the specified IPv6 access list.

ip route-map action
- Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

show ip route-map
- Displays the configured IP route maps.

MIB Objects

alaRouteMapTable
  alaRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapSequence
  alaRouteMapType
  alaRouteMapValue
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
ip route-map match tag

Matches the tag value specified in the route map with the one that the routing protocol learned the route on.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match tag tag-number
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match tag tag-number
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `route-map-name`: The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- `number`: A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- `tag-number`: The tag number.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete the `match tag` parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The `route-map-name` and `sequence-number` must exist before you configure this `match` criteria.

**Examples**

- `-> ip route-map rout1 sequence-number 10 match tag 4`
- `-> no ip route-map rout1 sequence-number 10 match tag 4`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip route-map action`: Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
- `show ip route-map`: Displays the configured IP route maps.
**MIB Objects**

alaRouteMapTable
  alaRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapSequence
  alaRouteMapType
  alaRouteMapValue
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
**ip route-map match ipv4-interface**

Matches the IPv4 interface name specified in the route map with the one that the routing protocol learned the route on.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv4-interface interface-name
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv4-interface interface-name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `route-map-name`: The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- `number`: A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- `interface-name`: Specifies the interface name of the route outgoing interface.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>number</code></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete the `match ipv4-interface` parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The `route-map-name` and `sequence-number` must exist before you configure this `match` criteria.

**Examples**

```
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv4-interface int4
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv4-interface int4
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip route-map action`: Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
- `show ip route-map`: Displays the configured IP route maps.
MIB Objects

alaRouteMapTable
  alaRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapSequence
  alaRouteMapType
  alaRouteMapValue
  alaRouteMapRowStatus
**ip route-map match ipv6-interface**

Matches the IPv6 interface name specified in the route map with the one that the routing protocol learned the route on.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv6-interface interface-name
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ipv6-interface interface-name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `route-map-name`: The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- `number`: A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- `interface-name`: Specifies the interface name of the route outgoing interface.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete the `match ipv6-interface` parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The `route-map-name` and `sequence-number` must exist before you configure this `match` criteria.

**Examples**

```
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv6-interface int6
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match ipv6-interface int6
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ip route-map action**: Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
- **show ip route-map**: Displays the configured IP route maps.
**MIB Objects**

alaRouteMapTable
   alaRouteMapIndex
   alaRouteMapSequence
   alaRouteMapType
   alaRouteMapValue
   alaRouteMapRowStatus
ip route-map match metric

Matches the metric value specified in the route map with the actual metric value of the route.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match metric metric [deviation deviation]
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match metric metric
[deviation deviation]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `route-map-name`: The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- `number`: A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- `metric`: The metric value that matches a specified metric.
- `deviation`: The deviation value. If deviation is included, the route metric can have any value within the range (metric-deviation to metric+deviation).

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of this command to delete the match metric parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The `route-map-name` and `sequence-number` must exist before you configure this match criteria.

**Examples**

```
-> ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match metric 4
-> no ip route-map routel sequence-number 10 match metric 4
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **ip route-map action**  
  Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

- **show ip route-map**  
  Displays the configured IP route maps.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaRouteMapTable**
- **alaRouteMapIndex**
- **alaRouteMapSequence**
- **alaRouteMapType**
- **alaRouteMapValue**
- **alaRouteMapRowStatus**
**ip route-map set metric**

Configures the metric value of the route being distributed.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set metric metric [effect {add | subtract | replace | none}]
```

```
o ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set metric metric [effect {add | subtract | replace | none}]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **route-map-name**: The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- **number**: A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- **metric**: Configures the metric value of the route being distributed. A value of 0 is not allowed.
- **add**: Adds the configured metric value to the actual metric value.
- **subtract**: Subtracts the configured metric value from the actual metric value.
- **replace**: Replaces the actual metric value with the configured metric value.
- **none**: Redistributes the actual metric value. The configured metric value is ignored. Use any value except 0.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **set metric** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The **route-map-name** and **sequence-number** must exist before you configure this **set** criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set metric 30 effect add
-> no ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set metric 30 effect add
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

**ip route-map action**

Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

**show ip route-map**

Displays the configured IP route maps.

**MIB Objects**

alaRouteMapTable
   alaRouteMapIndex
   alaRouteMapSequence
   alaRouteMapType
   alaRouteMapValue
   alaRouteMapRowStatus
ip route-map set tag

Configures the tag value of the route being distributed.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set tag tag-number
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set tag tag-number
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `route-map-name`: The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- `number`: A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- `tag-number`: Configures the tag number.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **set tag** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The `route-map-name` and `sequence-number` must exist before you configure this `set` criteria.

**Examples**

```
-> ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set tag 23
-> no ip route-map 111 sequence-number 50 set tag 23
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ip route-map action**: Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.
- **show ip route-map**: Displays the configured IP route maps.
MIB Objects

alaRouteMapTable
    alaRouteMapIndex
    alaRouteMapSequence
    alaRouteMapType
    alaRouteMapValue
    alaRouteMapRowStatus
**ip route-map set ip-nexthop**

Configures the IP address of the next hop in a route map.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ip-nexthop ip_address
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ip-nexthop ip_address
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `route-map-name` The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- `number` A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- `ip_address` IP address of the next hop.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>number</code></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the **set ip-nexthop** parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The **route-map-name** and **sequence-number** must exist before you configure this **set** criteria.

---

**Examples**

``` -> ip route-map 222 sequence-number 50 set ip-nexthop 128.251.17.224  
-> no ip route-map 222 sequence-number 50 set ip-nexthop 128.251.17.224 
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

**ip route-map action**

Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

**show ip route-map**

Displays the configured IP route maps.

**MIB Objects**

alaIPRouteMapTable

alaRouteMapIndex
alaRouteMapSequence
alaRouteMapType
alaRouteMapValue
alaRouteMapRowStatus
ip route-map set ipv6-nexthop

Configures the IPv6 address of the next hop in a route map.

```
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ipv6-nexthop ipv6_address
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ipv6-nexthop ipv6_address
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **route-map-name**: The name of the route map (up to 20 characters).
- **number**: A number that links together the route maps. The range is 1–100.
- **ipv6_address**: IPv6 address of the next hop.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete the `set ipv6-nexthop` parameter in the route map.
- All route maps having the same name but different sequence numbers are linked together and processed in order of increasing sequence number.
- The `route-map-name` and `sequence-number` must exist before you configure this `set` criteria.

### Examples

```
-> ip route-map 222 sequence-number 50 set ipv6-nexthop 2001::1
-> no ip route-map 222 sequence-number 50 set ipv6-nexthop 2001::1
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

*ip route-map action*  
Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of the route map to permit or deny.

*show ip route-map*  
Displays the configured IP route maps.

**MIB Objects**

alaIPRouteMapTable

alaRouteMapIndex
alaRouteMapSequence
alaRouteMapType
alaRouteMapValue
alaRouteMapRowStatus
arp

Adds a permanent entry to the ARP table. To forward packets, the switch dynamically builds an ARP Table to match the IP address of a device with its physical (MAC) address. These entries age out of the table when the timeout value is exceeded. This command is used to add a permanent entry to the table. Permanent entries do not age out of the table.

```
arp ip_address hardware_address [alias]

no arp ip_address [alias]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ip_address**: IP address of the device you are adding to the ARP table.
- **hardware_address**: MAC address of the device in hexadecimal format (for example, 00.00.39.59.f1.0c).
- **alias**: Specifies that the switch must act as an alias (or proxy) for this IP address. When the alias option is used, the switch responds to all ARP requests for the specified IP address with its own MAC address.

You can also enable the proxy feature for an IP interface using the `ip interface` command. When enabled, ARP requests return the MAC address of the IP router interface and all traffic within the VLAN is routed.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete a permanent ARP entry.

**Note**. Using the `arp alias` command is not related to proxy ARP as defined in RFC 925. Configuring `arp alias` is similar to the Local Proxy ARP feature, except that it is used to configure the switch as a proxy for only one IP address.

- Since most hosts support the use of address resolution protocols to determine cache address information (called dynamic address resolution), you generally do not need to specify permanent ARP cache entries.
- Only the IP address is required when deleting an ARP entry from the table.

**Examples**

```
-> arp 171.11.1.1 00:05:02:c0:7f:11
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `clear arp-cache` Deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP table.
- `ip interface` Enables or disables the Local Proxy ARP feature for an IP interface. When enabled, all traffic within the VLAN is routed. ARP requests return the MAC address of the IP router interface.
- `show arp` Displays the ARP table.

**MIB Objects**

- `ipNetToMediaTable`
  - `ipNetToMediaIfIndex`
  - `ipNetToMediaNetAddress`
  - `ipNetToMediaPhyAddress`
  - `ipNetToMediaType`
- `alaIpNetToMediaTable`
  - `alaIpNetToMediaPhyAddress`
  - `alaIpNetToMediaProxy`
clear arp-cache

Deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP table.

**clear arp-cache**

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command only clears dynamic entries. If permanent entries are added to the table, they must be removed using the `no` form of the `ip service` command.
- Dynamic entries remain in the ARP table until they time out. The switch uses the MAC Address table timeout value as the ARP timeout value. Use the `mac-address-table aging-time` command to set the timeout value.

**Examples**

- `-> clear arp-cache`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip service` Adds a permanent entry to the ARP table.
- `show arp` Displays the ARP table.

**MIB Objects**

alaIpClearArpCache
ip dos arp-poison restricted-address

Adds or deletes an ARP Poison restricted address.

**Syntax**

```
ip dos arp-poison restricted-address ip_address
no ip dos arp-poison restricted-address ip_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ip_address` 32-bit IP address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of the command to remove an already configured ARP Poison restricted address.

**Examples**

```
-> ip dos arp-poison restricted-address 192.168.1.1
-> no ip dos arp-poison restricted-address 192.168.1.1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ip dos arp-poison` Displays the number of attacks detected for configured ARP poison restricted-addresses.

**MIB Objects**

- alaDoSArpPoisonTable
  - alaDoSArpPoisonIpAddr
  - alaDoSArpPoisonRowStatus
**arp filter**

Configures an ARP filter that determines if ARP Request packets containing a specific IP address are processed or discarded by the switch.

```
arp filter ip_address [mask ip_mask] [vid] [sender | target] [allow | block]
no arp filter ip_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ip_address**: The IP address to use for filtering ARP packet IP addresses.
- **ip_mask**: An IP mask that identifies which part of the ARP packet IP address is examined for filtering (for example mask 255.0.0.0 filters on the first octet of the ARP packet IP address).
- **vid**: A VLAN ID that specifies that only ARP packets for a specific VLAN are filtered.
- **sender**: The sender IP address in the ARP packet is used for ARP filtering.
- **target**: The target IP address in the ARP packet is used for ARP filtering.
- **allow**: ARP packets that meet filter criteria are processed.
- **block**: ARP packets that meet filter criteria are discarded.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>0 (no VLAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip_mask</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sender</td>
<td>target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow</td>
<td>block</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete an ARP filter.
- If there are no filters configured for the switch, all ARP Request packets received are processed.
- Up to 200 filters are allowed on each switch.
- If sender or target IP address in an ARP Request packet does not match any filter criteria, the packet is processed by the switch.
- ARP filtering is used in conjunction with the Local Proxy ARP application; however, ARP filtering is available for use on its own and/or with other applications.
**Examples**

- `arp filter 171.11.1.1`
- `arp filter 172.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0`
- `arp filter 198.0.0.0 mask 255.0.0.0 sender`
- `arp filter 198.172.16.1 vlan 200 allow`
- `no arp filter 171.11.1.1`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `clear arp filter` Clears all ARP filters from the filter database.
- `ip interface` Enables or disables the Local Proxy ARP feature on an IP interface. When enabled, all traffic within the VLAN is routed. ARP requests return the MAC address of the IP router interface.
- `show arp filter` Displays the ARP filter configuration.

**MIB Objects**

alaIpArpFilterTable

- `alaIpArpFilterIpAddr`
- `alaIpArpFilterIpMask`
- `alaIpArpFilterVlan`
- `alaIpArpFilterMode`
- `alaIpArpFilterType`
clear arp filter

Clears the ARP filter database of all entries.

clear arp-cache

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
This commands clears all ARP filters configured on the switch. To remove an individual filter entry, use the no form of the arp filter command.

Examples
-> clear arp filter

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
arp filter Configures an ARP filter to allow or block the processing of specified ARP Request packets.
show arp filter Displays the ARP filter configuration.

MIB Objects
alaIpClearArpFilter
**icmp type**

Enables or disables a specific type of ICMP message, and sets the minimum packet gap. The minimum packet gap is the number of microseconds that must pass between ICMP messages of the same type.

```
icmp type type code code {enable | disable | min-pkt-gap gap}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **type**
  - The ICMP packet type. The type value along with the ICMP code determines the category of ICMP message being specified.

- **code**
  - The ICMP code type. The ICMP code used in conjunction with the ICMP type determines the category of ICMP message being specified.

- **enable**
  - Enables the specified ICMP message.

- **disable**
  - Disables the specified ICMP message.

- **gap**
  - The number of microseconds required between ICMP messages of this type.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gap</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
**Usage Guidelines**

- This command allows the use to enable or disable all types of ICMP messages, and set the minimum packet gap between messages of the specified type. The ICMP message types are specified in RFC 792, and are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICMP Message</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>echo reply</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network unreachable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host unreachable</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol unreachable</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port unreachable</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frag needed but DF bit set</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source route failed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination network unknown</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination host unknown</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source host isolated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dest network admin prohibited</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host admin prohibited by filter</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network unreachable for TOS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host unreachable for TOS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source quench</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect for network</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect for host</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect for TOS and network</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect for TOS and host</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo request</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>router advertisement</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>router solicitation</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time exceeded during transmit</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time exceeded during reassembly</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip header bad</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>required option missing</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timestamp request</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timestamp reply</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information request (obsolete)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information reply (obsolete)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address mask request</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address mask reply</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While this command can be used to enable or disable all ICMP message, some of the more common ICMP messages have their own CLI commands, as described in the following pages. The following ICMP messages have specific commands to enable and disable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICMP Message</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Network unreachable (type 0, code 3)</td>
<td>icmp unreachable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host unreachable (type 3, code 1)</td>
<td>icmp unreachable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol unreachable (type 3, code 2)</td>
<td>icmp unreachable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port unreachable (type 3, code 3)</td>
<td>icmp unreachable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo reply (type 0, code 0)</td>
<td>icmp echo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo request (type 8, code 0)</td>
<td>icmp echo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timestamp request (type 13, code 0)</td>
<td>icmp timestamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timestamp reply (type 14, code 0)</td>
<td>icmp timestamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Mask request (type 17, code 0)</td>
<td>icmp addr-mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Mask reply (type 18, code 0)</td>
<td>icmp addr-mask</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enabling Host unreachable and Network unreachable messages are not recommended as it can cause the switch instability. The switch can become unstable due to high-CPU conditions due to high volume of traffic caused by these messages.

**Examples**

- `icmp type 4 code 0 enabled`
- `icmp type 4 code 0 min-pkt-gap 40`
- `icmp type 4 code 0 disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `icmp messages` Enables or disables all ICMP messages.
- `show icmp control` Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIcmpCtrlTable` `alaIcmpCtrlType`
- `alaIcmpCtrlTable` `alaIcmpCtrlCode`
- `alaIcmpCtrlTable` `alaIcmpCtrlStatus`
- `alaIcmpCtrlTable` `alaIcmpCtrlPktGap`
**icmp unreachable**

Enables or disables ICMP messages pertaining to unreachable destinations, and sets the minimum packet gap. The minimum packet gap is the number of microseconds that must pass between ICMP messages of the same type.

```
icmp unreachable [net-unreachable | host-unreachable | protocol-unreachable | port-unreachable] [{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **net-unreachable**: Sets the unreachable network ICMP message.
- **host-unreachable**: Sets the unreachable host ICMP message.
- **protocol-unreachable**: Sets the unreachable protocol ICMP message.
- **port-unreachable**: Sets the unreachable port ICMP message.
- **enable**: Enables the specified ICMP message.
- **disable**: Disables the specified ICMP message.
- **gap**: The number of microseconds required between ICMP messages of this type.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gap</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command enables ICMP messages relating to unreachable destinations. Unreachable networks, hosts, protocols, and ports can all be specified.
- Enabling **host-unreachable** and **net-unreachable** messages are not recommended as it can cause the switch instability due to high-CPU conditions depending upon the volume of traffic required by these messages.
- The unreachable ICMP messages can also be enabled, disabled, and modified using the **icmp type** command. See the **icmp type** command information on the type and code for the unreachable ICMP messages.

### Examples

```
-> icmp unreachable net-unreachable enable
-> icmp unreachable host-unreachable enable
```
- `icmp unreachable protocol-unreachable enable`
- `icmp unreachable port-unreachable enable`
- `icmp unreachable port-unreachable min-pkt-gap 50`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show icmp control` Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIcmpCtrlTable`
  - `alaIcmpCtrlType`
- `alaIcmpCtrlTable`
  - `alaIcmpCtrlCode`
  - `alaIcmpCtrlStatus`
  - `alaIcmpCtrlPktGap`
**icmp echo**

Enables or disables ICMP echo messages, and sets the minimum packet gap. The minimum packet gap is the number of microseconds that must pass between ICMP messages of the same type.

```
icmp echo [request | reply] {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **request** Specifies the echo request ICMP message.
- **reply** Specifies the echo reply ICMP message.
- **enable** Enables the specified ICMP message.
- **disable** Disables the specified ICMP message.
- **gap** The number of microseconds required between ICMP messages of this type.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gap</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command sets the ICMP echo messages. An echo request is sent to a destination, and must be responded to with an echo reply message that contains the original echo request.
- Using this command without specifying a request or reply enables, disables, or sets the minimum packet gap for both types.
- The echo ICMP messages can also be enabled, disabled, and modified using the `icmp type` command. See the `icmp type` command information on the type and code for the echo ICMP messages.

**Examples**

- `-> icmp echo reply enable`
- `-> icmp echo enable`
- `-> icmp echo request enable`
- `-> icmp echo request min-pkt-gap 50`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

*show icmp control*  
Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

**MIB Objects**

- alaIcmpCtrlTable
  - alaIcmpCtrlType
- alaIcmpCtrlTable
  - alaIcmpCtrlCode
  - alaIcmpCtrlStatus
  - alaIcmpCtrlPktGap
**icmp timestamp**

Enables or disables ICMP timestamp messages, and sets the minimum packet gap. The minimum packet gap is the number of microseconds that must pass between ICMP messages of the same type.

`icmp timestamp [request | reply] {enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap`

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>request</td>
<td>Specifies timestamp request messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reply</td>
<td>Specifies timestamp reply messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the specified ICMP message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the specified ICMP message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gap</td>
<td>The number of microseconds required between ICMP messages of this type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gap</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The data received (a timestamp) in the message is returned in the reply together with an additional timestamp. The timestamp is 32 bits of milliseconds since midnight UT. The **Originate** timestamp is the time the sender last touched the message before sending it, the **Receive** timestamp is the time the echoer first touched it on receipt, and the **Transmit** timestamp is the time the echoer last touched the message on sending it.

- Using this command without specifying a request or reply, enables, disables, or sets the minimum packet gap for both types.

- The timestamp ICMP messages can also be enabled, disabled, and modified using the `icmp type` command. See the `icmp type` command information on the type and code for the timestamp ICMP messages.

### Examples

- `-> icmp timestamp reply enable`
- `-> icmp timestamp enable`
- `-> icmp timestamp request enable`
- `-> icmp timestamp request min-pkt-gap 50`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

`show icmp control` Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIcmpCtrlTable`
  - `alaIcmpCtrlType`
- `alaIcmpCtrlTable`
  - `alaIcmpCtrlCode`
  - `alaIcmpCtrlStatus`
  - `alaIcmpCtrlPktGap`
**icmp addr-mask**

Enables or disables ICMP address mask messages, and sets the minimum packet gap. The minimum packet gap is the number of microseconds that must pass between ICMP messages of the same type.

```
icmp addr-mask [request | reply] {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **request**: Specifies request address mask messages.
- **reply**: Specifies reply address mask messages.
- **enable**: Enables the specified ICMP message.
- **disable**: Disables the specified ICMP message.
- **gap**: The number of microseconds required between ICMP messages of this type.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- A gateway receiving an address mask request must return it with the address mask field set to the 32-bit mask of the bits identifying the subnet and network, for the subnet on which the request was received.
- Using this command without specifying a request or reply, enables, disables, or sets the minimum packet gap for both types.
- The address mask ICMP messages can also be enabled, disabled, and modified using the **icmp type** command. See the **icmp type** command information on the type and code for the address mask ICMP messages.

### Examples

```
-> icmp addr-mask reply enable
-> icmp addr-mask enable
-> icmp addr-mask request enable
-> icmp addr-mask request min-pkt-gap 50
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

```
show icmp control
```

Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

MIB Objects

```
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlType
alaIcmpCtrlTable
  alaIcmpCtrlCode
  alaIcmpCtrlStatus
  alaIcmpCtrlPktGap
```
**icmp messages**

Enables or disables all Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) messages.

`icmp messages {enable | disable}`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables ICMP messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables ICMP messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable/disable</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> icmp messages enable
-> icmp messages disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `icmp type` Enables or disables a specific type of ICMP message, and sets the minimum packet gap.
- `show icmp control` Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

**MIB Objects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaIcmpCtrl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaIcmpAllMsgStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ip dos scan close-port-penalty**

Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a TCP or UDP packet is received on a closed port.

\[ \text{ip dos scan close-port-penalty penalty_value} \]

**Syntax Definitions**

| penalty_value | A penalty value added to the penalty scan value. This value can be any non-negative integer. |

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>penalty_value</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command creates a point value that is added to the total port scan penalty value when a TCP or UDP packet is received that is destined for a closed port.

**Examples**

\[ \text{-> ip dos scan close-port-penalty 25} \]

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ip dos scan threshold**
  Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.

- **ip dos trap**
  Sets whether the switch generates SNMP DoS traps when an attack is detected.

**MIB Objects**

alaDoSConfig
| alaDoSConfig | alaDoSPortScanClosePortPenalty |

alaDoSConfig
alaDoSPortScanClosePortPenalty
**ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty**

Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a TCP packet is received on an open port.

```
ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty penalty_value
```

**Syntax Definitions**

| penalty_value | A penalty value added to the penalty scan value. This value can be any non-negative integer. |

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>penalty_value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command creates a point value that is added to the total port scan penalty value when a TCP packet is received that is destined for an open port.
- The switch does not distinguished between a legal TCP packet and a port scan packet.

**Examples**

```
-> ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty 10
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- ip dos scan threshold
  Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.
- ip dos trap
  Sets whether the switch generates SNMP DoS traps when an attack is detected.

**MIB Objects**

- alaDoSConfig
  - alaDoSPortScanTcpOpenPortPenalty
**ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty**

Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a UDP packet is received on an open port.

```
ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty penalty_value
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **penalty_value**: A penalty value added to the penalty scan value. This value can be any non-negative integer.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>penalty_value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command creates a point value that is added to the total port scan penalty value when a UDP packet is received that is destined for an open port.
- The switch does not distinguished between a legal UDP packet and a port scan packet.

### Examples

```
-> ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty 15
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **ip dos scan threshold**: Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.
- **ip dos trap**: Sets whether the switch generates SNMP DoS traps when an attack is detected.

### MIB Objects

- alaDoSConfig
  - alaDoSPortScanUdpOpenPortPenalty
### ip dos scan threshold

Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.

**ip dos scan threshold** *threshold_value*

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*threshold_value*  
A numerical value representing the total acceptable penalty before a DoS attack is noted. This value can be any non-negative integer.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>threshold_value</em></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- If the total port scan penalty value exceeds this value, a port scan attack is recorded.
- The penalty value is incremented by recording TCP or UDP packets that are bound for open or closed ports. Such packets are given a penalty values that are added together. The commands for setting the packet penalty value are the **ip dos scan close-port-penalty**, **ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty**, and **ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty** commands.

---

**Examples**

```
-> ip dos scan threshold 1200
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `ip dos scan close-port-penalty` Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a TCP or UDP packet is received on a closed port.

- `ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty` Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a TCP packet is received on an open port.

- `ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty` Assigns a penalty value to be added to the Denial of Service penalty scan value when a UDP packet is received on an open port.

- `show ip dos config` Displays the configuration parameters of the DoS scan for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDoSConfig`  
- `alaDoSPortScanThreshold`
ip dos trap

Sets whether the switch generates SNMP DoS traps when an attack is detected.

ip dos trap {enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the generation of DoS traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the generation of DoS traps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command controls whether the switch generates an SNMP trap when a DoS attack is detected. It is assumed a DoS attack has occurred when the port scan penalty threshold is exceeded. This value is set using the ip dos scan threshold command.

Examples

- ip dos trap enable
- ip dos trap disable

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

ip dos scan threshold
Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.

show ip dos config
Displays the configuration parameters of the DoS scan for the switch.

MIB Objects

alaDoSConfig
alaDoSTrapCnt1


**ip dos scan decay**

Sets the decay speed of the port scan penalty value for the switch when calculating DoS attacks.

```
ip dos scan decay decay_value
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>decay_value</th>
<th>The decay value amount for reducing the port scan penalty. This value can be any non-negative integer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>decay_value</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

The port scan penalty value is reduced every minute by dividing by the amount set in using this command. For example, if the decay value is set to 10, every minute the total port scan penalty value is divided by 10.

### Examples

```
-> ip dos scan decay 10
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **ip dos scan threshold**
  Sets the threshold for the port scan value, at which a DoS attack is recorded.

- **show ip dos config**
  Displays the configuration parameters of the DoS scan for the switch.

### MIB Objects

- **alaDoSConfig**
  - **alaDoSPortScanDecay**
show ip traffic

Displays IP datagram traffic and errors.

show ip traffic

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
- The statistics show the cumulative totals since the last time the switch was powered on or since the last reset of the switch was executed.

- Packets received on a member port of the UserPorts group are dropped if they contain a source IP network address that does not match the IP subnet for the port. This is done to block spoofed IP traffic. If the UserPorts group function is active and spoofed traffic was detected and blocked, the output display of this command includes statistics regarding the spoofed traffic.

Note. The presence of spoofing event statistics in the output display of this command indicates that an attack was prevented, not that the switch is currently under attack.

- If statistics for spoofed traffic are not displayed, then a spoofing attempt has not occurred since the last time this command was issued.

Examples
- show ip traffic

  IP statistics
  Datagrams received
  Total         =  621883,
  IP header error =  0,
  Destination IP error =  51752,
  Unknown protocol =  0,
  Local discards =  0,
  Delivered to users =  567330,
  Reassemble needed =  0,
  Reassembled =  0,
Reassemble failed = 0

Datagrams sent
Forwarded = 2801,
Generated = 578108,
Local discards = 0,
No route discards = 9,
Fragmented = 2801,
Fragment failed = 0,
Fragments generated = 0

Event Source Total Last 33 seconds
-----------------------+-----------------------+------------------------
spoof 5/26 18 2 last mac 00:08:02:e2:17:70

output definitions

Total
Total number of input datagrams received including datagrams received in error.

IP header error
Number of IP datagrams discarded due to errors in the IP header (for example, bad checksums, version number mismatch, other format errors, time-to-live exceeded, errors discarded in processing IP options).

Destination IP error
Number of IP datagrams discarded because the IP header destination field contained an invalid address. This count includes invalid addresses (for example, 0.0.0.0) and addresses of unsupported classes (for example, Class E).

Unknown protocol
Number of local-addressed datagrams received successfully but discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol.

Local discards
Number of IP datagrams received that were discarded, even though they had no errors to prevent transmission (for example, lack of buffer space). This does not include any datagrams discarded while awaiting reassembly. Typically, this value must be zero.

Delivered to users
Total number of datagrams received that were successfully delivered to IP user protocols (including ICMP).

Reassemble needed
Number of IP fragments received that had to be reassembled.

Reassembled
Number of IP datagrams received that were successfully reassembled.

Reassemble failed
Number of IP failures detected by the IP reassembly algorithm for all reasons (for example, timed out, error). This value is not necessarily a count of discarded IP fragments since some algorithms (notably the algorithm in RFC 815) can lose track of the number of fragments by combining them as they are received.

Fragmented
Number of successfully fragmented IP datagrams.

Fragment failed
Number of packets received and discarded by IP because they could not be fragmented. This situation could happen if a large packet has the “Don’t Fragment” flag set.

Forwarded
Number of IP datagrams forwarded by the switch.

Generated
Total number of IP datagrams that local IP user protocols (including ICMP) generated in response to requests for transmission. This does not include any datagrams counted as “Forwarded.”
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Local discards</strong></th>
<th>Number of output IP datagrams that were discarded, even though they had no errors to prevent transmission (for example, lack of buffer space). This number includes datagrams counted as “Forwarded” if the packets are discarded for these reasons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. route discards</strong></td>
<td>Number of IP datagrams received and discarded by IP because no route could be found to transmit them to their destination. Forwarded packets are also counted if they are discarded. It also includes any datagrams that a host cannot route because all of its default routers are down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fragments generated</strong></td>
<td>The number of IP datagram fragments generated as a result of fragmentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Routing entry discards</strong></td>
<td>Number of packets received and discarded by IP even though no problems were encountered to prevent their transmission to their destination (for example, discarded because of lack of buffer space).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Event</strong></td>
<td>The type of event (spoof).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source</strong></td>
<td>The slot and port number of the port that has received spoofed packets and is also a member of the UserPorts group. Ports are configured as members of the UserPorts group through the <code>policy port group</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>The total number of spoofed packets received on the source port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last xx seconds</strong></td>
<td>The number of spoofed packets blocked in the last number of seconds indicated. Also includes the source MAC address of the last spoofed packet received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

**show icmp statistics** | Displays ICMP statistics and errors.
**show ip interface**

Displays the status and configuration of IP interfaces.

```
show ip interface [name | vlan vlan id | dhcp-client]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **name**: The name associated with the IP interface.
- **vlan_id**: VLAN ID (displays a list of IP interfaces associated with the VLAN).
- **dhcp-client**: Displays the configuration and status of the DHCP-Client interface.

---

**Defaults**

By default, all IP interfaces are displayed.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- The basic `show ip interface` command displays information about all configured IP interfaces on the switch.
- Use the optional `vlan` parameter to display the list of interfaces configured for the specified VLAN.
- Specify an optional interface `name` to display detailed information about an individual interface.

---

**Examples**

```
-> show ip interface
```

Total 13 interfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Subnet Mask</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Forward</th>
<th>Device</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMP</td>
<td>172.22.16.115</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>EMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMRULE</td>
<td>40.1.1.1</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>vlan 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loopback</td>
<td>127.0.0.1</td>
<td>255.0.0.0</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Loopback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhcp-client</td>
<td>172.16.105.10</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>vlan 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gbps</td>
<td>5.5.5.5</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>vlan 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if222</td>
<td>30.1.5.1</td>
<td>255.0.0.0</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>vlan 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldap_client1</td>
<td>173.22.16.115</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>vlan 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldap_server1</td>
<td>174.22.16.115</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>vlan 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radius_client3</td>
<td>110.1.1.101</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>vlan 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan-2</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>DOWN</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>unbound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan-23</td>
<td>23.23.23.1</td>
<td>255.255.255.0</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>vlan 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong></td>
<td>Interface name. Generally, the name configured for the interface is specified (for example, Accounting). <strong>EMP</strong> refers to the Ethernet Management Port. <strong>Loopback</strong> refers to a loopback interface configured for testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IP Address</strong></td>
<td>IP address of the interface. Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subnet Mask</strong></td>
<td>IP subnet mask for the interface IP address. Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Status** | Interface status:  
- **UP**—Interface is ready to pass packets.  
- **DOWN**—Interface is down. |
| **Forward** | Indicates whether the interface is actively forwarding packets (**YES** or **NO**). |
| **Device** | The type of device bound to the interface:  
- **unbound**—No device is bound to the interface.  
- **vlan**—The VLAN ID that is bound to the interface.  
- **EMP**—The Ethernet Management Port is bound to the interface.  
- **Loopback**—A loopback interface is configured for testing. Configured through the `ip interface` command. |

```
-> show ip interface Marketing
Interface Name = Marketing
  SNMP Interface Index = 13600007,
  IP Address = 172.16.105.10,
  Subnet Mask = 255.255.0.0,
  Broadcast Address = 172.16.255.255,
  Device = vlan 200,
  Forwarding = disabled,
  Administrative State = enabled,
  Operational State = down,
  Operational State Reason = device-down,
  Router MAC = 00:d0:95:6a:f4:5c,
  Local Proxy ARP = disabled,
  Maximum Transfer Unit = 1500,

-> show ip interface dhcp-client
Interface Name = dhcp-client
  SNMP Interface Index = 13600012,
  IP Address = 172.16.105.10,
  Subnet Mask = 255.255.0.0,
  Broadcast Address = 172.16.255.255,
  Device = vlan 60,
  Encapsulation = eth2,
  Forwarding = disabled,
  Administrative State = enabled,
  Operational State = up,
  Operational State Reason = unbound,
  Router MAC = 00:d0:95:6a:f4:55,
  Local Proxy ARP = disabled,
  Maximum Transfer Unit = 1500,
```
show ip interface

Primary (config/actual) = yes/yes,
Vsi Accept Filter = "alcatel.a4400.0"

DHCP-CLIENT Parameter Details
Client Status = Active,
Server IP = 198.206.181.55,
Router Address = N.A.,
Lease Time Remaining = 2 Days 10 Hours 20 Min,
Option-60 = Option60_example,
HostName = TechPubs,
Time Zone = 0

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNMP Interface Index</th>
<th>Interface index.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>IP address associated with the interface. Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet Mask</td>
<td>IP subnet mask for the interface. Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast Address</td>
<td>Broadcast address for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>The type of device bound to the interface:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>unbound</code>—No device is bound to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>vlan</code>—The VLAN ID that is bound to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>EMP</code>—The Ethernet Management Port is bound to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>Loopback</code>—A loopback interface is configured for testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding</td>
<td>Indicates whether IP forwarding is active for the interface (enabled or disabled). Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative State</td>
<td>Administrative state of the IP interface (enabled or disabled), which is independent of the state of the underlying device. Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational State</td>
<td>Indicates whether the interface is active (up or down).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation State Reason</td>
<td>Indicates why the operational state of the interface is down:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>unbound</code>—No device is bound to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>device-down</code>—Device bound to the interface is down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>admin-down</code>—The admin state of the interface is down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>no-such-device</code>—Device does not exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>no-router-mac</code>—No MAC address available for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>tunnel-src-invalid</code>—Tunnel source IP address is invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- <code>tunnel-dst-unreachable</code>—Tunnel destination IP address is not reachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: The Operational State Reason field is only included in the display output when the operational state of the interface is down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router MAC</td>
<td>Switch MAC address assigned to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: Each interface assigned to the same VLAN will share the same switch MAC address.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Proxy ARP</td>
<td>Indicates whether Local Proxy ARP is active for the interface (enabled or disabled). Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Transfer Unit</td>
<td>The Maximum Transmission Unit size set for the interface. Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP-CLIENT Parameter Details</td>
<td>(The following parameters are only applicable to the ‘dhcp-client’ interface)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following are examples of the output display on OmniSwitch stackable and chassis-based switches:

```
-> show ip interface ipip-1
Interface Name = ipip-1
   SNMP Interface Index   =   13600001,
   IP Address            =   25.25.25.1,
   Subnet Mask           =   255.255.255.0,
   Device                =   IPIP Tunnel,
   Tunnel Source Address =   23.23.23.1
   Tunnel Destination Address =   23.23.23.2,
   Forwarding            =   enabled,
   Administrative State  =   enabled,
   Operational State     =   up,
   Maximum Transfer Unit =   1480,
```

### output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Client Status</td>
<td>DHCP Client Status (In-active, Active)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server IP</td>
<td>The IP address of the DHCP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease Time Remaining</td>
<td>The lease time remaining for the DHCP client IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option-60</td>
<td>The option-60 string that shall be included in DHCP discover or request packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HostName</td>
<td>The system name of the OmniSwitch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are examples of the output display on OmniSwitch stackable and chassis-based switches:

```
-> show ip interface ipip-1
Interface Name = ipip-1
   SNMP Interface Index   =   13600001,
   IP Address            =   25.25.25.1,
   Subnet Mask           =   255.255.255.0,
   Device                =   IPIP Tunnel,
   Tunnel Source Address =   23.23.23.1
   Tunnel Destination Address =   23.23.23.2,
   Forwarding            =   enabled,
   Administrative State  =   enabled,
   Operational State     =   up,
   Maximum Transfer Unit =   1480,
```

### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNMP Interface Index</td>
<td>Interface index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>IP address associated with the interface. Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet Mask</td>
<td>IP subnet mask for the interface. Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>The type of device bound to the interface:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>unbound</strong>—No device is bound to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>vlan</strong>—The VLAN ID that is bound to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>EMP</strong>—The Ethernet Management Port is bound to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Loopback</strong>—A loopback interface is configured for testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel Source Address</td>
<td>The source IP address for the tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel Destination Address</td>
<td>The destination IP address for the tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding</td>
<td>Indicates whether IP forwarding is active for the interface (enabled or disabled). Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative State</td>
<td>Administrative state of the IP interface (enabled or disabled), which is independent of the state of the underlying device. Configured through the <code>ip interface</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational State</td>
<td>Indicates whether the interface is active (up or down).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.2; DHCP Client options added.
Release 6.6.4; Vsi Accept Filter field added in output.

**Related Commands**

- **ip interface**
  Configures an IP interface to enable IP routing on a VLAN. Without an IP interface, traffic is bridged within the VLAN or across connections to the same VLAN on other switches.

- **ip interface dhcp-client**
  Configures a DHCP client IP interface that is to be assigned an IP address from a DHCP server.

- **show icmp statistics**
  Displays ICMP statistics and errors.

**MIB Objects**

alaIpInterfaceTable
- alaIpInterfaceName
- alaIpInterfaceAddress
- alaIpInterfaceMask
- alaIpInterfaceAdminState
- alaIpInterfaceDeviceType
- alaIpInterfaceVlanID
- alaIpInterfaceIpForward
- alaIpInterfaceEncap
- alaIpInterfaceLocalProxyArp
- alaIpInterfacePrimCfg
- alaIpInterfaceDhcpVsiAcceptFilterString
- alaIpInterfaceOperState
- alaIpInterfaceOperReason
- alaIpInterfaceRouterMac
- alaIpInterfaceBcastAddr
- alaIpInterfacePrimAct
- alaIpInterfaceMtu
- alaIpInterfaceTunnelSrc
- alaIpInterfaceTunnelDst

**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operational State Reason</th>
<th>Indicates why the operational state of the interface is down:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface-up</td>
<td>The admin state of the interface is up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unbound</td>
<td>No device is bound to the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>device-down</td>
<td>Device bound to the interface is down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admin-down</td>
<td>The admin state of the interface is down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-such-device</td>
<td>Device does not exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-router-mac</td>
<td>No MAC address available for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunnel-src-invalid</td>
<td>Tunnel source IP address is invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunnel-dst-unreachable</td>
<td>Tunnel destination IP address is not reachable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** This field is only included in the display output when the operational state of the interface is **down**.

**Maximum Transfer Unit**

The Maximum Transmission Unit size set for the interface. Configured through the `ip interface` command.
**show ip managed-interface**

Displays the application name and the corresponding interface name.

`show ip managed-interface`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to view the interface name used by the application.

**Examples**

```
-> show ip managed-interface
Application       Interface-Name
-----------------+----------------------
tacacs            -
sflow             -
telnet            Loopback0
syslog            -
dns               -
telnet            management
ssh               -
tftp              -
ldap-server       -
radius            -
smtp              -
ftp               -
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**ip managed-interface** Specifies the source IP address for the outgoing packets that are sent by the applications.

MIB Objects

alaIpManagedIntfTable
- AlaIpManagedIntfAppIndex
- AlaIpManagedIntfEntry
- AlaIpManagedIntfName
- AlaIpManagedRowStatus
show ip route

Displays the IP Forwarding table.

show ip route [summary]

Syntax Definitions

summary Displays a summary of routing protocols that appear in the IP Forwarding table.

Defaults

By default, all routes are displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The IP Forwarding table includes static routes as well as all routes learned through routing protocols (for example, RIP).
- Use the optional summary keyword to display a list of routing protocols and the number of routes for each protocol that appear in the IP Forwarding table.

Examples

-> show ip route
+ = Equal cost multipath routes
Total 4 routes

+ Dest Address Subnet Mask Gateway Addr Age Protocol
0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.255.11.254 01:50:33 NETMGMT
10.255.11.0 255.255.255.0 10.255.11.225 01:50:33 LOCAL
127.0.0.1 255.255.255.255 127.0.0.1 01:51:47 LOCAL
212.109.138.0 255.255.255.0 212.109.138.138 00:33:07 LOCAL

-> show ip route summary

+ Protocol Route Count
+ All 4
Local 3
Netmgmt 1
RIP 0
Other 0
### Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dest Addr</td>
<td>Destination IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet Mask</td>
<td>Destination IP address IP subnet mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway Addr</td>
<td>IP address of the gateway from which this address was learned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Age of the entry. If the entry is less than a day old, it is displayed in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hh/mm/ss format. If it is more than a day old, it is displayed in dd/hh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>format (for example, a route that is 2 days and 12 hours old is displayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>as 2d12h).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol by which this IP address was learned (for example, RIP). NETMGT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>indicates a static route. LOCAL indicates a local interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Count</td>
<td>The number of routes that appear in the IP Forwarding table for each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>protocol type listed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **ping**
  - Used to test whether an IP destination can be reached from the local switch.

- **traceroute**
  - Used to find the path taken by an IP packet from the local switch to a specified destination.

- **show ip route**
  - Displays a list of all routes (static and dynamic) that exist in the IP router database.
show ip route-pref

Displays the IPv4 routing preferences of a router.

show ip route-pref

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show ip route-pref

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Route Preference Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

ip route-pref Configures the route preference of a router.

MIB Objects

alaIprmRtPrefTable
  alaIprmRtPrefLocal
  alaIprmRtPrefStatic
  alaIprmRtPrefRip
**show ip redist**

Displays the IPv4 route map redistribution configuration.

`show ipv6 redist [rip]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

| rip | Displays route map redistribution configurations that use RIP as the destination (into) protocol. |

---

**Defaults**

By default all route map redistribution configurations are shown.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Specify a destination protocol with this command to display only the configurations that redistribute routes into the specified protocol.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Examples**

```
-> show ip redist

Source  Destination
Protocol Protocol     Status    Route Map
-------------------------+---------+---------+-------------------
RIP            Static       Enabled   ipv4rm

-> show ip redist rip

Source  Destination
Protocol Protocol     Status    Route Map
-------------------------+---------+---------+-------------------
Static      RIP            Enabled   ipv4rm
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Protocol</th>
<th>The protocol from which the routes are learned.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination Protocol</td>
<td>The protocol into which the source protocol routes are redistributed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The administrative status (<strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>) of the route map redistribution configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Map</td>
<td>The name of the route map that is applied with this redistribution configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Related Commands

**ip redist**

Controls the conditions for redistributing different IPv6 routes between protocols.

MIB Objects

alaRouteMapRedistProtoTable
  
  alaRouteMapRedistSrcProtoId
  alaRouteMapRedistDestProtoId
  alaRouteMapRedistRouteMapIndex
  alaRouteMapRedistStatus
  alaRouteMapRedistAddressType
  alaRouteMapRedistRowStatus
**show ip access-list**

Displays the details of the access list.

`show ip access-list [access-list-name]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`access-list-name` Name of the access list.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

If the `access-list-name` is not specified in this command, all the access lists are displayed.

---

**Examples**

```
-> show ip access-list

Name     Address / Prefix Length  Effect  Control
--------+------------------+-------+--------------
  al_3   10.0.0.0/8   permit all-subnets
  al_3   11.0.0.0/8   permit all-subnets
  al_4   1.0.0.0/8    permit no-subnets
  al_4   10.0.0.0/8   permit all-subnets

-> show ip access-list al_4

Name     Address / Prefix Length  Effect  Control
--------+------------------+-------+--------------
  al_4   1.0.0.0/8    permit no-subnets
  al_4   10.0.0.0/8   permit all-subnets
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name of the access list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address/Prefix Length</td>
<td>IP address that belongs to the access list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>Indicates whether the IP address is permitted or denied for redistribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redistribution Control</td>
<td>Indicates the conditions specified for redistributing the matched routes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced

Related Commands

- `ip access-list` Creates an access list for adding multiple IPv4 addresses to route maps.
- `ip access-list address` Adds multiple IPv4 addresses to the access list.

MIB objects

- `alaRouteMapAccessListIndex`
- `alaRouteMapAccessListAddressType`
- `alaRouteMapAccessListAddress`
- `alaRouteMapAccessListPrefixLength`
- `alaRouteMapAccessListAction`
- `alaRouteMapAccessListRedistControl`
show ip route-map

Displays the IP route maps configured on the switch.

`show ip route-map [route-map-name]`

**Syntax Definitions**

- `route-map-name`: The name of the specific route map.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If the `route-map-name` is not specified in this command, all the route maps are displayed.

**Examples**

```
-> show ip route-map
Route Maps: configured: 1 max: 200
Route Map: Route_map1 Sequence Number: 50 Action permit
  match ip address 10.0.0.0/8 redist-control all-subnets permit
  set metric 100 effect replace
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
### Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ip route-map action</code></td>
<td>Creates a route map for redistribution and sets the status of route map to permit or deny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip route-map match ip address</code></td>
<td>Matches the route with the specified IPv4 address or with addresses contained in an IPv4 access list specified by the access list name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip route-map match ipv6 address</code></td>
<td>Matches the route with the specified IPv6 address or with addresses contained in an IPv6 access list specified by the access list name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip route-map match ip-nexthop</code></td>
<td>Matches the routes that have a next-hop router address permitted by the specified access list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip route-map match ipv6-nexthop</code></td>
<td>Matches the routes that have an IPv6 next-hop router address permitted by the specified access list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip route-map match tag</code></td>
<td>Permits or denies a route based on the specified next-hop IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip route-map match tag</code></td>
<td>Matches the tag value specified in the route map with the one that the routing protocol learned the route on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip route-map match metric</code></td>
<td>Matches the metric value specified in the route map with the one that the routing protocol learned the route on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MIB Objects

- `alaRouteMapRedistProtoTable`  
  - `alaRouteMapRedistRouteMapIndex`  
- `alaRouteMapTable`  
  - `alaRouteMapIndex`  
  - `alaRouteMapSequence`  
  - `alaRouteMapType`  
  - `alaRouteMapValue`  
  - `alaRouteMapRowStatus`
**show ip router database**

Displays a list of all routes (static and dynamic) that exist in the IP router database. This database serves as a central repository where routes are first processed for redistribution and where duplicate routes are compared to determine the best route to use. If a route does not appear in the IP router database list, then the switch does not know about it. In the case of dynamically learned routes, this could indicate that the route was never received by the switch.

```plaintext
show ip router database [protocol type | gateway ip_address | dest {ip_address/prefixLen | ip_address}]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **type**
  
  Routing protocol type (local, static, or RIP).

- **ip_address**
  
  Destination IP address.

- **ip_address/prefixLen**
  
  The destination IP address along with the prefix length of the routes processed for redistribution.

**Defaults**

By default, all routes are displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Command options are not mutually exclusive. You can use them on the same command line to narrow and/or customize the output display of this command. For example, use the `protocol` and `dest` options to display only the routes that are of a specific protocol type and have the specified destination network.

- The IP forwarding table is derived from IP router database processing performed by the switch and contains only unique routes that the switch currently uses. Use the `show ip route` command to view the forwarding table.

- If an expected route does not appear in the IP forwarding table, use the `show ip router database` command to see if the switch knows about the route and/or if a duplicate route with a higher precedence was selected instead.

- The switch compares the protocol of duplicate routes to determine which one to use. Regardless of whether a route has a higher priority metric value, the protocol determines precedence. Local routes are given the highest level of precedence followed by static, then RIP routes. As a result, a route that is known to the switch may not appear in the IP forwarding table if a duplicate route with a higher protocol precedence exists.

- A list of inactive static routes is also included in the `show ip router database` output display. A route becomes inactive if the interface for its gateway goes down. Inactive routes are unable to get to their destination and further investigation is warranted to determine why their gateway is unavailable.

- Static routes that appear as inactive are not included in the main IP router database listing. If an inactive route becomes active, however, it is removed from the inactive list and added to the active route list.
Examples

```
-> show ip router database

Destination         Gateway          Protocol Metric VLAN
-------------------+----------------+--------+------+-----
10.212.59.0/24      10.212.59.17     LOCAL    1      45
10.212.60.0/24      10.212.60.17     LOCAL    1      44
10.212.61.0/24      10.212.61.17     LOCAL    1      43
10.212.66.0/24      10.212.66.17     LOCAL    1      46
143.209.92.0/24     172.28.6.254     STATIC   1 N/A
172.28.6.0/24       172.28.6.2       LOCAL    1      6
```

Inactive Static Routes

```
Destination       Gateway        Metric
-----------------+--------------+------
1.0.0.0/8          8.4.5.3         1
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Destination IP address. Also includes the mask prefix length notation after the address to indicate the subnet mask value. For example, /24 indicates the destination IP address has a 24-bit mask (255.255.255.0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway</td>
<td>IP address of the gateway from which this route was learned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol by which this IP address was learned: LOCAL, STATIC, RIP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>RIP metric or cost (hop count) for the route. Indicates a priority for the route. The lower the metric value, the higher the priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN on which the route was learned, not forwarded. Note, N/A appears in this field for static routes as they are not learned on a VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

```
show ip route
```

Displays the IP Forwarding table.
**show ip config**

Displays IP configuration parameters.

```
show ip config
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show ip config
IP directed-broadcast   =   OFF,
IP default TTL          =   64
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP directed-broadcast</td>
<td>Indicates whether the IP directed-broadcast feature is on or off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP default TTL</td>
<td>IP default TTL interval.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip directed-broadcast`: Enables or disables IP directed broadcasts routed through the switch.
- `ip default-ttl`: Sets TTL value for IP packets.
**show ip protocols**

Displays switch routing protocol information and status.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command also displays the switch primary IP address and router ID, if configured, and debug information.

**Examples**

```
-> show ip protocols
Router ID                               = 10.255.11.243,
Primary addr                            = 10.255.11.243,
RIP status                              = Not Loaded,
Debug level                             = 1,
Debug sections                          = error,
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Router ID</td>
<td>The set routing ID. The router ID is how the router is identified in IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary addr</td>
<td>The primary interface address the route uses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIP status</td>
<td>Whether RIP is loaded or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debug level</td>
<td>What the current router debug level is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debug sections</td>
<td>What types of debugging information are being tracked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

`ip router primary-address`  Configures the router primary IP address.
`ip router router-id`        Configures the router ID for the router.

MIB Objects

`alaIpRouteSumTable`  `alaIpRouteProtocol`
show ip service

Displays the current status of TCP/UDP service ports.

show ip service

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
The display output from this command also includes the service port number.

Examples

```
-> show ip service
Name          Port  Status
----------+---------+--------
  ftp      21     enabled
   ssh      22     disabled
  telnet    23     disabled
udp-relay  67     disabled
    http    80     disabled
network-time 123     disabled
      snmp   161     disabled
  secure_http 443     enabled
```

Output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name of the TCP/UDP service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The TCP/UDP well-known port number associated with the service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The status of the well-known service port: enabled (port is closed) or disabled (port is open).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

*ip service*  
Enables (opens) or disables (closes) well-known TCP/UDP service ports.

**MIB Objects**

alaIpServiceTable  
  alaIpServiceType  
  alaIpServicePort  
  alaIpServiceStatus  
alaIpPortServiceTable  
  alaIpPortServicePort  
  alaIpPortServiceStatus
**show arp**

Displays the ARP table. The ARP table contains a listing of IP addresses and their corresponding translations to physical MAC addresses.

```
show arp [ip_address | hardware_address]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ip_address**: IP address of the entry you want to view.
- **hardware_address**: MAC address of the entry you want to view.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the basic command (**show arp**) to view all of the entries in the table. Enter a specific IP address or MAC address to view a specific entry.

### Examples

```
-> show arp
Total 8 arp entries
Flags (P=Proxy)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Addr</th>
<th>Hardware Addr</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.255.11.59</td>
<td>00:50:04:b2:c9:ee</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>vlan 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.255.11.48</td>
<td>00:50:04:b2:ca:11</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>vlan 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.255.11.201</td>
<td>00:10:83:03:e7:e4</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>vlan 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.255.11.14</td>
<td>00:10:5a:04:19:a7</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>vlan 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.255.11.64</td>
<td>00:b0:d0:62:fa:f1</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>vlan 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.255.11.25</td>
<td>00:b0:d0:42:80:24</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>vlan 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.255.11.26</td>
<td>00:b0:d0:42:82:59</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>vlan 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.255.11.254</td>
<td>11:50:04:11:11:11</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>vlan 1</td>
<td>demoarp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### output definitions

- **IP Address**: Device IP address.
- **Hardware Addr**: MAC address of the device that corresponds to the IP address.
- **Type**: Indicates whether the ARP cache entries are dynamic or static.
- **Flags**: Indicates the type of entry:
  - **P** = Proxy
- **Port**: The port on the switch attached to the device identified by the IP address.
- **Interface**: The interface to which the entry belongs (for example, VLAN, EMP).
- **Name**: User configured name of static arp entry.
Release History
Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands
- **ip service**
  Adds a permanent entry to the ARP table.
- **clear arp-cache**
  Deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP table.

MIB Objects
- ipNetToMediaTable
  - ipNetToMediaIfIndex
  - ipNetToMediaNetAddress
  - ipNetToMediaPhyAddress
  - ipNetToMediaType
- ipNetToMediaAugTable
  - ipNetToMediaSlot
  - ipNetToMediaPort
- alaIpNetToMediaTable
  - alaIpNetToMediaPhyAddress
  - alaIpNetToMediaProxy
  - alaIpNetToMediaAuth
**show ip dynamic-proxy-arp**

Displays the dynamic proxy ARP table. The ARP table contains a listing of router IP addresses and their corresponding translations to physical MAC addresses.

```
show ip dynamic-proxy-arp
```

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- OmniSwitch provides the proxy-arp functionality for the addresses contained in this table.
- Dynamic-proxy-arp is used in conjunction with the DHCP Snooping and Port Mapping features.

### Examples

```
-> show ip dynamic-proxy-arp
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Router IP Addr</th>
<th>Hardware Addr</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Interfaces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>172.18.16.1</td>
<td>00:d0:95:3a:e8:08</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.18.16.100</td>
<td>00:1a:92:42:ac:63</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

- **Router IP Addr**: The IP address of the router.
- **Hardware Addr**: The MAC address of the router.
- **VLAN**: The VLAN the entry is learned on.
- **Interface**: The interface the entry is learned on.

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **port mapping dynamic-proxy-arp**
  Enables or disables the dynamic proxy arp functionality on a port mapping session.

- **ip helper dhcp-snooping**
  Enables or disables dhcp snooping.

MIB Objects

alaIpNetToMediaDpGroup
  - alaIpNetToMediaDpaPhysAddress
  - alaIpNetToMediaDpaIpType
  - alaIpNetToMediaDpaIp
  - alaIpNetToMediaDpaSlot
  - alaIpNetToMediaDpaPort
show arp filter

Displays a list of ARP filters configured for the switch.

show arp filter [ip_address]

Syntax Definitions

ip_address

IP address of the filter entry you want to view.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- If an IP address is not specified with this command, a list of all ARP filters is displayed.
- Enter a specific IP address to view the configuration for an individual filter.

Examples

```
-> show arp filter
  IP Addr          IP Mask            Vlan  Type       Mode
  ----------------+-------------------+-------+----------+-------
  171.11.1.1       255.255.255.255   0     target     block
  172.0.0.0         255.0.0.0         0     target     block
  198.0.0.0         255.0.0.0         0     sender     block
  198.172.16.1      255.255.255.255  200   target     allow

-> show arp filter 198.172.16.1
  IP Addr          IP Mask            Vlan  Type       Mode
  ----------------+-------------------+-------+----------+-------
  198.0.0.0        255.0.0.0         0     sender     block
  198.172.16.1      255.255.255.255  200   target     allow
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Addr</th>
<th>The ARP packet IP address to which the filter is applied.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Mask</td>
<td>The IP mask that specifies which part of the IP address to which the filter is applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlan</td>
<td>A VLAN ID. The filter is applied only to ARP packets received on ports associated with this VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Indicates which IP address in the ARP packet (sender or target) is used to identify if a filter exists for that address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Indicates whether to block or allow a switch response to an ARP packet that matches the filter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **arp filter**
  Adds a permanent entry to the ARP table.

- **clear arp filter**
  Deletes all dynamic entries from the ARP table.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaIpArpFilterTable**
  - **alaIpArpFilterIpAddr**
  - **alaIpArpFilterIpMask**
  - **alaIpArpFilterVlan**
  - **alaIpArpFilterMode**
  - **alaIpArpFilterType**
**show icmp control**

Allows the viewing of the ICMP control settings.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to view the status of the various ICMP messages. It is also useful to determine the type and code of the less common ICMP messages.

**Examples**

```bash
-> show icmp control
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>min-pkt-gap(us)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>echo reply</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network unreachable</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host unreachable</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protocol unreachable</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port unreachable</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frag needed but DF bit set</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source route failed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination network unknown</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination host unknown</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source host isolated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dest network admin prohibited</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host admin prohibited by filter</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network unreachable for TOS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host unreachable for TOS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source quench</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect for network</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect for host</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect for TOS and network</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect for TOS and host</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>echo request</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>router advertisement</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>router solicitation</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time exceeded during transmit</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time exceeded during reassembly</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip header bad</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>required option missing</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show icmp control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Value 1</th>
<th>Value 2</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Value 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>timestamp request</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timestamp reply</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information request</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information reply</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address mask request</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address mask reply</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name of the ICMP message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The ICMP message type. The type value along with the ICMP code specify the variety of ICMP message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>The ICMP message code. The code value along with the ICMP type specify the variety of ICMP message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Whether this message is Enabled or Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min-pkt-gap</td>
<td>The minimum packet gap, in microseconds, for this ICMP message. The minimum packet gap is the amount of time that must pass between ICMP messages of like types.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **icmp type** Enables or disables a specific type of ICMP message, and sets the minimum packet gap.
- **icmp unreachable** Enables or disables ICMP messages pertaining to unreachable destinations, and sets the minimum packet gap.
- **icmp echo** Enables or disables ICMP echo messages, and sets the minimum packet gap.
- **icmp timestamp** Enables or disables ICMP timestamp messages, and sets the minimum packet gap.
- **icmp addr-mask** Enables or disables ICMP address mask messages, and sets the minimum packet gap.
- **icmp messages** Enables or disables all ICMP messages.
**show icmp statistics**

Displays Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) statistics and errors. ICMP is a network layer protocol within the IP protocol suite that provides message packets to report errors and other IP packet processing information back to the source. ICMP generates several kinds of useful messages, including Destination Unreachable, Echo Request and Reply, Redirect, Time Exceeded, and Router Advertisement and Solicitation.

`show icmp [statistics]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **statistics**: Optional syntax.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the ICMP Table to monitor and troubleshoot the switch.
- If an ICMP message cannot be delivered, a second message is not generated. This is to avoid an endless flood of ICMP messages.

**Examples**

```
-> show icmp
Messages Received Sent
-------------------------+-----------+------------
Total                        2105        2105
Error                           0           0
Destination unreachable         0           0
Time exceeded                   0           0
Parameter problem               0           0
Source quench                   0           0
Redirect                        0           0
Echo request                 2105           0
Echo reply                      0        2105
Time stamp request              0           0
Time stamp reply                0           0
Address mask request            0           0
Address mask reply              0           0
```

**output definitions**

- **Total**: Total number of ICMP messages the switch received or attempted to send. This counter counts all the messages.
- **Error**: Number of ICMP messages the switch sent/received but was unable to process because of ICMP-specific errors (for example, bad ICMP checksums, bad length).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>output definitions (continued)</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Destination unreachable</strong></td>
<td>Number of “destination unreachable” messages that were sent/received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time exceeded</strong></td>
<td>Number of “time exceeded” messages that were sent/received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter problem</strong></td>
<td>Number of messages sent/received which indicate that an illegal value has been detected in a header field. These messages can indicate a problem in the sending host IP software or possibly the gateway software.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source quench</strong></td>
<td>Number of messages sent/received that tell a host that it is sending too many packets. A host must attempt to reduce its transmissions upon receiving these messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Redirect</strong></td>
<td>Number of ICMP redirect messages sent/received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Echo request</strong></td>
<td>Number of ICMP echo messages sent/received by the switch to see if a destination is active and unreachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Echo reply</strong></td>
<td>Number of echo reply messages received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time stamp request</strong></td>
<td>Number of time stamp request messages sent/received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time stamp reply</strong></td>
<td>Number of time stamp reply messages sent/received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address mask request</strong></td>
<td>Number of address mask request messages that were sent/received by the switch in an attempt to determine the subnet mask for the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address mask reply</strong></td>
<td>Number of address mask reply messages that were sent/received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show udp statistics` Displays UDP errors and statistics.
**show tcp statistics**

Displays TCP statistics.

```plaintext
show tcp statistics
```

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show tcp statistics
Total segments received = 235080,
Error segments received = 0,
Total segments sent = 363218,
Segments retransmitted = 38,
Reset segments sent = 97,
Connections initiated = 57185,
Connections accepted = 412,
Connections established = 1,
Attempt fails = 24393,
Established resets = 221
```

### output definitions

- **Total segments received**
  - Total number of segments received, including the segments received in error. This count includes segments received on currently established connections.

- **Error segments received**
  - Total number of segments received in error (for example, bad TCP checksums).

- **Total segments sent**
  - Total number of segments sent, including the segments available on current connections but excluding those containing only retransmitted octets.

- **Segments retransmitted**
  - Number of TCP segments transmitted containing one or more previously transmitted octets.

- **Reset segments sent**
  - Number of TCP segments containing the reset flag.

- **Connections initiated**
  - Number of connections attempted.

- **Connections accepted**
  - Number of connections allowed.

- **Connections established**
  - Number of successful connections.
**Output Definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attempt fails</td>
<td>Number of times attempted TCP connections have failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Established resets</td>
<td>Number of times the TCP connections have been reset from the &quot;Established&quot; or &quot;Close Wait&quot; state to the &quot;Closed&quot; state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show icmp statistics`: Displays ICMP statistics and errors.
- `show tcp ports`: Displays the TCP connection table.
**show tcp ports**

Displays the TCP connection table.

```plaintext
-> show tcp ports
```

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use this table to check the current available TCP connections.

### Examples

```plaintext
Local Address    Local Port    Remote Address    Remote Port    State
-------------    --------    ---------------    ---------    --------
0.0.0.0          21        0.0.0.0          0            LISTEN
0.0.0.0          23        0.0.0.0          0            LISTEN
0.0.0.0          80        0.0.0.0          0            LISTEN
0.0.0.0          260       0.0.0.0          0            LISTEN
0.0.0.0          261       0.0.0.0          0            LISTEN
0.0.0.0          443       0.0.0.0          0            LISTEN
0.0.0.0          6778      0.0.0.0          0            LISTEN
10.255.11.223    23        128.251.16.224  1867         ESTABLISHED
10.255.11.223    2509      10.255.11.33     389          TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223    2510      10.255.11.25     389          TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223    2513      10.255.11.33     389          TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223    2514      10.255.11.25     389          TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223    2517      10.255.11.33     389          TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223    2518      10.255.11.25     389          TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223    2521      10.255.11.33     389          TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223    2522      10.255.11.25     389          TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223    2525      10.255.11.33     389          TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223    2526      10.255.11.25     389          TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223    2529      10.255.11.33     389          TIME-WAIT
10.255.11.223    2530      10.255.11.25     389          TIME-WAIT
```

### output definitions

- **Local Address**: Local IP address for this TCP connection. If a connection is in the LISTEN state and accepts connections for any IP interface associated with the node, IP address 0.0.0.0 is used.
- **Local Port**: Local port number for this TCP connection. The range is 0–65535.
- **Remote Address**: Remote IP address for this TCP connection.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remote Port</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote port number for this TCP connection. The range is 0–65535.</td>
<td>State of the TCP connection, as defined in RFC 793. A connection progresses through a series of states during its lifetime:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Listen—Waiting for a connection request from any remote TCP and port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Syn Sent—Waiting for a matching connection request after having sent a connection request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Syn Received—Waiting for a confirming connection request acknowledgment after having both received and sent a connection request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Established—Open connection. Data received can be delivered to the user. This is the normal state for the data transfer phase of the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fin Wait 1—Waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP, or an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fin Wait 2—Waiting for a connection termination request from the remote TCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Close Wait—Waiting for a connection termination request from the local user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Closing—Waiting for a connection termination request acknowledgment from the remote TCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Last Ack—Waiting for an acknowledgment of the connection termination request previously sent to the remote TCP (which includes an acknowledgment of its connection termination request).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Time Wait—Waiting for enough time to pass to be sure the remote TCP received the acknowledgment of its connection termination request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Closed—No connection state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **show ip interface** Displays the status and configuration of IP interfaces.
- **show tcp statistics** Displays TCP statistics.
**show udp statistics**

Displays UDP errors and statistics.

```
show udp statistics
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command displays cumulative statistics since the last time the switch was powered on or since the last reset of the switch.

**Examples**

```
-> show udp statistics
Total datagrams received = 214937,
Error datagrams received = 0,
No port datagrams received = 32891,
Total datagrams sent = 211884
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total datagrams received</td>
<td>Total number of UDP datagrams delivered to UDP applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error datagrams received</td>
<td>Number of UDP datagrams that could not be delivered for any reason.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No port datagrams received</td>
<td>Number of UDP datagrams that could not be delivered for reasons other than lack of application at the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total datagrams sent</td>
<td>Total number of UDP datagrams sent from this switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show udp ports` Displays the UDP Listener table.
show udp ports

Displays the UDP Listener table. The table shows the local IP addresses and the local port number for each UDP listener.

show udp ports

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- An IP address of zero (0.0.0.0) indicates that it is listening on all interfaces.
- This table contains information about the UDP end-points on which a local application is currently accepting datagrams.

Examples

-> show udp port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Address</th>
<th>Local Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Address</th>
<th>Local IP address for this UDP connection.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Port</td>
<td>Local port number for this UDP connection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

show udp statistics Displays UDP errors and statistics.
**show ip dos config**

Displays the configuration parameters of the DoS scan for the switch.

**show ip dos config**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Definitions</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Defaults</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Platforms Supported</strong></td>
<td>OmniSwitch 6250, 6450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usage Guidelines</strong></td>
<td>This command allows the user to view the configuration parameters of the DoS scan. The scan keeps a record of the penalties incurred by certain types of packets on TCP and UDP ports. When the set penalty threshold is reached, it is assumed a DoS attack is in progress, and a trap is generated to inform the system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples</strong></td>
<td>-&gt; show ip dos config</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dos type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port scan</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp sync flood</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ping of death</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smurf</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pepsi</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teardrop/bonk/boink</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loopback-src</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalid-ip</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalid-multicast</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unicast dest-ip/multicast-mac</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ping overload</td>
<td>DISABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arp flood</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arp poison</td>
<td>ENABLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS trap generation</td>
<td>= ENABLED,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS port scan threshold</td>
<td>= 1000,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS port scan decay</td>
<td>= 2,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS port scan close port penalty</td>
<td>= 10,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS port scan TCP open port penalty</td>
<td>= 0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS port scan UDP open port penalty</td>
<td>= 0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dos Maximum Ping Rate</td>
<td>= 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dos Maximum ARP Request Rate</td>
<td>= 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DoS trap generation</td>
<td>Displays the status of DoS trap generation. It is either <strong>ENABLED</strong> or <strong>DISABLED</strong>. This value is set using the <code>ip dos trap</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS port scan threshold</td>
<td>The penalty threshold setting. When enough packets have increased the penalty number to this setting, a trap is generated to warn the administrator that a DoS attack is in progress. This is set using the <code>ip dos scan threshold</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS port scan decay</td>
<td>The decay value for the switch. The penalty value of the switch is decreased by this number every minute. This value is set using the <code>ip dos scan decay</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS port scan close port penalty</td>
<td>The penalty value for packets received on closed UDP and TCP ports. The penalty number for the switch is increased by this amount every time a packet is received on a closed UDP or TCP port. This is set using the <code>ip dos scan close-port-penalty</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS port scan TCP open port penalty</td>
<td>The penalty value for packets received on open TCP ports. The penalty number for the switch is increased by this amount every time a packet is received on an open TCP port. This value is set using the <code>ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoS port scan UDP open port penalty</td>
<td>The penalty value for packets received on open UDP ports. The penalty number for the switch is increased by this amount every time a packet is received on an open UDP port. This value is set using the <code>ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ip dos statistics` Displays the statistics on detected DoS attacks for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDosTable`
  - `alaDoSType`
**show ip dos statistics**

Displays the statistics on detected DoS attacks for the switch.

**show ip dos statistics**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command displays the number of attacks the switch has detected for several types of DoS attacks.

- Just because an attack is detected and reported, doesn’t necessarily mean an attack occurred. The switch assumes a DoS attack is underway anytime the penalty threshold is exceeded. It is possible for this threshold to be exceeded when no attack is in progress.

**Examples**

```
-> show ip dos statistics

DoS type               | Attacks detected |
------------------------|------------------|
port scan               | 0                |
tcp sync flood          | 0                |
ping of death          | 0                |
smurf                  | 0                |
pepsi                  | 0                |
land                   | 0                |
teardrop/bonk/boink    | 0                |
loopback-src           | 0                |
invalid-ip             | 0                |
invalid-multicast      | 0                |
unicast dest-ip/multicast-mac | 0            |
ping overload          | 0                |
arp flood              | 0                |
arp poison             | 0                |
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DoS type</th>
<th>The type of DoS attack. The most common seven are displayed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attacks detected</td>
<td>The number of attacks noted for each DoS type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

`show ip dos config`  
Displays the configuration parameters of the DoS scan for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaDoSTable
alaDoSType
**show ip dos arp-poison**

Displays the number of attacks detected for configured ARP poison restricted-addresses.

```
show ip dos arp-poison
```

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ip dos arp-poison
   IP Address                         Attacks
   -----------------------------------+------------
   192.168.1.1                              0
   192.168.1.2                              0
   192.168.1.3                    0
```

### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>The configured ARP Poison restricted-addresses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attacks</td>
<td>The number of ARP Poison attacks detected for each address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- `ip dos arp-poison restricted-address`  
  Adds or deletes an ARP Poison restricted address.

### MIB Objects

- `alaDoSArpPoisonTable`  
  - `alaDoSArpPoisonIpAddr`  
  - `alaDoSArpPoisonDetected`
34   IPv6 Commands

This chapter details Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) commands for the switch (including RIPng commands). IPv6 (documented in RFC 2460) is designed as a successor to IPv4. The changes from IPv4 to IPv6 fall primarily into the following categories:

**Expanded Routing and Addressing Capabilities** - IPv6 increases the IP address size from 32 bits to 128 bits, to support more levels of addressing hierarchy and a much greater number of addressable nodes, and simpler auto-configuration of addresses. The scalability of multicast routing is improved by adding a "scope" field to multicast addresses.

**Header Format Simplification** - Some IPv4 header fields were dropped or made optional, to reduce the common-case processing cost of packet handling and to keep the bandwidth cost of the IPv6 header as low as possible despite the increased size of the addresses. Even though the IPv6 addresses are four times longer than the IPv4 addresses, the IPv6 header is only twice the size of the IPv4 header.

**Anycast Addressing** - A new type of address called a "anycast address" is defined, to identify sets of nodes where a packet sent to an anycast address is delivered to one of the nodes. The use of anycast addresses in the IPv6 source route allows nodes to control the path on which their traffic flows.

**Improved Support for Options** - Changes in the way IP header options are encoded allows for more efficient forwarding, less stringent limits on the length of options, and greater flexibility for introducing new options in the future.

**Authentication and Privacy Capabilities** - IPv6 includes the definition of extensions which provide support for authentication, data integrity, and confidentiality. This is included as a basic element of IPv6 and will be included in all implementations.

MIB information for the IPv6 and RIPng commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: Ipv6.mib  
  **Module**: Ipv6-MIB, Ipv6-TCP-MIB, Ipv6-UDP-MIB

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1Ipv6.mib  
  **Module**: alcatelIND1Ipv6MIB

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1IprmV6.mib  
  **Module**: alcatelIND1IprmV6MIB

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1Ripng.mib  
  **Module**: alcatelIND1RipngMIB
A summary of the IPv6 commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPv6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 interface</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 address</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 dad-check</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 hop-limit</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 pmtu-lifetime</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 host</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 neighbor stale-lifetime</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 neighbor</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 prefix</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 route</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 static-route</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 route-pref</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ping6</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>traceroute6</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 hosts</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 icmp statistics</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 interface</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 pmtu table</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>clear ipv6 pmtu table</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 neighbors</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>clear ipv6 neighbors</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 prefixes</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 routes</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 route-pref</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 router database</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 tcp ports</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 traffic</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>clear ipv6 traffic</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 udp ports</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 information</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPv6 Route Map Redistribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 redist</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 access-list</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 access-list address</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 redist</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 access-list</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPv6 RIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 load rip</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip status</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip invalid-timer</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip garbage-timer</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip holddown-timer</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip jitter</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip route-tag</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip update-interval</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip triggered-sends</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip interface</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip interface metric</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip interface recv-status</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip interface send-status</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ipv6 rip interface horizon</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 rip</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 rip interface</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 rip peer</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ipv6 rip routes</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ipv6 interface**

Configures an IPv6 interface on a VLAN.

```
ipv6 interface if_name vlan vid [enable | disable]
[base-reachable-time time]
[ra-send {yes | no}]
[ra-max-interval interval]
[ra-managed-config-flag {true | false}]
[ra-other-config-flag {true | false}]
[ra-reachable-time time]
[ra-retrans-timer time]
[ra-default-lifetime time | no ra-default-lifetime]
[ra-send-mtu] {yes | no}
```

```
no ipv6 interface if_name
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **if_name**  
  IPv6 interface name.

- **vlan**  
  Creates a VLAN interface.

- **vid**  
  VLAN ID number.

- **base-reachable-time time**  
  Base value used to compute the reachable time for neighbors reached via this interface.

- **ra-send**  
  Specifies whether the router advertisements are sent on this interface.

- **ra-max-interval interval**  
  Maximum time, in seconds, allowed between the transmission of unsolicited multicast router advertisements in this interface. The range is 4 - 1,800.

- **ra-managed-config-flag**  
  Value to be placed in the managed address configuration flag field in router advertisements sent on this interface.

- **ra-other-config-flag**  
  Value to be placed in the other stateful configuration flag in router advertisements sent on this interface.

- **ra-reachable-time time**  
  Value, in milliseconds, to be placed in the reachable time field in router advertisements sent on this interface. The range is 0 - 3,600,000. The special value of zero indicates that this time is unspecified by the router.

- **ra-retrans-timer time**  
  Value, in milliseconds, to be placed in the retransmit timer field in router advertisements sent on this interface. The value zero indicates that the time is unspecified by the router.
ra-default-lifetime time

Value, in seconds, to be placed in the router lifetime field in router advertisements sent on this interface. The time must be zero or between the value of “ra-max-interval” and 9,000 seconds. A value of zero indicates that the router is not to be used as a default router. The “no ra-default-lifetime” option will calculate the value using the formula (3 * ra-max-interval).

enable | disable

Administratively enable or disable the interface.

ra-send-mtu

Specifies whether the MTU option is included in the router advertisements sent on the interface.

 Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ra-send</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra-max-interval</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra-managed-config-flag</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra-reachable-time</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra-retrans-timer</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra-default-lifetime</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ra-send-mtu</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to delete an interface.
- When you create an IPv6 interface, it is enabled by default.
- All IPv6 interfaces must have a name.
- When creating an IPv6 interface you must specify a VLAN ID. When modifying or deleting an interface, you do not need to specify one of these options unless the name assigned to the interface is being changed. If it is present with a different value from when the interface was created, the command will be in error.
- To enable IPv6 routing you must first create a VLAN, then create an IPv6 interface on the VLAN. See Chapter 25, “VLAN Management Commands,” for information on creating VLANs.
**Examples**

-> ipv6 interface Test vlan 1
-> no ipv6 interface Test

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ipv6 interface` Displays IPv6 Interface Table.

**MIB Objects**

IPv6IfIndex
alaIPv6InterfaceTable
  alaIPv6InterfaceName
  alaIPv6InterfaceMtu
  alaIPv6InterfaceSendRouterAdvertisements
  alaIPv6InterfaceMaxRtrAdvInterval
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvManagedFlag
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvOtherConfigFlag
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvRetransTimer
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvDefaultLifetime
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdminStatus
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvReachableTime
  alaIPv6InterfaceBaseReachableTime
  alaIPv6InterfaceAdvSendMtu
  alaIPv6InterfaceRowStatus
**ipv6 address**

Configures an IPv6 address for an IPv6 interface on a VLAN. There are different formats for this command depending on the address type.

```
ipv6 address ipv6_address /prefix_length [anycast] {if_name | loopback}
no ipv6 address ipv6_address [anycast] {if_name | loopback}
ipv6 address ipv6_prefix eui-64 {if_name | loopback}
no ipv6 address ipv6_prefix eui-64 {if_name | loopback}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ipv6_address`: IPv6 address.
- `/prefix_length`: The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask). (3..128).
- `anycast`: Indicates the address is an anycast address.
- `eui-64`: Append an EUI-64 identifier to the prefix.
- `if_name`: Name assigned to the interface.
- `loopback`: Configures the loopback interface.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete an address.
- You can assign multiple IPv6 addresses to an IPv6 interface.
- No default value for prefix length.
- The “eui” form of the command is used to add or remove an IPv6 address for a VLAN using an EUI-64 interface ID in the low order 64 bits of the address.
- To enable IPv6 routing you must first create a VLAN, then create an IPv6 interface on the VLAN. See Chapter 25, “VLAN Management Commands,” for information on creating VLANs.

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 address 4132:86::19A/64 Test_Lab
-> ipv6 address 2002:d423:2323::35/64 Test_Engr
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ipv6 interface` Displays IPv6 Interface Table.

**MIB Objects**

IPV6IfIndex
alaIPv6InterfaceAddressTable
  - alaIPv6InterfaceAddress
  - alaIPv6InterfaceAddressAnycastFlag
  - alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64AddressPrefixLength
  - alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64AddressRowStatus

For EUI-64 Addresses:
alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64AddresssTable
  - alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64Address
  - alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64AddressPrefixLength
  - alaIPv6InterfaceEUI64AddressRowStatus
**ipv6 dad-check**

Runs a Duplicate Address Detection (DAD) check on an address that was marked as duplicated.

`ipv6 dad-check ipv6_address if_name`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ipv6_address**: IPv6 address.
- **ip_name**: Name assigned to the interface.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The switch performs DAD check when an interface is attached to the stack and its VLAN first enters the active state. Use this command to rerun a DAD check on an address that was marked as duplicated.

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 dad-check fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:f458/64 Test_Lab
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

N/A

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIPv6InterfaceAddressTable`
  - `alaIPv6InterfaceAddressDADStatus`
**ipv6 hop-limit**

Configures the value placed in the hop limit field in the header of all IPv6 packets that are originated by the switch. It also configures the value placed in the hop limit field in router advertisements.

**ipv6 hop-limit** *value*

**no ipv6 hop-limit**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*value*  
Hop limit value. The range is 0 - 255.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>value</em></td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to return the hop limit to its default value.
- Inputting the value 0 (zero) will result in the default (64) hop-limit.

---

**Examples**

-> ipv6 hop-limit 64

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

- [show ipv6 information](#)  
  Displays IPv6 information.

---

**MIB Objects**

ipv6MibObjects

  Ipv6DefaultHopLimit
**ipv6 pmtu-lifetime**

Configures the minimum lifetime for entries in the path MTU Table.

```
ipv6 pmtu-lifetime time
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>Minimum path MTU entry lifetime, in minutes. Valid range is 10–1440.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 pmtu-lifetime 30
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ipv6 pmtu table`: Displays the IPv6 path MTU Table.
- `show ipv6 information`: Displays IPv6 information.
- `clear ipv6 pmtu table`: Removes all the entries from the IPv6 path MTU Table.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIPv6ConfigTable`  
  - `alaIPv6PMTUMinLifetime`
**ipv6 host**

Configures a static host name to IPv6 address mapping to the local host table.

```
ipv6 host name ipv6_address
no ipv6 host name ipv6_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `name` Host name associated with the IPv6 address (1 - 255 characters).
- `ipv6_address` IPv6 address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of this command to remove the mapping from the host table.

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 host Lab 4235::1200:0010
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ipv6 hosts` Displays IPv6 Local Hosts Table.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIPv6HostTable`
  - `alaIPv6HostName`
  - `alaIPv6HostAddress`
  - `alaIPv6HostRowStatus`
**ipv6 neighbor stale-lifetime**

Configures the minimum lifetime for all neighbor entries.

```
ipv6 neighbor stale-lifetime stale-lifetime
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stale-lifetime</td>
<td>Minimum lifetime for neighbor entries in the stale state (5–2800).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stale-lifetime</td>
<td>1440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 neighbor stale-lifetime 1400
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- `show ipv6 neighbors` Displays IPv6 Neighbor Table.
- `show ipv6 information` Displays IPv6 information.

### MIB Objects

IPv6IfIndex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaIPv6NeighborTable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaIPv6NeighborStaleLifetime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ipv6 neighbor**

Configures a static entry in IPv6 Neighbor Table.

```plaintext
ipv6 neighbor ipv6_address hardware_address {if_name} slot/port
no ipv6 neighbor ipv6_address {if_name}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ipv6_address**  
  IPv6 address that corresponds to the hardware address.
- **hardware_address**  
  MAC address in hex format (e.g., 00:00:39:59:F1:0C).
- **if_name**  
  Name assigned to the interface on which the neighbor resides.
- **slot/port**  
  Slot/port used to reach the neighbor.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to remove an entry from IPv6 Neighbor Table.

### Examples

```plaintext
-> ipv6 neighbor 4132:86::203 00:d0:c0:86:12:07 Test 1/1
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **show ipv6 neighbors**  
  Displays IPv6 Neighbor Table.
- **show ipv6 information**  
  Displays IPv6 information.
MIB Objects

IPv6IfIndex
alaIPv6NeighborTable
   alaIPv6NeighborNetAddress
   alaIPv6NeighborPhysAddress
   alaIPv6NeighborSlot
   alaIPv6NeighborPort
   alaIPv6NeighborRowStatus
   alaIPv6NeighborStaleLifetime
**ipv6 prefix**

Configures an IPv6 prefix on an interface. Used for configuring prefixes for router advertisements.

```
ipv6 prefix ipv6_address /prefix_length if_name
[valid-lifetime time]
[preferred-lifetime time]
[on-link-flag {true | false}]
[autonomous-flag {true | false}] if_name

no ipv6 prefix ipv6_address /prefix_length if_name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ipv6_address**: IPv6 address of the interface.
- **/prefix_length**: The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask). (1...127).
- **valid-lifetime time**: Length of time, in seconds, that this prefix will remain valid, i.e. time until deprecation. A value of 4,294,967,295 represents infinity.
- **preferred-lifetime time**: Length of time, in seconds, that this prefix will remain preferred, i.e. time until deprecation. A value of 4,294,967,295 represents infinity.
- **on-link-flag**: On-link configuration flag. When “true” this prefix can be used for on-link determination.
- **autonomous-flag**: Autonomous address configuration flag. When “true”, indicates that this prefix can be used for autonomous address configuration (i.e., can be used to form a local interface address).
- **if_name**: Name assigned to the interface.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>valid-lifetime time</td>
<td>2,592,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preferred-lifetime time</td>
<td>604,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on-link-flag</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autonomous-flag</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the no form of this command to delete a prefix.

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 prefix 4132:86::/64 Test
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

*show ipv6 prefixes* Displays IPv6 prefixes used in router advertisements.

**MIB Objects**

IPv6IfIndex
alaIPv6InterfacePrefixTable
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefix
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixLength
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixValidLifetime
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixPreferredLifetime
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixOnLinkFlag
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixAutonomousFlag
  alaIPv6InterfacePrefixRowStatus
**ipv6 route**

Configures a static entry in the IPv6 route. *This command is currently not supported. Please use the new ipv6 static-route command.*

```
ipv6 route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length ipv6_address [if_name]
no ipv6 route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length ipv6_address [if_name]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ipv6_prefix**: IPv6 network that is the destination of this static route.
- **/prefix_length**: The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask). (0...128).
- **ipv6_address**: IPv6 address of the next hop used to reach the specified network.
- **if_name**: If the next hop is a link-local address, the name of the interface used to reach it.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the `no` form of this command to remove a static route.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 route 212:95:5::/64 fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:f458 v6if-137
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **show ipv6 routes**: Displays IPv6 Forwarding Table.

### MIB Objects

- `alaIPv6StaticRouteTable`
  - `alaIPv6StaticRouteNextHop`
  - `alaIPv6StaticRouteIfIndex`
  - `alaIPv6StaticRouteDest`
  - `alaIPv6StaticRoutePrefixLength`
  - `alaIPv6StaticRouteRowStatus`
ipv6 static-route

Creates/deletes an IPv6 static route. Static routes are user-defined; they carry a higher priority than routes created by dynamic routing protocols. That is, static routes always have priority over dynamic routes, regardless of the metric value.

```
ipv6 static-route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length gateway ipv6_address [if_name] [metric metric]
no ipv6 static-route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length gateway ipv6_address [if_name]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ipv6_prefix**
  IPv6 network that is the destination of this static route.

- **/prefix_length**
  The number of bits (0...128) that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask).

- **gateway ipv6_address**
  IPv6 address of the next hop used to reach the destination IPv6 address.

- **if_name**
  If the next hop is a link-local address, the name of the interface used to reach it.

- **metric**
  Metric or cost (hop count) for the static route. You can set a priority for the static route by assigning a metric value. The lower the metric value, the higher the priority. Valid range is 1–15.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metric</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the `no` form of this command to remove a static route.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 static-route 212:95:5::/64 gateway fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:f458 v6if-137 metric 3
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **show ipv6 routes**  
  Displays IPv6 Forwarding Table.

- **show ipv6 router database**  
  Displays a list of all routes (static and dynamic) that exist in the IPv6 router database.

**MIB Objects**

- alaIprmv6StaticRouteTable
  - alaIprmv6StaticRouteDest
  - alaIprmv6StaticRoutePrefixLength
  - alaIprmv6StaticRouteNextHop
  - alaIprmv6StaticRouteIfIndex
  - alaIprmv6StaticRouteMetric
  - alaIprmv6StaticRouteRowStatus
ipv6 route-pref

Configures the route preference of a router.

`ipv6 route-pref {static | rip} value`

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>static</td>
<td>Configures the route preference of static routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rip</td>
<td>Configures the route preference of RIPng routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>Route preference value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>static value</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rip value</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Route preference of local routes cannot be changed.
- The valid route preference range is 1–255.
- The IPv6 version of BGP is not supported currently.

**Examples**

- `-> ipv6 route-pref static 2`
- `-> ipv6 route-pref rip 60`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ipv6 route-pref` Displays the configured route preference of a router.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIprmRtPrefTable`
  - `alaIprmRtPrefLocal`
  - `alaIprmRtPrefStatic`
  - `alaIprmRtPrefRip`
**ping6**

Tests whether an IPv6 destination can be reached from the local switch. This command sends an ICMPv6 echo request to a destination and then waits for a reply. To ping a destination, enter the `ping6` command and enter either the destination’s IPv6 address or hostname. The switch will ping the destination using the default frame count, packet size, and interval (6 frames, 64 bytes, and 1 second respectively). You can also customize any or all of these parameters as described below.

```
ping6 {ipv6_address | hostname} [if_name] [count count] [size data_size] [interval seconds]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ipv6_address`: IP address of the system to ping.
- `hostname`: DNS name of the system to ping.
- `if_name`: If the target is a link-local address, the name of the interface used to reach it.
- `count`: Number of packets to be transmitted.
- `size`: Size of the data portion of the packet sent for this ping, in bytes.
- `seconds`: Interval, in seconds, at which ping packets are transmitted.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>count</code></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>size</code></td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interval seconds</code></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- If you change the default values, they will only apply to the current ping. The next time you use the `ping` command, the default values will be used unless you again enter different values.
- When the next hop address is a local link address, the name of the interface used to reach the destination must be specified.
**Examples**

```
-> ping6 fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:f458/64
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **traceroute6**
  
  Finds the path taken by an IPv6 packet from the local switch to a specified destination.
**traceroute6**

Finds the path taken by an IPv6 packet from the local switch to a specified destination. This command displays the individual hops to the destination as well as some timing information.

```
traceroute6 {ipv6_address | hostname} [if_name] [max-hop hop_count] [wait-time time] [port port_number] [probe-count probe]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ipv6_address`: Destination IPv6 address. IPv6 address of the host whose route you want to trace.
- `hostname`: DNS name of the host whose route you want to trace.
- `if_name`: If the target is a link-local address, the name of the interface used to reach it.
- `hop_count`: Maximum hop count for the trace.
- `time`: Delay time, in seconds between probes.
- `port`: Specific UDP port destination. By default, the destination port is chosen by traceroute6.
- `probe`: Number of probes to be sent to a single hop.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>hop_count</code></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>time</code></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>probe</code></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When using this command, you must enter the name of the destination as part of the command line (either the IPv6 address or hostname).
- Use the optional **max-hop** parameter to set a maximum hop count to the destination. If the trace reaches this maximum hop count without reaching the destination, the trace stops.

**Examples**

```
-> traceroute6 41EA:103::65C3
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ping6**  
Tests whether an IPv6 destination can be reached from the local switch.
show ipv6 hosts

Displays IPv6 Local Hosts Table.

`show ipv6 hosts [substring]`

---

### Syntax Definitions

`substring` Limits the display to host names starting with the specified substring.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a substring, all IPv6 hosts are displayed.

#### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>IPv6 Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipv6-test1.alcatel-lucent.com</td>
<td>4235::1200:0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6-test2.alcatel-lucent.com</td>
<td>4235::1200:0020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otheripv6hostname</td>
<td>4143:1295:9490:9303:00d0:6a63:5430:9031</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- `ipv6 host` Configures a static host name to the IPv6 address mapping to the local host table.

### MIB Objects

- `alaIPv6HostTable`
  - `alaIPv6HostName`
  - `alaIPv6HostAddress`
show ipv6 icmp statistics

Displays IPv6 ICMP statistics.

show ipv6 icmp statistics [if_name]

Syntax Definitions

*if_name*  
Display statistics only for this interface.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the ICMP table to monitor and troubleshoot the switch.

Examples

```
-> show ipv6 icmp statistics
Message                        Received   Sent
------------------------------+----------+----------
Total                                  0          0
Errors                                 0          0
Destination Unreachable                0          0
Administratively Prohibited            0          0
Time Exceeded                          0          0
Parameter Problems                     0          0
Packet Too Big                         0          0
Echo Requests                          0          0
Echo Replies                            0          0
Router Solicitations                   0          0
Router Advertisements                  0          0
Neighbor Solicitations                 0          0
Neighbor Advertisements                 0          0
Redirects                               0          0
Group Membership Queries               0          0
Group Membership Responses             0          0
Group Membership Reductions            0          0
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>Total number of ICMPv6 messages the switch received or attempted to send.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Errors</strong></td>
<td>Number of ICMPv6 messages the switch sent or received but was unable to process because of ICMPv6-specific errors (bad checksums, bad length, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Destination Unreachable</strong></td>
<td>Number of Destination Unreachable messages that were sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administratively Prohibited</td>
<td>Number of Destination Unreachable/Communication Administratively Prohibited messages sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Exceeded</td>
<td>Number of Time Exceeded messages sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter Problems</td>
<td>Number of Parameter Problem messages sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packet Too Big</td>
<td>Number of Packet Too Big messages sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo Requests</td>
<td>Number of Echo Request messages sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo Replies</td>
<td>Number of Echo Reply messages sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router Solicitations</td>
<td>Number of Router Solicitations sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router Advertisements</td>
<td>Number of Router Advertisements sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor Solicitations</td>
<td>Number of Neighbor Solicitations sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor Advertisements</td>
<td>Number of Neighbor Advertisements sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redirects</td>
<td>Number of Redirect messages sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Membership Queries</td>
<td>Number of Group Membership Queries sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Membership Responses</td>
<td>Number of Group Membership Responses sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Membership Reductions</td>
<td>Number of Group Membership Reductions sent or received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ipv6 traffic**

Displays IPv6 traffic statistics.
**MIB Objects**

`ipv6IfIcmpTable`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInMsgs`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInErrors`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInDestUnreachs`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInAdminProhibs`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInTimeExcds`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInParmProblems`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInPktTooBigs`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInEchos`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInEchoReplies`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInRouterSolicits`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInRouterAdvertisements`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInNeighborSolicits`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInNeighborAdvertisements`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInRedirects`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInGroupMembQueries`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInGroupMembResponses`
- `ipv6IfIcmpInGroupMembReductions`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutMsgs`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutErrors`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutDestUnreachs`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutAdminProhibs`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutTimeExcds`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutParmProblems`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutPktTooBigs`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutEchos`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutEchoReplies`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutRouterSolicits`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutRouterAdvertisements`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutNeighborSolicits`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutNeighborAdvertisements`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutRedirects`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutGroupMembQueries`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutGroupMembResponses`
- `ipv6IfIcmpOutGroupMembReductions`


**show ipv6 interface**

Displays IPv6 Interface Table.

`show ipv6 interface [if_name | loopback]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **if_name**: Interface name. Limits the display to a specific interface.
- **loopback**: Limits display to loopback interfaces.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If you do not specify an interface name, all IPv6 interfaces are displayed.
- Specify an interface name (e.g., VLAN 12) to obtain a more detailed information about a specific interface.

**Examples**

```
-> show ipv6 interface
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>IPv6 Address/Prefix Length</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Device</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>smbif-5</td>
<td>fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470/64</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>VLAN 955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>212:95:5::35/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>212:95:5::/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v6if-to-eagle</td>
<td>fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470/64</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>VLAN 1002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>195:35::35/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>195:35::/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loopback</td>
<td>::1/128</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>loopback</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Address/Prefix Length</td>
<td>IPv6 address and prefix length assigned to the interface. If an interface has more than one IPv6 address assigned to it, each address is shown on a separate line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Interface status (e.g., Active/Inactive).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device</td>
<td>The device on which the interface is configured (e.g., VLAN 955).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
-> show ipv6 interface smbif-5
```

smbif-5

IPv6 interface index = 16777216(0x01000000)
Administrative status       = Enabled
Operational status          = Active
    Hardware address             = 00:E0:B1:C2:EE:87
Link-local address(es):
    fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470/64
Global unicast address(es):
    212:95:5::35/64
Anycast address(es):
    212:95:5::/64
Joined group addresses:
    ff02::1:ff00:0
    ff02::2:93da:681b
    ff02::1
    ff02::1:ff00:35
Maximum Transfer Unit (MTU) = 1500
Neighbor reachable time (sec) = 538
Base reachable time (sec)     = 360
Retransmit timer (ms)         = 1000
DAD transmits                = 1
Send Router Advertisements   = No
Maximum RA interval (sec)    = 600
Minimum RA interval (sec)    = 198
RA managed config flag       = False
RA other config flag         = False
RA reachable time (ms)       = 30000
RA retransmit timer (ms)     = 1000
RA default lifetime (sec)    = 1800
RA hop limit                 = 64
RA send MTU option           = No
RA clock skew (sec)          = 600
Packets received             = 215686
Packets sent                 = 2019
Bytes received               = 14108208
Bytes sent                   = 178746
Input errors                 = 0
Output errors                = 0
Collisions                   = 0
Dropped                      = 0

output definitions

IPv6 interface index IPv6IfIndex value that should be used in SNMP requests pertaining to this interface.

Administrative status Administrative status of this interface (Enabled/Disabled).

Operational status Indicates whether the physical interface is connected to a device (Active/Inactive).

Hardware address Interface’s MAC address.

Link-local address Link-local address assigned to the interface.

Global unicast address(es) Global unicast address(es) assigned to the interface.

Joined group address(es) Addresses of the multicast groups that this interface has joined.

Maximum Transfer Unit Interface MTU value.

Send Router Advertisements Indicates if the router sends periodic router advertisements and responds to router solicitations on the interface.

Maximum RA interval (sec) Maximum time between the transmission of unsolicited router advertisements over the interface.
**IPv6 Commands**

**show ipv6 interface**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>output definitions (continued)</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum RA interval (sec)</td>
<td>Minimum time between the transmission of unsolicited router advertisements over the interface (0.33 * Maximum RA Interval).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA managed config flag</td>
<td>True/False value in the managed address configuration flag field in router advertisements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA other config flag</td>
<td>The True/False value in the other stateful configuration flag field in router advertisements sent over this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA reachable time (ms)</td>
<td>Value placed in the reachable time field in the router advertisements sent over this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA retransmit timer (ms)</td>
<td>Value placed in the retransmit timer field in router advertisements sent over this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA default lifetime (ms)</td>
<td>The value placed in the router lifetime field in the router advertisements sent over this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets received</td>
<td>Number of IPv6 packets received since the last time the counters were reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets sent</td>
<td>Number of IPv6 packets sent since the last time the counters were reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes received</td>
<td>Number of bytes of data received since the last time the counters were reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes sent</td>
<td>Number of bytes of data sent since the last time the counters were reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input errors</td>
<td>Number of input errors received since the last time the counters were reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output errors</td>
<td>Number of output errors received since the last time the counters were reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collisions</td>
<td>Number of collisions since the last time the counters were reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped</td>
<td>Number of packets dropped since the last time the counters were reset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ipv6 address**
  - Configures an IPv6 address on a VLAN.

- **ipv6 interface**
  - Configures an IPv6 interface on a VLAN.
**MIB Objects**

ipv6InterfaceTable
- ipv6AdminStatus
- ipv6PhysicalAddress
- ipv6InterfaceAddress
- ipv6Address
- ipv6AddressPrefix
- ipv6IfEffectiveMtu
- ipv6IfStatsInReceives
- ipv6IfStatsOutRequests
- ipv6IfStatsOutForwDatagrams

alaIPv6InterfaceTable
- alaIPv6InterfaceName
- alaIPv6InterfaceAddress
- alaIPv6InterfaceAdminStatus
- alaIPv6InterfaceRowStatus
- alaIPv6InterfaceDescription
- alaIPv6InterfaceMtu
- alaIPv6InterfaceType
- alaIPv6InterfaceAdminStatus
- alaIPv6InterfaceSendRouterAdvertisements
- alaIPv6InterfaceMaxRtrAdvInterval
- alaIPv6InterfaceAdvManagedFlag
- alaIPv6InterfaceAdvOtherConfigFlag
- alaIPv6InterfaceAdvReachableTime
- alaIPv6InterfaceAdvRetransTimer
- alaIPv6InterfaceAdvDefaultLifetime
- alaIPv6InterfaceName
- alaIPv6InterfaceAdvSendMtu
show ipv6 pmtu table

Displays the IPv6 Path MTU Table.

show ipv6 pmtu table

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

-> show ipv6 pmtu table

1-PMTU Entry
PMTU entry minimum lifetime = 10m

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination Address</th>
<th>MTU</th>
<th>Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fe80::02d0:c0ff:fe86:1207</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>1h 0m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination Address</th>
<th>IPv6 address of the path's destination.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Path's MTU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expires</td>
<td>Minimum remaining lifetime for the entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ipv6 pmtu-lifetime**

Configures the minimum lifetime for entries in the path MTU Table.

**clear ipv6 pmtu table**

Removes all the entries from the IPv6 path MTU Table.

MIB Objects

alaIPv6ConfigTable
alaIPv6PMTUDest
alaIPv6PMTUexpire
clear ipv6 pmtu table

Removes all the entries from the IPv6 path MTU Table.

clear ipv6 pmtu table

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples
-> clear ipv6 pmtu table

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands
ipv6 pmtu-lifetime Configures the configure the minimum lifetime for entries in the path MTU Table.
show ipv6 pmtu table Displays the IPv6 path MTU Table.

MIB Objects
alaIPv6ConfigTable
   alaIPv6ClearPMTUTable
**show ipv6 neighbors**

Displays IPv6 Neighbor Table.

```
show ipv6 neighbors [ipv6_prefix/prefix_length | if_name | hw hardware_address | static]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ipv6_prefix/prefix_length` IPv6 prefix. Restricts the display to those neighbors starting with the specified prefix.
- `if_name` Interface name. Restricts the display to those neighbors reached via the specified interface.
- `hardware_address` MAC address. Restricts the display to the specified MAC address.
- `static` Restricts display to statically configured neighbors.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify an option (e.g., `if_name`), all IPv6 neighbors are displayed.

**Examples**

```
-> show ipv6 neighbors
IPv6 Address                 Hardware Address    State     Type    Port  Interface
----------------------------+-------------------+----------+-------+-----+---------
fe80::02d0:c0ff:fe86:1207    00:d0:c0:86:12:07   Probe     Dynamic  1/15   vlan_4
fe80::020a:03ff:fe71:fe8d     00:0a:03:71:fe:8d   Reachable Dynamic  1/ 5   vlan_17
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPv6 Address</th>
<th>The neighbor’s IPv6 address.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardware Address</td>
<td>The MAC address corresponding to the IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The neighbor’s state:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Incomplete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reachable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Stale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Delay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Probe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Indicates whether the neighbor entry is a Static or Dynamic entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port used to reach the neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The neighbor’s interface name (e.g., vlan_1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**ipv6 neighbor**

Configures a static entry in the IPv6 Neighbor Table.

**MIB Objects**

ipv6IfIndex

alaIPv6NeighborTable
  alaIPv6NeighborNetAddress
  alaIPv6NeighborPhysAddress
  alaIPv6NeighborSlot
  alaIPv6NeighborPort
  alaIPv6NeighborType
  alaIPv6NeighborState
clear ipv6 neighbors

Removes all entries, except static entries, from IPv6 Neighbor Table.

**clear ipv6 neighbors**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command only clears dynamic entries. If static entries have been added to the table, they must be removed using the `no` form of the `ipv6 neighbor` command.

**Examples**

- `clear ipv6 neighbors`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ipv6 neighbor`: Configures a static entry in IPv6 Neighbor Table.
- `show ipv6 neighbors`: Displays IPv6 Neighbor Table.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIPv6NeighborTable`
- `alaIPv6ClearNeighbors`
show ipv6 prefixes

Displays IPv6 prefixes used in router advertisements.

show ipv6 prefixes

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

-> show ipv6 prefixes

Legend: Flags: A = Autonomous Address Configuration, L = OnLink

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>IPv6 Address/Prefix Length</th>
<th>Valid Lifetime</th>
<th>Preferred Lifetime</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan 955</td>
<td>212:95:5::/64</td>
<td>2592000</td>
<td>604800</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan 1002</td>
<td>195:35::/64</td>
<td>2592000</td>
<td>604800</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>dynamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

- **Name**: The interface name. This is usually the VLAN on which the interface is configured.
- **IPv6 Address/Prefix Length**: The IPv6 prefix and prefix length for a Router Advertisement Prefix Option.
- **Valid Lifetime**: Length of time, in seconds, that this prefix will remain valid (i.e., time until deprecation). A value of 4,294,967,295 represents infinity.
- **Preferred Lifetime**: Length of time, in seconds, that this prefix will remain preferred (i.e., time until deprecation). A value of 4,294,967,295 represents infinity.
- **Flags**: L - Prefix can be used for onlink determination. A - Prefix can be used for autonomous address configuration (i.e., can be used to form a local interface address).
- **Source**: config - Prefix has been configured by management. dynamic - Router Advertisements are using interface prefixes.
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`ipv6 prefix` Configures an IPv6 prefix on an interface. Used for configuring prefixes for router advertisements.

**MIB Objects**

IPv6AddrPrefixTable
- IPv6AddressPrefixEntry
- IPv6AddressPrefixLength
- IPv6AddressPrefixLinkFlag
- IPv6AddressPrefixAdvValidLifetime
- IPv6AddressPrefixAdvPreferredLifetime

alaIPv6InterfacePrefixTable
- alaIPv6InterfacePrefix
- alaIPv6InterfacePrefixLength
- alaIPv6InterfacePrefixValidLifetime
- alaIPv6InterfacePrefixPreferredLifetime
- alaIPv6InterfacePrefixOnLinkFlag
- alaIPv6InterfacePrefixSource
show ipv6 routes

Displays IPv6 Forwarding Table.
show ipv6 routes [ipv6_prefix/prefix_length | static]

Syntax Definitions

ipv6_prefix/prefix_length IPv6 prefix. Restricts the display to those routes starting with the specified prefix.
static Restricts display to statically configured routes.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify an option (e.g., “static”), all IPv6 interfaces are displayed.

Examples

-> show ipv6 routes

Legend: Flags: U = Up, G = Gateway, H = Host, S = Static, C = Cloneable, D = Dynamic, M = Modified, R = Unreachable, X = Externally resolved, B = Discard, L = Link-layer, 1 = Protocol specific, 2 = Protocol specific

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination Prefix</th>
<th>Gateway Address</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Flags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>195:35::/64</td>
<td>fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470</td>
<td>v6if-to-eagle</td>
<td>18h 51m 55s</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>UC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212:95:5::/64</td>
<td>fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470</td>
<td>smbif-5</td>
<td>18h 51m 55s</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>UC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination Prefix</th>
<th>IPv6 destination address and prefix.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gateway Address</td>
<td>IPv6 address of the gateway used to reach the destination network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>The IPv6 interface name or loopback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Age of the entry. Entries less than 1 day old are displayed in hh:mm:ss format. Entries more than 1 day old are displayed in dd:hh format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol by which the route was learned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

ipv6 route

Configures a static entry in the IPv6 route.

MIB Objects

IPv6RouteTable
   IPv6Routes
   IPv6RoutesPrefix
   IPv6RoutesStatic
alaIPv6StaticRouteTable
   alaIPv6StaticRouteEntry
show ipv6 route-pref

Displays the IPv6 routing preference of the router.

show ipv6 route-pref

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

-> show ipv6 route-pref

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Route Preference Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIP</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

ipv6 route-pref Configures the IPv6 route preference of a router.
show ipv6 router database

Displays a list of all routes (static and dynamic) that exist in the IPv6 router database. This database serves as a central repository where routes are first processed for redistribution and where duplicate routes are compared to determine the best route to use. If a route does not appear in the IPv6 router database list, then the switch does not know about it. In the case of dynamically learned routes, this could indicate that the route was never received by the switch.

```
show ipv6 router database [protocol type | gateway ipv6_address | dest ipv6_prefix/prefix_length]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **type**
  - Routing protocol type (local, static, or RIP).

- **gateway ipv6_address**
  - IPv6 address of the next hop used to reach the destination IPv6 address.

- **ipv6_prefix**
  - IPv6 network that is the destination of this static route.

- **/prefix_length**
  - The number of bits that are significant in the IPv6 address (mask). (0...128).

**Defaults**

By default, all routes are displayed.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The IPv6 forwarding table is derived from IPv6 router database processing performed by the switch and contains only unique routes that the switch currently uses. Use the `show ipv6 routes` command to view the forwarding table.

- If an expected route does not appear in the IPv6 forwarding table, use the `show ipv6 router database` command to see if the switch knows about the route and/or if a duplicate route with a higher precedence was selected instead.

- The switch compares the protocol of duplicate routes to determine which one to use. Regardless of whether or not a route has a higher priority metric value, protocol determines precedence. Local routes are given the highest level of precedence followed by static, then RIP routes. As a result, a route that is known to the switch may not appear in the IP forwarding table if a duplicate route with a higher protocol precedence exists.

- A list of inactive static routes is also included in the `show ipv6 router database` output display. A route becomes inactive if the interface for its gateway goes down. Inactive routes are unable to get to their destination and further investigation is warranted to determine why their gateway is unavailable.

- Routes that appear as inactive are not included in the main IP router database listing. If an inactive route becomes active, however, it is removed from the inactive list and added to the active route list.
**Examples**

-> show ipv6 router database
Legend: + indicates routes in use

Total IPRM IPv6 routes: 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination/Prefix</th>
<th>Gateway Address</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Metric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>195:35::/64</td>
<td>fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470</td>
<td>v6if-to-eagle</td>
<td>RIP</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212:95:5::/64</td>
<td>fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:f470</td>
<td>smbif-5</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inactive Static Routes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Destination/Prefix</th>
<th>Gateway Address</th>
<th>Metric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1510</td>
<td>212:95:5::/64</td>
<td>fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:f458</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

- **Destination/Prefix**: IPv6 destination address and prefix.
- **Gateway Address**: IPv6 address of the gateway used to reach the destination network.
- **Interface**: The IPv6 interface name or loopback.
- **Protocol**: Protocol by which this IPv6 address was learned (LOCAL, STATIC, RIP).
- **Metric**: RIP metric or cost (hop count) for the route. Indicates a priority for the route. The lower the metric value, the higher the priority.
- **VLAN**: The VLAN on which the route was learned, not forwarded. Note that N/A appears in this field for static routes as they are not learned on a VLAN.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show ipv6 routes**: Displays the IPv6 Forwarding Table.
show ipv6 tcp ports

Displays TCP Over IPv6 Connection Table. This table contains information about existing TCP connections between IPv6 endpoints.

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Only connections between IPv6 addresses are contained in this table.

Examples
-> show ipv6 tcp ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Remote Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>::</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>::</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002:d423:2323::35</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>212:61:61:0:2b0:doff:fe43:d4f8</td>
<td>34144</td>
<td>v6if-6to4-137</td>
<td>established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002:d423:2323::35</td>
<td>49153</td>
<td>212:61:61:0:2b0:d0ff:fe43:d4f8</td>
<td>34144</td>
<td>v6if-6to4-137</td>
<td>established</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Local Address: Local address for this TCP connection. For ports in the “Listen” state, which accepts connections on any IPv6 interface, the address is ::0.

Port: Local port number for the TCP connection.

Remote Address: Remote IPv6 address for the connection. If the connection is in the “Listen” state, the address is ::0.

Port: Remote port number for the TCP connection. If the connection is in the “Listen” state, the port number is 0.

Interface: Name of the interface (or “unknown”) over which the connection is established.

State: State of the TCP connection as defined in RFC 793.

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

```
show ipv6 udp ports
```

Displays the UDP Over IPv6 Listener Table.

**MIB Objects**

IPv6TcpConnTable
- IPv6TcpConnEntry
- IPv6TcpConnLocalAddress
- IPv6TcpConnLocalPort
- IPv6TcpConnRemAddress
- IPv6TcpConnRemPort
- IPv6TcpConnIfIndex
- IPv6TcpConnState
**show ipv6 traffic**

Displays IPv6 traffic statistics.

`show ipv6 traffic [if_name]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`if_name` Interface name. Restricts the display to the specified interface instead of global statistics.

---

**Defaults**

N/A.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

The statistics show the cumulative totals since the last time the switch was powered on, the last reset of the switch was executed or the traffic statistics were cleared using the command.

---

**Examples**

`--> show ipv6 traffic`

Global IPv6 Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packets received</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>598174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header errors</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too big</td>
<td>12718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No route</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address errors</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown protocol</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truncated packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local discards</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivered to users</td>
<td>582306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reassembly needed</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reassembled</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reassembly failed</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast Packets</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Packets sent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forwarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local discards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragmentation failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragments generated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicast packets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>Total number of input packets received, including those received in error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Header errors</strong></td>
<td>Number of input packets discarded due to errors in their IPv6 headers (e.g., version number mismatch, other format errors, hop count exceeded, and errors discovered in processing their IPv6 options).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Too big</strong></td>
<td>Number of input packets that could not be forwarded because their size exceeded the link MTU of the outgoing interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No route</strong></td>
<td>Number of input packets discarded because no route could be found to transmit them to their destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address errors</strong></td>
<td>Number of input packets discarded because the IPv6 address in their IPv6 header's destination field was not a valid address to be received at this entity. This count includes invalid addresses (e.g., ::0) and unsupported addresses (e.g., addresses with unallocated prefixes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unknown protocol</strong></td>
<td>Number of locally-addressed packets received successfully but discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Truncated packets</strong></td>
<td>Number of input packets discarded because the packet frame did not carry enough data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local discards</strong></td>
<td>Number of input IPv6 packets for which no problems were encountered to prevent their continued processing, but which were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter does not include any packets discarded while awaiting re-assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delivered to users</strong></td>
<td>Total number of packets successfully delivered to IPv6 user protocols (including ICMP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reassembly needed</strong></td>
<td>Number of IPv6 fragments received that needed to be reassembled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reassembled</strong></td>
<td>Number of IPv6 packets successfully reassembled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reassembly failed</strong></td>
<td>Number of failures detected by the IPv6 reassembly algorithm (for whatever reason: timed out, errors, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multicast packets</strong></td>
<td>Number of multicast packets received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forwarded</strong></td>
<td>Number of output packets that this entity received and forwarded to their final destinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generated</strong></td>
<td>Total number of IPv6 packets that local IPv6 user-protocols (including ICMP) supplied to IPv6 in requests for transmission. Note that this counter does not include any packets counted by the Forwarded statistic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local discards</strong></td>
<td>Number of output IPv6 packets for which no problem was encountered to prevent their transmission to their destination, but were discarded (e.g., for lack of buffer space). Note that this counter would include packets counted by the Forwarded statistic if any such packets met this (discretionary) discard criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fragmented</strong></td>
<td>Number of IPv6 packets successfully fragmented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fragmentation failed</strong></td>
<td>Number of IPv6 packets discarded because they needed to be fragmented but could not be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fragments generated</strong></td>
<td>Number of output packet fragments generated as a result of fragmentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multicast packets</strong></td>
<td>Number of multicast packets transmitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show ipv6 icmp statistics  Displays IPv6 ICMP statistics.

MIB Objects

ipv6IfStatsTable
  ipv6IfStatsInReceives
  ipv6IfStatsInHdrErrors
  ipv6IfStatsInTooBigErrors
  ipv6IfStatsInNoRoutes
  ipv6IfStatsInAddrErrors
  ipv6IfStatsInUnknownProtos
  ipv6IfStatsInTruncatedPkts
  ipv6IfStatsInDiscards
  ipv6IfStatsInDelivers
  ipv6IfStatsOutForwDatagrams
  ipv6IfStatsOutRequests
  ipv6IfStatsOutDiscards
  ipv6IfStatsOutFragOKs
  ipv6IfStatsOutFragFails
  ipv6IfStatsOutFragCreates
  ipv6IfStatsReasmReqds
  ipv6IfStatsReasmOKs
  ipv6IfStatsReasmFails
  ipv6IfStatsInMcastPkts
  ipv6IfStatsOutMcastPkts
clear ipv6 traffic

Resets all IPv6 traffic counters.

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Use the show ipv6 traffic command to view current IPv6 traffic statistics.

Examples
-> clear ipv6 traffic

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands
show ipv6 traffic Displays IPv6 traffic statistics.

MIB Objects
alaIPv6ConfigTable
alaIPv6ClearTraffic
**show ipv6 udp ports**

Displays UDP Over IPv6 Listener Table. This table contains information about UDP/IPv6 endpoints.

**show ipv6 udp ports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Syntax Definitions</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Defaults</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Platforms Supported</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OmniSwitch 6250, 6450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Usage Guidelines</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only endpoints utilizing IPv6 addresses are displayed in this table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Examples</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-&gt; show ipv6 udp ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>::</td>
<td>521</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*output definitions*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Address</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local IPv6 address for this UDP listener. If a UDP listener accepts packets for any IPv6 address associated with the switch, the value is ::0.</td>
<td>Local Port number for the UDP connection.</td>
<td>Name of the interface the listener is using or “unknown.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Release History</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Related Commands</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 tcp ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MIB Objects

IPv6UdpTable
  IPv6UdpEntry
  IPv6UdpLocalAddress
  IPv6UdpLocalPort
  IPv6UdpIfIndex
**show ipv6 information**

Displays IPv6 information.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

-> show ipv6 information

Default hop limit = 64
Path MTU entry minimum lifetime (min) = 60
Neighbor stale lifetime (min) = 1440

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default hop limit</th>
<th>The value placed in the hop limit field in router advertisements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Path MTU entry minimum lifetime</td>
<td>Minimum lifetime for entries in the path MTU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbor stale lifetime</td>
<td>Minimum lifetime for neighbor entries in the stale state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- ipv6 neighbor
- ipv6 pmtu-lifetime
- ipv6 hop-limit

Configures a static entry in the IPv6 Neighbor Table.
Configures the minimum lifetime for entries in the path MTU Table.
Configures the value placed in the hop limit field in the header of all IPv6 packet.
**MIB Objects**

ipv6MibObjects
  Ipv6DefaultHopLimit
alaIPv6ConfigTable
    alaIPv6PMTUMinLifetime
alaIPv6NeighborTable
    alaIPv6NeighborStaleLifetime
ipv6 redist

Controls the conditions for redistributing IPv6 routes between different protocols.

```
ipv6 redist {local | static | rip} into {rip} route-map route-map-name
[status {enable | disable}]
```

```
no ipv6 redist {local | static} into {rip} [route-map route-map-name]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **local**: Redistributes local IPv6 routes.
- **static**: Redistributes static IPv6 routes.
- **route-map-name**: Name of an existing route map that will control the redistribution of routes between the source and destination protocol.
- **enable**: Enables the administrative status of the redistribution configuration.
- **disable**: Disables the administrative status of the redistribution configuration.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a route map redistribution configuration. Note that if a route map name is not specified, all route maps associated with the redistribution configuration are removed.
- The source and destination protocols must be loaded and enabled before redistribution occurs.
- Use the `ip route-map` commands described in the “IP Commands” chapter of this guide to create a route map. Refer to the “Configuring IP” chapter in the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide for more information about how to create a route map.

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 redist rip into static route-map rip-to-static1
-> ipv6 redist rip into static route-map rip-to-static2
-> no ipv6 redist rip into static route-map rip-to-ospf2
-> ipv6 redist local into rip route-map local-to-rip
-> ipv6 redist local into rip route-map local-to-rip disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show ipv6 redist  Displays the route map redistribution configuration.

MIB Objects

alaRouteMapRedistProtoTable
   alaRouteMapRedistSrcProtoId
   alaRouteMapRedistDestProtoId
   alaRouteMapRedistRouteMapIndex
   alaRouteMapRedistStatus
   alaRouteMapRedistAddressType
   alaRouteMapRedistRowStatus
**ipv6 access-list**

Creates an IPv6 access list that is used to specify multiple IPv6 addresses for a route map configuration.

```plaintext
ipv6 access-list access-list-name
no ipv6 access-list access-list-name
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`access-list-name` Name of the IPv6 access list (up to 20 characters).

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of this command to delete the access list.

---

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> ipv6 access-list access1
-> no ipv6 access-list access1
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

- `ipv6 access-list address` Adds IPv6 addresses to an existing IPv6 access list.
- `show ipv6 access-list` Displays the contents of an IPv6 access list.

---

**MIB Objects**

- `alaRouteMapAccessListNameTable`
  - `alaRouteMapAccessListName`
  - `alaRouteMapAccessListNameIndex`
  - `alaRouteMapAccessListNameAddressType`
  - `alaRouteMapAccessListNameRowStatus`
**ipv6 access-list address**

Adds IPv6 addresses to the specified IPv6 access list.

```
ipv6 access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen [action {permit | deny}]
[redist-control {all-subnets | no-subnets | aggregate}]
```

```
no ipv6 access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `access-list-name`: Name of the IPv6 access list (up to 20 characters).
- `address/prefixLen`: IPv6 address along with the prefix length to be added to the access list.
- `permit`: Permits the IPv6 address for redistribution.
- `deny`: Denies the IPv6 address for redistribution.
- `all-subnets`: Redistributes or denies all the subnet routes that match the network portion of the IP address as specified by the mask length.
- `no-subnets`: Redistributes or denies only those routes that exactly match the IP address and the mask length.
- `aggregate`: Redistributes an aggregate route if there are one or more routes that match or are subnets of this address.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>permit</td>
<td>deny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all-subnets</td>
<td>no-subnets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the address from the access list.
- The `access-list-name` should exist before you add multiple IPv6 addresses to the IPv6 access list.
- The `action` parameters (`permit` and `deny`) determine if a route that matches the `redist-control` configuration for the IP address is allowed or denied redistribution.
- The `redist-control` parameters (`all-subnets`, `no-subnets`, and `aggregate`) defines the criteria used to determine if a route matches an address in the access list.
- Note that configuring the combination of `redist-control aggregate` with `action deny` is not allowed.
ipv6 access-list address

- Use this command multiple times with the same access list name to add multiple addresses to the existing IPv6 access list.

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 access-list access1 address 2001::1/64 action permit
-> ipv6 access-list access1 address 2001::1/64 redist-control aggregate
-> no ipv6 access-list access1 address 2001::1/64
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ipv6 access-list** Creates an IPv6 access list that is used to specify multiple IPv6 addresses for a route map configuration.
- **show ipv6 access-list** Displays the contents of an IPv6 access list.

**MIB Objects**

alaRouteMapAccessListTable
  - alaRouteMapAccessListIndex
  - alaRouteMapAccessListAddress
  - alaRouteMapAccessListAddressType
  - alaRouteMapAccessListPrefixLength
  - alaRouteMapAccessListAction
  - alaRouteMapAccessListRedistControl
  - alaRouteMapAccessListRowStatus
**show ipv6 redist**

Displays the IPv6 route map redistribution configuration.

`show ipv6 redist [rip]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*rip* Displays the route map redistribution configurations that specify RIP as the destination (into) protocol.

**Defaults**

By default all route map redistribution configurations are shown.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Specify a destination protocol with this command to display only those configurations that redistribute routes into the specified protocol.
- The IPv6 version of BGP is not supported currently.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Examples**

```
-> show ipv6 redist

Source Protocol     Destination Protocol     Status     Route Map
-------------------+-------------------+---------+-------------------
localIPv6           RIPng              Enabled   ipv6rm
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Protocol</th>
<th>Destination Protocol</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Route Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The protocol from which the routes are learned.</td>
<td>The protocol into which the source protocol routes are redistributed.</td>
<td>The administrative status (Enabled or Disabled) of the route map redistribution configuration.</td>
<td>The name of the route map that is applied with this redistribution configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Related Commands

**ipv6 redist** Controls the conditions for redistributing IPv6 routes between different protocols.

MIB Objects

alaRouteMapRedistProtoTable
   aLaRouteMapRedistSrcProtoId
   aLaRouteMapRedistDestProtoId
   aLaRouteMapRedistRouteMapIndex
   aLaRouteMapRedistStatus
   aLaRouteMapRedistAddressType
   aLaRouteMapRedistRowStatus
**show ipv6 access-list**

Displays the contents of the specified IPv6 access list.

```plaintext
show ip access-list [access-list-name]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `access-list-name` Name of the IPv6 access list.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If the `access-list-name` is not specified in this command, all the access lists will be displayed.

**Examples**

```
-> show ipv6 access-list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address / Prefix Length</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>al_3</td>
<td>128::/64</td>
<td>permit</td>
<td>all-subnets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al_4</td>
<td>124::/64</td>
<td>permit</td>
<td>no-subnets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show ipv6 access-list 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address / Prefix Length</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>al_4</td>
<td>124::/64</td>
<td>permit</td>
<td>no-subnets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**output definitions**

- **Name** Name of the IPv6 access list.
- **Address/Prefix Length** IPv6 address that belongs to the access list.
- **Effect** Indicates whether the IPv6 address is permitted or denied for redistribution.
- **Redistribution Control** Indicates the conditions specified for redistributing the matched routes.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced
Related Commands

ipv6 access-list

Creates an IPv6 access list for adding multiple IPv6 addresses to route maps.

ipv6 access-list address

Adds multiple IPv6 addresses to the IPv6 access list.

MIB objects

alaRouteMapAccessListIndex
alaRouteMapAccessListAddressType
alaRouteMapAccessListAddress
alaRouteMapAccessListPrefixLength
alaRouteMapAccessListAction
alaRouteMapAccessListRedistControl
**ipv6 load rip**

Loads RIPng into memory. When the switch is initially configured, you must load RIPng into memory to enable RIPng routing.

```
ipv6 load rip
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- RIPng will support a maximum of 1,000 routes.
- RIPng will support a maximum of 20 interfaces.
- Use the `ipv6 rip status` command to enable RIPng on the switch.

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 load rip
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 rip status</td>
<td>Enables/disables RIPng routing on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 rip</td>
<td>Displays RIPng status and general configuration parameters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaDrcTmConfig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaDrcTmIPRipngStatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ipv6 rip status**

Enables or disables RIPng on the switch.

```
ipv6 rip status {enable | disable}
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

RIPng must be loaded on the switch (ipv6 load rip) to enable RIP on the switch.

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 rip status enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ipv6 load rip` Loads RIPng into memory.
- `show ipv6 rip` Displays RIPng status and general configuration parameters.

**MIB Objects**

alaProtocolripng
alaRipngProtoStatus
**ipv6 rip invalid-timer**

Configures the amount of time a route remains active in RIB before being moved to the "Garbage" state.

```
ipv6 rip invalid-timer seconds
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>Time, in seconds, that a route will remain in an “Active” state. Valid range is 1 - 300.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

This timer is reset each time a routing update is received.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip invalid-timer 300
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **ipv6 rip garbage-timer**: Configures the RIPng garbage timer value.
- **ipv6 rip holddown-timer**: Configures the amount of time a route is placed in a holddown state.

### MIB Objects

- alaProtocolripng
  - alaRipngInvalidTimer
ipv6 rip garbage-timer

Configures the RIPng garbage timer value. When a route in the RIB exceeds the configured Invalid Timer Value, the route is moved to a “Garbage” state in the RIB. The garbage timer is the length of time a route will stay in this state before it is flushed from the RIB.

**ipv6 rip garbage-timer seconds**

**Syntax Definitions**

*seconds* Time, in seconds, that a route will remain in the RIPng Routing Table before it is flushed from the RIB. Valid range is 0 - 180.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `ipv6 rip invalid-timer` command to set the Invalid Timer Value.

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 rip garbage-timer 180
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ipv6 rip invalid-timer` Configures the amount of time a route remains active in RIB before being moved to the "Garbage" state.
- `ipv6 rip holddown-timer` Configures the amount of time a route is placed in a holddown state.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaProtocolripng` alaRipngGarbageTimer

**ipv6 rip holddown-timer**

Configures the amount of time a route is placed in a holddown state. Whenever a route is seen from the same gateway with a higher metric than the route in RIB, the route goes into holddown. This excludes route updates with an INFINITY metric.

**ipv6 rip holddown-timer**  *seconds*

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*seconds*  
Time, in seconds, that a route will remain in a holddown state. Valid range is 0 - 120.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

While in holddown, the route continues being announced as usual and used in RIB. This interval is used to control route flap dampening.

---

**Examples**

```text
-> ipv6 rip holddown-timer 60
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

- **ipv6 rip invalid-timer**  
  Configures the amount of time a route remains active in RIB before being moved to the "Garbage" state.

- **ipv6 rip garbage-timer**  
  Configures the RIPng garbage timer value.

---

**MIB Objects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Object Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaProtocolripng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaRipngHolddownTimer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 rip jitter

Configures an offset value for RIPng updates. This is the maximum (positive or negative) value that can be used to offset the update interval. For example, with an update interval of 30 seconds, and a jitter value of 5 seconds, the RIPng update packet would be sent somewhere (random) between 25 and 35 seconds from the previous update.

**ipv6 rip jitter** *value*

### Syntax Definitions

| value | Time, in seconds, that a routing update is offset. Valid range is 0 to one-half the updated interval value (e.g., if the updated interval is 30, the range would be 0 - 300). |

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

As you increase the number of RIPng interfaces/peers, it is recommended that you increase the Jitter value to reduce the number of RIPng updates being sent over the network.

### Examples

`-> ipv6 rip jitter 10`

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- `ipv6 rip update-interval` Configures the RIPng update interval.
- `show ipv6 rip` Displays RIPng status and general configuration information.

### MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIB Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaProtocolripng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaRipngJitter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ipv6 rip route-tag

Configures the route tag value for RIP routes generated by the switch.

**ipv6 rip route-tag value**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>value</th>
<th>Route tag value. Valid range is 0 – 65535.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This value does not apply to routes learned from other routers. For these routes, the route tag propagates with the route.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> ipv6 rip route-tag 30
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ipv6 rip` Displays RIPng status and general configuration information.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaProtocolripng`
- `alaRipngRouteTag`
ipv6 rip update-interval

Configures the RIPng update interval. This is the interval, in seconds, that RIPng routing updates will be sent out.

```
ipv6 rip update-interval seconds
```

Syntax Definitions

```
seconds  Interval, in seconds, that RIPng routing updates are sent out. Valid range is 0–120.
```

Defaults

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use this command, along with the `ipv6 rip jitter` command to configure RIPng updates.

Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip update-interval 30
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

```
ipv6 rip jitter  Configures an offset value for RIPng updates.
show ipv6 rip    Displays RIPng status and general configuration information.
```

MIB Objects

```
alaRipng
    alaRipngUpdateInterval
```
ipv6 rip triggered-sends

Configures the behavior of triggered updates.

ipv6 rip triggered-sends {all | updated-only | none}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>All RIPng routes are added to any triggered updates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>updated-only</td>
<td>Only route changes that are causing the triggered update are included in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the update packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>RIPng routes are not added to triggered updates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>updated-only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>updated-only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- If set to all, all routes are sent in the update, not just route changes, which increases RIPng traffic on the network.
- If set to none, no triggered updates are sent, which can cause delays in network convergence.

Examples

-> ipv6 rip triggered-sends none

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show ipv6 rip Displays RIPng status and general configuration information.

MIB Objects

alaProtocolripng
  alaRipngTriggeredSends
ipv6 rip interface

Creates or deletes a RIPng interface.

ipv6 rip interface if_name
[no] ipv6 rip interface if_name

**Syntax Definitions**

*if_name*  
IPv6 interface name.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- By default, a RIPng interface is created in the enabled state.

- Routing is enabled on a VLAN when you create a router port. However, to enable RIPng routing, you must also configure and enable a RIPng routing interface on the VLAN’s IP router port. For more information on VLANs and router ports, see Chapter 25, “VLAN Management Commands”.

- RIPng will support a maximum of 20 interfaces.

**Examples**

- `-> ipv6 rip interface Test_Lab`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 redist</td>
<td>Loads RIPng into memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 rip status</td>
<td>Enables or disables RIPng on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 rip interface recv-status</td>
<td>Configures IPv6 RIPng interface “Receive” status. When this status is set to &quot;enable&quot;, packets can be received on this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 rip interface send-status</td>
<td>Configures IPv6 RIPng interface “Send” status. When this status is set to &quot;enable&quot;, packets can be sent on this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 rip interface</td>
<td>Displays information for all or specified RIPng interfaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

- `alaRipngInterfaceTable`
- `alaRipngInterfaceStatus`
ipv6 rip interface metric

Configures the RIPng metric or cost for a specified interface. You can set priorities for routes generated by a switch by assigning a metric value to routes generated by that switch’s RIPng interface. For example, routes generated by a neighboring switch may have a hop count of 1. However, you can lower the priority of routes generated by that switch by increasing the metric value for routes generated by the RIPng interface.

**Syntax Definitions**

- **if_name**
  - IPv6 interface name.
- **value**
  - Metric value. Valid range is 1 - 15.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

When you configure a metric for a RIPng interface, this metric cost is added to the metric of the incoming route.

**Examples**

```shell
- ipv6 rip Test_Lab metric 1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ipv6 rip interface`
  - Creates or deletes a RIPng interface.
- `show ipv6 rip interface`
  - Displays information for all or specified RIPng interfaces.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaRipngInterfaceTable`
- `alaRipngInterfaceMetric`
**ipv6 rip interface recv-status**

Configures IPv6 RIPng interface “Receive” status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be received on this interface. When it is set to "disable", packets will not be received on this interface.

```
ipv6 rip interface if_name recv-status {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **if_name**: IPv6 interface name.
- **enable | disable**: Interface “Receive” status.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

RIPng must be loaded (**ipv6 load rip**) and enabled (**ipv6 rip status**) on the switch to send or receive packets on the interface.

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 rip interface Test_Lab recv-status disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **ipv6 redist**: Loads RIPng into memory.
- **ipv6 rip status**: Enables/disables RIPng on the switch.
- **ipv6 rip interface send-status**: Configures IPv6 RIPng interface “Send” status.

### MIB Objects

- **alaRipngInterfaceTable**
  - **alaRipngInterfaceRecvStatus**
**ipv6 rip interface send-status**

Configures IPv6 RIPng interface “Send” status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be sent from this interface. When it is set to "disable", packets will not be sent from this interface.

`ipv6 rip interface if_name send-status {enable | disable}`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **if name**: IPv6 interface name.
- **enable | disable**: Interface “Send” status.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

RIPng must be loaded (`ipv6 load rip`) and enabled (`ipv6 rip status`)on the switch to send or receive packets on the interface.

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 rip interface Test_Lab send-status enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ipv6 redist**: Loads RIPng into memory.
- **ipv6 rip status**: Enables/disables RIPng on the switch.
- **ipv6 rip interface recv-status**: Configures IPv6 RIPng interface “Receive” status.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaRipngInterfaceTable`  
  - `alaRipngInterfaceSendStatus`
ipv6 rip interface horizon

Configures the routing loop prevention mechanisms.

ipv6 rip interface if_name horizon {none | split-only | poison}

Syntax Definitions

if_name IPv6 interface name.

none | split-only | poison
none - Disables loop prevention mechanisms.
split-only - Enables split-horizon, without poison-reverse.
poison - Enables split-horizon with poison-reverse.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>split-only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- If set to none the route is not sent back to the peer.
- If set to split-only, the route received from the peer is sent back with an increased metric.
- If set to poison the route received from the peer is sent back with an “infinity” metric.

Examples

- -> ipv6 rip interface Test_Lab none

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show ipv6 rip interface Displays information for all or specified RIPng interfaces.
show ipv6 rip routes Displays all or a specific set of routes in the RIPng Routing Table.

MIB Objects

alaRipngInterfaceTable
alaRipngInterfaceHorizon
show ipv6 rip

Displays the RIPng status and general configuration parameters.

show ipv6 rip

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples

-> show ipv6 rip

Status           = Enabled,
Number of routes = 10,
Route tag        = 0,
Update interval  = 30,
Invalid interval = 180,
Garbage interval = 120,
Holddown interval= 0,
Jitter interval  = 5,
Triggered Updates= All Routes,

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>RIPng protocol status (enabled or disabled).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of routes</td>
<td>Number of RIPng routes in Forwarding Information Base (FIB).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route tag</td>
<td>Route tag value for RIP routes generated by the switch. Valid range is 0-65535. Default is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid interval</td>
<td>Invalid Timer setting, in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage interval</td>
<td>Garbage Timer setting, in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holddown interval</td>
<td>Holddown Timer setting, in seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jitter interval</td>
<td>Jitter setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triggered updates</td>
<td>Triggered Updates setting (All Routes, Updated Routes, and None).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ipv6 rip status**: Enables or disables RIPng routing on the switch.
- **ipv6 rip route-tag**: Configures the route tag value for RIP routes generated by the switch.
- **ipv6 rip update-interval**: Configures the Interval, in seconds, so that RIPng routing updates are sent out.
- **ipv6 rip invalid-timer**: Configures the amount of time a route remains active in RIB before being moved to the "garbage" state.
- **ipv6 rip invalid-timer**: Configures the RIPng garbage timer value. Routes move into the garbage collection state because the timer expired or a route update with an INFINITY metric was received.
- **ipv6 rip holddown-timer**: Configures the amount of time a route is placed in a holddown state.
- **ipv6 rip jitter**: Configures an offset value for RIPng updates. This is the maximum (positive or negative) value that can be used to offset the update interval.
- **ipv6 rip triggered-sends**: Configures the behavior of triggered updates.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaRipngInterfaceTable`
- `alaRipngInterfaceStatus`
- `alaRipngRouteTag`
- `alaRipngInvalidTimer`
- `alaRipngGarbageTimer`
- `alaRipngHolddownTimer`
- `alaRipngJitter`
- `alaRipngTriggeredSends`
**show ipv6 rip interface**

Displays information for all or specified RIPng interfaces.

**show ipv6 rip interface [if_name]**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*if_name* IPv6 interface name.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify an interface, all IPv6 RIP interfaces are displayed.

**Examples**


```plaintext
-> show ipv6 rip interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Packets Recvd</th>
<th>Packets Sent</th>
<th>Metric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Test_Lab</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>12986</td>
<td>12544</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test_Lab_2</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>12556</td>
<td>12552</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show ipv6 rip interface if3

Name = Test_Lab,
IPv6 interface index = 3,
Interface status = Active,
Next Update = 27 secs,
Horizon Mode = Split and Poison-reverse,
MTU size = 1500,
Metric = 1,
Send status = Enabled,
Receive status = Enabled,
Packets received = 12986,
Packets sent = 12544,

*output definitions*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface name</th>
<th>Interface name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 interface index</td>
<td>IPv6 index of this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Interface status (Active/Inactive).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets Recvd</td>
<td>Number of packets received by the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packets Sent</td>
<td>Number of packets sent by the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>RIPng metric (cost) configured for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 interface index</td>
<td>IPv6 interface index number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface status</td>
<td>Interface status (Active/Inactive).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next update</td>
<td>Seconds remaining until the next update on this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizon mode</td>
<td>Interface Horizon Mode (routing loop prevention mechanisms). Displayed modes are none/split-only/poison-reverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU size</td>
<td>Maximum transmission size for RIPng packets on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send status</td>
<td>Interface “Send” status. When this status is set to &quot;enable&quot;, packets can be sent from this interface. When it is set to &quot;disable&quot;, packets will not be sent from this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive status</td>
<td>Interface “Receive” status. When this status is set to &quot;enable&quot;, packets can be received by this interface. When it is set to &quot;disable&quot;, packets cannot be received by this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets received</td>
<td>Number of packets received by the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets sent</td>
<td>Number of packets sent by the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **ipv6 rip interface** IPv6 interface name.
- **ipv6 rip status** Enables or disables RIPng routing on the switch.
- **ipv6 rip interface recv-status** Configures the interface “Receive” status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be received by this interface. When it is set to "disable", packets cannot be received by this interface.
- **ipv6 rip interface send-status** Configures the interface “Send” status. When this status is set to "enable", packets can be sent from this interface. When it is set to "disable", packets will not be sent from this interface.
- **ipv6 rip interface metric** Configures the RIPng metric (cost) for the interface.
- **ipv6 rip interface horizon** Configures the interface Horizon Mode (routing loop prevention mechanisms).
- **show ipv6 rip** Displays RIPng status and general configuration parameters (e.g., force holddown timer).
**MIB Objects**

alaRipngInterfaceTable  
alaRipngInterfaceEntry  
alaRipngInterfaceStatus  
alaRipngInterfacePacketsRcvd  
alaRipngInterfacePacketsSent  
alaRipngInterfaceMetric  
alaRipngInterfaceIndex  
alaRipngInterfaceNextUpdate  
alaRipngInterfaceHorizon  
alaRipngInterfaceMTU  
alaRipngInterfaceSendStatus  
alaRipngInterfaceRecvStatus
**show ipv6 rip peer**

Displays a summary of the observed RIPng peers, or specific information about a peer when a peer address is provided.

**show ipv6 rip peer [ipv6_addresss]**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*ipv6_addresss*  
IPv6 address of the peer.

**Defaults**

N/A.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify a peer, all IPv6 RIP peers are displayed.

**Examples**

```
-> show ipv6 peer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Packets</th>
<th>Last Update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fe80::200:39ff:fef:710c</td>
<td>vlan172</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40</td>
<td>bkbone20</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40</td>
<td>vlan150</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe80::2d0:95ff:fe6a:5d41</td>
<td>nssa23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show ipv6 rip peer fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40

Peer#1 address          = fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40,
Seen on interface       = bkbone20,
Last Update             = 8 secs,
Received packets        = 33,
Received bad packets    = 0
Received routes         = 5,
Received bad routes     = 0

Peer#2 address          = fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40,
Seen on interface       = vlan150,
Last Update             = 1 secs,
Received packets        = 27,
Received bad packets    = 0
Received routes         = 2,
Received bad routes     = 0
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>IPv6 address of the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seen on Interface</td>
<td>Interface used to reach the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets Recvd</td>
<td>Number of packets received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Update</td>
<td>Number of seconds since the last update was received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer address</td>
<td>Peer IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received packets</td>
<td>Number of packets received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received bad packets</td>
<td>Number of bad packets received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received routes</td>
<td>Number of RIPng routes received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received bad routes</td>
<td>Number of bad RIPng routes received from the peer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `show ipv6 rip interface` Displays all or specified RIPng interface status.
- `show ipv6 rip routes` Displays all or a specific set of routes in RIPng Routing Table.

MIB Objects

alaRipngPeerTable
  - alaRipngPeerEntry
  - alaRipngPeerAddress
  - alaRipngPeerIndex
  - alaRipngPeerLastUpdate
  - alaRipngPeerNumUpdates
  - alaRipngPeerBadPackets
  - alaRipngPeerNumRoutes
  - alaRipngPeerBadRoutes
**show ipv6 rip routes**

Displays all or a specific set of routes in RIPng Routing Table.

```
show ipv6 rip routes [dest <ipv6_prefix/prefix_length>] [gateway <ipv6_addr>] [detail <ipv6 prefix/prefix_length>]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **dest**: Displays all routes whose destination matches the IPv6 prefix/prefix length.
- **gateway**: Displays all routes whose gateway matches the specified IPv6 address.
- **detail**: Displays detailed information about a single route matching the specified destination.
- **ipv6_addr**: IPv6 address.
- **ipv6_prefix/prefix length**: IPv6 address and prefix/prefix length.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not enter one of the optional parameters, all IPv6 RIP routes are displayed.

**Examples**

```
-> show ipv6 rip routes
```

```
Legends: State: A = Active, H = Holddown, G = Garbage
          Destination Gateway State Metric Proto
-------------------------------+-----------------+-------+-------+--------
  100::1/128      +fe80::200:39ff:fe1f:710c   A     2     Rip
  100::100:1/128  +fe80::200:39ff:fe1f:710c   A     2     Rip
   400::/100      +fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:e050   A     1     Local
   900::/100      +fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:e050   A     1     Local
  8900::/100      +fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40   A     2     Rip
  9800::/100      +fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40   A     2     Rip
  9900::/100      +fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:e050   A     1     Local
```
-> show ipv6 rip routes detail 9900::/100

**Destination** = 9900::,
**Mask length** = 100,
**Gateway(1)** = fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:e050,
**Protocol** = Local,
**Out Interface** = nssa23,
**Metric** = 1,
**Status** = Installed,
**State** = Active,
**Age** = 10544s,
**Tag** = 0,
**Gateway(2)** = fe80::2d0:95ff:fe12:da40,
**Protocol** = Rip,
**Out Interface** = bkbone20,
**Metric** = 2,
**Status** = Not Installed,
**State** = Active,
**Age** = 15s,
**Tag** = 0,

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>IPv6 address/address length of the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway</td>
<td>IPv6 gateway used to reach the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Route status (Active/Inactive).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Routing metric for this route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol used to learn the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask Length</td>
<td>Prefix Length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out Interface</td>
<td>The interface used to reach the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Route status (Active/Inactive).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>The number of seconds since the route was last updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>The route tag value for the route.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ipv6 rip interface` Creates/deletes a RIPng interface.
- `ipv6 rip interface metric` Configures the RIPng metric or cost for a specified interface.
- `show ipv6 rip interface` Displays all or specified RIPng interface status.
MIB Objects

alaRipngRouteTable
alaRipngRouteEntry
alaRipngRoutePrefixLen
alaRipngRouteNextHop
alaRipngRouteType
alaRipngRouteAge
alaRipngRouteTag
alaRipngRouteStatus
alaRipngRouteMetric
This chapter details Router Discovery Protocol (RDP) commands for the switch. RDP is an extension of the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) that provides a mechanism for end hosts to discover at least one router in the same network.

This implementation of RDP is based on the router requirements specified in RFC 1256. Switches that serve as a router can enable RDP to advertise themselves to clients on the same network at random intervals between a configurable range of time and in response to client solicitations.

MIB information for the RDP commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1Rdp.mib
- **Module**: alcatelIND1RDPMIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

```
ip router-discovery
ip router-discovery interface
ip router-discovery interface advertisement-address
ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval
ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval
ip router-discovery interface advertisement-lifetime
ip router-discovery interface preference-level
show ip router-discovery
show ip router-discovery interface
```
**ip router-discovery**

Enables or disables the Router Discovery Protocol (RDP) for the switch.

`ip router-discovery {enable | disable}`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **enable**
  - Enables RDP on the switch.
- **disable**
  - Disables RDP on the switch.

**Defaults**

By default, RDP is disabled on the switch.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The `ip router-discovery` command only activates RDP for the switch. No advertisements occur until an IP interface is configured with RDP.

**Examples**

```
-> ip router-discovery enable
-> ip router-discovery disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip router-discovery interface` Enables or disables an RDP interface.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaRDPConfig`
  - *alaRDPStatus*
**ip router-discovery interface**

Enables or disables RDP for the specified IP interface. An RDP interface is created for the specified IP interface name, which is then advertised by RDP as an active router on the local network.

```
ip router-discovery interface name [enable | disable]
no router-discovery interface name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **name**: The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.
- **enable**: Enables an RDP interface for the specified IP interface.
- **disable**: Disables an RDP interface for the specified IP interface.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the RDP interface from the switch configuration.
- Do not use the **enable** option the first time this command is used to create an RDP interface, as it is not necessary and will return an error message. Once RDP is enabled and then is subsequently disabled, however, the **enable** option is then required the next time this command is used to enable the RDP interface.
- The RDP interface is not active unless RDP is also enabled for the switch.

**Examples**

- `-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing`
- `-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing disable`
- `-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing enable`
- `-> no ip router-discovery interface Marketing`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

```
ip router-discovery
Enables or disables RDP for the switch.
ip interface
Configures an IP router interface.
```

MIB Objects

```
alaRDPIfTable
alaRDPIfStatus
```
**ip router-discovery interface advertisement-address**

Configures the destination address to which RDP will send router advertisement packets from the specified interface. Advertisement packets are sent at configurable intervals by routers to announce their IP addresses on the network.

```
ip router-discovery interface name advertisement-address {all-systems-multicast | broadcast}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **name**: The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.
- **all-systems-multicast**: Specifies 224.0.0.1 as the destination address for RDP advertisement packets.
- **Broadcast**: Specifies 255.255.255.255 as the destination address for RDP advertisement packets. Use this address if IP multicast links are not available.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all-systems-multicast</td>
<td>all-systems-multicast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadcast</td>
<td>all-systems-multicast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The RDP interface advertisement address is not active unless RDP is enabled on the switch and the specified interface is also enabled.

- RFC 1256 recommends the use of **all-system-multicast** on all links with “listening hosts” that support IP multicast.

### Examples

```
-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing advertisement-address all-systems-multicast
-> ip router-discovery interface Accounting advertisement-address broadcast
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ip router-discovery**
Enables or disables RDP on the switch.

**ip router-discovery interface**
Enables or disables an RDP interface.

MIB Objects

alaRDPIfTable

alaRDPIfAdvtAddress
ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval

Configures the maximum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.

`ip router-discovery interface name max-advertisement-interval seconds`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **name**: The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.
- **seconds**: The maximum amount of time allowed before the next advertisement occurs. The range is 4 to 1800 seconds.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The RDP interface maximum advertisement time is not active unless RDP is enabled on the switch and the specified interface is also enabled.

- Do not specify a value for the maximum advertisement interval that is less than the value specified for the minimum advertisement interval. To set the minimum advertisement interval value, use the `ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval` command.

- Note that the minimum and maximum advertisement values define an interval of time in which RDP transmits advertisement packets. RDP transmits packets at random times within this interval, waiting no longer than the maximum time specified and no sooner than the minimum time specified before the next transmission.

**Examples**

- `-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing max-advertisement-interval 350`
- `-> ip router-discovery interface Accounting max-advertisement-interval 20`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- `ip router-discovery` Enables or disables RDP on the switch.
- `ip router-discovery interface` Enables or disables an RDP interface.
- `ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval` Configures the minimum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.
- `ip router-discovery interface advertisement-lifetime` Configures the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that router IP addresses received in advertisement packets are considered valid.

MIB Objects

- `alaRDPIfTable`
  - `alaRDPIfMaxAdvtInterval`
**ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval**

Configures the minimum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.

`ip router-discovery interface name min-advertisement-interval seconds`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **name**
  - The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.

- **seconds**
  - The minimum amount of time allowed before the next advertisement occurs. The range is 3 seconds to the value set for the maximum advertisement interval.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>0.75 * maximum advertisement interval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The RDP interface minimum advertisement time is not active unless RDP is enabled on the switch and the specified interface is also enabled.

- Do not specify a value for the minimum advertisement interval that is *greater* than the value specified for the maximum advertisement interval. To set the maximum advertisement interval value, use the `ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval` command.

- Note that the minimum and maximum advertisement values define an interval of time in which RDP transmits advertisement packets. RDP transmits packets at random times within this interval, waiting no longer than the maximum time specified and no sooner than the minimum time specified before the next transmission.

**Examples**

- `-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing min-advertisement-interval 20`
- `-> ip router-discovery interface Accounting min-advertisement-interval 3`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
### Related Commands

**ip router-discovery**
Enables or disables RDP on the switch.

**ip router-discovery interface**
Enables or disables an RDP interface.

**ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval**
Configures the maximum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.

**ip router-discovery interface advertisement-lifetime**
Configures the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that router IP addresses received in advertisement packets are considered valid.

### MIB Objects

alaRDPIfTable

alaRDPIfMinAdvtInterval
ip router-discovery interface advertisement-lifetime

Configures the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that router IP addresses advertised from the specified interface are considered valid. This value is set in the lifetime field of the advertisement packets transmitted on the specified RDP interface.

```
ip router-discovery interface name advertisement-lifetime seconds
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **name**
  - The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.

- **seconds**
  - The length of time, in seconds, that advertised IP addresses are considered valid by the receiving host. The range is the value set for the maximum advertisement interval to 9000.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>3 * maximum advertisement interval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The RDP interface advertisement lifetime value is not active unless RDP is enabled on the switch, and the specified interface is also enabled.

- Do not specify an advertisement lifetime value that is less than the value specified for the maximum advertisement interval. To set the maximum advertisement interval value, use the `ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval` command.

### Examples

- `-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing advertisement-lifetime 2000`
- `-> ip router-discovery interface Accounting advertisement-lifetime 750`

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **ip router-discovery**
  Enables or disables RDP on the switch.

- **ip router-discovery interface**
  Enables or disables an RDP interface.

- **ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval**
  Configures the minimum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.

- **ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval**
  Configures the maximum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits on the specified interface.

MIB Objects

- **alaRDPIfTable**
  - **alaRDPIfAdvLifeTime**
ip router-discovery interface preference-level

Configures the preference level for each IP address advertised on the specified RDP interface. The end host selects the address with the highest preference level to use as its default router, if the host is not already redirected or configured to use another default router for a particular destination.

```
ip router-discovery interface name preference-level level
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>Any positive, integer value. The higher the value, the higher the precedence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The RDP interface preference level value is not active unless RDP is enabled on the switch and the specified interface is also enabled.
- Set the preference level higher to encourage the use of an advertised router IP address.
- Set the preference level lower to discourage the use of an advertised router IP address.
- The preference level of an advertised router IP address is compared only to the preference levels of other addresses on the same subnet.

**Examples**

```
-> ip router-discovery interface Marketing preference-level 10
-> ip router-discovery interface Accounting preference-level 50
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `ip router-discovery` Enables or disables RDP on the switch.
- `ip router-discovery interface` Enables or disables an RDP interface.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaRDPIfTable`
  - `alaRDPIfPrefLevel`
**show ip router-discovery**

Displays the current RDP status and related statistics for the entire switch.

**show ip router-discovery**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Each time RDP is enabled on the switch, all statistic parameter values are reset to zero for the new session. For example, if the RDP uptime was 160000 seconds when RDP was last disabled, the uptime starts out at zero the next time RDP is enabled.

- Use the `show ip router-discovery interface` command to display information about a specific RDP interface.

**Examples**

```
-> show ip router-discovery
Status                      = Enabled,
RDP uptime                  = 161636 secs
#Packets Tx                = 4,
#Packets Rx                = 0,
#Send Errors               = 0,
#Recv Errors               = 0,
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>The status of RDP. <strong>Enabled</strong> allows RDP interfaces to advertise router IP addresses; <strong>Disabled</strong> stops RDP traffic on all switch interfaces. Use the <code>ip router-discovery</code> command to enable or disable RDP on the switch.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RDP uptime</td>
<td>Indicates the amount of time, in seconds, that RDP has remained active on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Packets Tx</td>
<td>The number of RDP packets transmitted from all active RDP interfaces on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Packets Rx</td>
<td>The number of RDP packets received on all active RDP interfaces on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Send Errors</td>
<td>The number of RDP packet transmission errors that have occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Recv Errors</td>
<td>The number of errors that occurred when receiving RDP packets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show ip router-discovery interface

Displays the current RDP status and related statistics for one or more switch router port interfaces.

MIB Objects

alaRDPConfig

alaRDPStatus
show ip router-discovery interface

Displays the current RDP status, related parameter values, and RDP traffic statistics for one or more switch router interfaces.

show ip router-discovery interface [name]

Syntax Definitions

name
The IP interface name that was defined at the time the IP interface was configured.

Defaults

By default, the information for all RDP interfaces is displayed with this command.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- When an optional IP interface name is specified with this command, additional information about the RDP interface is displayed.
- Use the show ip router-discovery command to display global RDP status and statistics for the entire switch.

Examples

-> show ip router-discovery interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>IP i/f status</th>
<th>RDP i/f status</th>
<th>Next Advt</th>
<th>#Pkts sent/recvd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Name
The user-defined IP interface name defined at the time the IP interface was configured.

IP i/f status
The IP status for this interface (Enabled or Disabled).

RDP i/f status
The RDP status for this interface (Enabled or Disabled).

Next Advt
Time remaining until the next advertisement is sent.

#Pkts sent/recvd
Number of advertisement packets sent from this interface; the number of solicitation packets received on this interface.
-> show ip router-discovery interface Marketing
Name               = Marketing,
IP Address         = 11.255.4.1,
IP Mask            = 255.0.0.0,
IP Interface status= Enabled,
RDP Interface status= Enabled,
Advertisement address= 224.0.0.1,
Max Advertisement interval= 600 secs,
Min Advertisement interval= 450 secs,
Advertisement lifetime= 1800 secs,
Preference Level   = 0x0,
#Packets sent      = 3,
#Packets received  = 0,

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>The user-defined IP interface name defined at the time the IP interface was configured.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address associated with the IP interface name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Mask</td>
<td>The subnet mask associated with the interface IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Interface status</td>
<td>The IP status for this interface (Enabled or Disabled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDP Interface status</td>
<td>The RDP status for this interface (Enabled or Disabled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisement address</td>
<td>The destination address for RDP advertisement packets: 224.0.0.1 (all-systems-multicast) or 255.255.255.255 (broadcast). Configured using the <code>ip router-discovery interface advertisement-address</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Advertisement interval</td>
<td>The maximum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits from this interface. Configured using the <code>ip router-discovery interface max-advertisement-interval</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min Advertisement interval</td>
<td>The minimum time, in seconds, RDP allows between each advertisement packet the router transmits from this interface. Configured using the <code>ip router-discovery interface min-advertisement-interval</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisement lifetime</td>
<td>The maximum amount of time, in seconds, that router IP addresses advertised from this interface are considered valid. Configured using the <code>ip router-discovery interface advertisement-lifetime</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preference Level</td>
<td>The preference level, displayed in hex, for each IP address advertised on this interface. Configured using the <code>ip router-discovery interface preference-level</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Packets sent</td>
<td>The number of advertisement packets transmitted from this interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Packets received</td>
<td>The number of solicitation packets received on this interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

*show ip router-discovery*  
Displays the current RDP status and related statistics for the entire switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaRDPIfTable  
alaRDPIfAdvtAddress  
alaRDPIfMaxAdvtInterval  
alaRDPIfMinAdvtInterval  
alaRDPIfAdvLifeTime  
alaRDPIfPrefLevel
36 DHCP Relay Commands

Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) and Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) packets contain configuration information for network hosts. DHCP Relay enables forwarding of BOOTP/DHCP packets between networks. This allows routing of DHCP traffic between clients and servers. It is not necessary to enable DHCP Relay if DHCP traffic is bridged through one network (i.e. clients and servers are on the same physical network).

This chapter includes a description of DHCP Relay commands that are used to define the IP address of DHCP servers, maximum number of hops, and forward delay time. Configure DHCP Relay on the switch where routing of BOOTP/DHCP packets occur.

MIB information for DHCP Relay commands is as follows:

Filename: AlcatelIND1UDPRelay.MIB
Module: ALCATEL-IND1-UDP-RELAY-MIB
A summary of the available commands is listed here.

- ip helper address
- ip helper address vlan
- ip helper standard
- ip helper avlan only
- ip helper per-vlan only
- ip helper forward delay
- ip helper maximum hops
- ip helper agent-information
- ip helper agent-information policy
- ip helper pxe-support
- ip helper dhcp-snooping
- ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification
- ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion
- ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format
- ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii circuit-id
- ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii remote-id
- ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check
- ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan
- ip helper dhcp-snooping port
- ip helper dhcp-snooping linkagg
- ip helper dhcp-snooping port traffic-suppression
- ip helper dhcp-snooping port ip-source-filter
- ip helper dhcp-snooping binding
- ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter
- ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout
- ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action
- ip helper dhcp-snooping binding persistency
- ip helper boot-up
- ip helper boot-up enable
- ip udp relay
- ip udp relay vlan
- dhcp-server
- dhcp-server restart
- show ip helper
- show ip helper stats
- show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan
- show ip helper dhcp-snooping port
- show ip helper dhcp-snooping binding
- show ip udp relay service
- show ip udp relay statistics
- show ip udp relay destination
- clear dhcp-server statistics
- show dhcp-server leases
- show dhcp-server statistics
- show ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter
**ip helper address**

Adds or deletes a DHCP server IP address. DHCP Relay forwards BOOTP/DHCP broadcasts to and from the specified address. If multiple DHCP servers are used, configure one IP address for each server.

```
ip helper address ip_address
ip helper no address [ip_address]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ip_address**: DHCP server IP address (e.g. 21.0.0.10).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Using this command enables a Global DHCP Relay service on the switch. When the DHCP Relay is specified by the DHCP server IP address, the service is called Global DHCP.

- When the DHCP Relay is specified by the VLAN number of the DHCP request, the service is referred to as Per-VLAN DHCP.

- Global DHCP and Per-VLAN DHCP are mutually exclusive. You may only configure one or the other.

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete an IP address from the DHCP Relay service. If an address is not specified, then all addresses are deleted.

- UPD Relay is automatically enabled on a switch when a DHCP server IP address is defined. There is no separate command for enabling or disabling the relay service.

- Configure DHCP Relay on switches where packets are routed between IP networks.

- You can configure up to 256 server IP addresses for one relay service.

**Examples**

```
-> ip helper address 75.0.0.10
-> ip helper no address 31.0.0.20
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **ip helper address vlan**: Specifies or deletes DHCP Relay based on the VLAN of the DHCP request.
- **ip helper forward delay**: Sets the forward delay time value. DHCP Relay will not process a client packet unless the packet contains an elapsed boot time value that is equal to or greater than the configured value of the forward delay time.
- **ip helper maximum hops**: Sets the maximum number of hops value to specify how many relays a BOOTP/DHCP packet can traverse.
- **show ip helper**: Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
- **show ip helper stats**: Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

MIB Objects

- **iphelperTable**
  - **iphelperService**
  - **iphelperForwAddr**
ip helper address vlan

Configures a DHCP Relay service for the specified VLAN. This command is used when a per-VLAN only relay service is active on the switch. It does not apply when using a standard relay service.

**ip helper address ip_address vlan vlan_id**

**ip helper no address ip_address vlan vlan_id**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ip_address**: IP address (e.g. 21.0.0.10) of the DHCP server VLAN.
- **vlan_id**: VLAN identification number (e.g. 3) of the DHCP server VLAN.

---

**Defaults**

If no VLAN identification number is entered, VLAN ID 0 is used by default.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the DHCP server VLAN from the DHCP Relay.
- Specifying multiple VLAN IDs and/or a range of VLAN IDs on the same command line is allowed. Use a hyphen to indicate a contiguous range and a space to separate multiple VLAN ID entries (e.g., 10-15 500-510 850).
- The **ip helper address vlan** command does not work if the **per-vlan only** forwarding option is not active. Use the **ip helper per-vlan only** command to enable this option.
- Configure DHCP Relay on switches where packets are routed between IP networks.
- The per-VLAN only relay service supports a maximum of 256 VLANs.

---

**Examples**

- `=> ip helper address 75.0.0.10 vlan 3`
- `=> ip helper no address 31.0.0.20 vlan 4`
- `=> ip helper address 198.206.15.2 vlan 250-255`
- `=> ip helper address 10.11.4.1 vlan 550-555 1500 1601-1620`
- `=> ip helper no address 198.206.15.2 vlan 1601-1620`

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

**ip helper per-vlan only**
Sets the DHCP Relay forwarding option to process only DHCP packets received from a specific, identified VLAN.

**show ip helper**
Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.

**show ip helper stats**
Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

**MIB Objects**

**iphelperTable**
- **iphelperService**
- **iphelperVlan**
**ip helper standard**

Sets DHCP Relay forwarding option to standard. All DHCP packets are processed by a global relay service.

`ip helper standard`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

By default, the DHCP Relay forwarding option is set to `standard`.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- To limit forwarding of DHCP packets to only packets that originate from authenticated ports, use the `ip helper avlan only` command.
- To process DHCP packets on a per VLAN basis, use the `ip helper per-vlan only` command.

**Examples**

```
-> ip helper standard
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ip helper` Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
- `show ip helper stats` Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

**MIB Objects**

- `iphelperStatTable`
- `iphelperForwOption`
**ip helper avlan only**

Sets DHCP Relay forwarding option to process only DHCP packets received on authenticated VLAN ports.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

By default, the UDP forwarding option is set to **standard**.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

When the forwarding option is set to **avlan only**, all other DHCP packets are not processed.

**Examples**

```shell
-> ip helper avlan only
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ip helper standard**
  Sets DHCP Relay forwarding option to standard. All DHCP packets are processed.

- **ip helper per-vlan only**
  Sets the DHCP Relay forwarding option to process only DHCP packets received on authenticated ports from a specific, identified VLAN.

- **ip helper forward delay**
  Sets the forward delay time value. DHCP Relay will not process a client packet unless the packet contains an elapsed boot time value that is equal to or greater than the configured value of the forward delay time.

- **ip helper maximum hops**
  Sets the maximum number of hops value to specify how many relays a BOOTP/DHCP packet can traverse.

- **show ip helper**
  Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.

- **show ip helper stats**
  Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.
MIB Objects

iphelperStatTable
  iphelperForwOption


**ip helper per-vlan only**

Sets the DHCP Relay forwarding option to process only DHCP packets received from a specific, identified VLAN. This option allows each VLAN to have its own relay.

**ip helper per-vlan only**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

By default, the UDP forwarding option is set to `standard`.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When the forwarding option is set to `per-vlan only`, the `standard` (global) DHCP relay service is not available. These two types of services are mutually exclusive.

- Using the `per-vlan only` forwarding option requires you to specify a DHCP server IP address for each VLAN that will provide a relay service. The `ip helper address vlan` command performs this function and at the same time enables relay for the specified VLAN.

**Examples**

```
-> ip helper per-vlan only
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip helper address vlan`: Configures a DHCP Relay service for the specified VLAN.
- `ip helper standard`: Sets DHCP Relay forwarding option to standard. All DHCP packets are processed.
- `ip helper avlan only`: Sets DHCP Relay forwarding option to process only DHCP packets received on authenticated VLAN ports from clients that are not yet authenticated.
- `show ip helper`: Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
- `show ip helper stats`: Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.
**MIB Objects**

- iphelperStatTable
  - iphelperForwOption
**ip helper forward delay**

Sets the forward delay time value for the DHCP Relay configuration. The BOOTP/DHCP packet the client sends contains the elapsed boot time. This is the amount of time, in seconds, since the client last booted. DHCP Relay will not process the packet unless the client’s elapsed boot time value is equal to or greater than the configured value of the forward delay time.

**ip helper forward delay seconds**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`seconds` Forward delay time value in seconds (1–65535). Do not use commas in the value.

**Defaults**

By default, the forward delay time is set to three seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The time specified applies to all defined IP helper addresses.
- If a packet contains an elapsed boot time value that is less than the specified forward delay time value, DHCP Relay discards the packet.

**Examples**

- `ip helper forward delay 300`
- `ip helper forward delay 120`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ip helper address** Adds or deletes one or more DHCP server IP addresses to the DHCP Relay configuration.
- **ip helper maximum hops** Sets the maximum number of hops value to specify how many relays a BOOTP/DHCP packet can traverse.
- **show ip helper** Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
- **show ip helper stats** Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.
**MIB Objects**

- iphelperStatTable
  - iphelperForwDelay
ip helper maximum hops

Sets the maximum number of hops value for the DHCP Relay configuration. This value specifies the maximum number of relays a BOOTP/DHCP packet is allowed to traverse until it reaches its server destination. Limiting the number of hops that can forward a packet prevents packets from looping through the network.

**ip helper maximum hops hops**

**Syntax Definitions**

hops
The maximum number of relays (1–16).

**Defaults**

By default, the maximum hops value is set to four hops.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If a packet contains a hop count equal to or greater than the hops value, DHCP Relay discards the packet.
- The maximum hops value only applies to DHCP Relay and is ignored by other services.

**Examples**

- -> ip helper maximum hops 1
- -> ip helper maximum hops 10

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ip helper address** Adds or deletes one or more DHCP server IP addresses to the DHCP Relay configuration.
- **ip helper forward delay** Sets the forward delay time value. DHCP Relay will not process a client packet unless the packet contains an elapsed boot time value that is equal to or greater than the configured value of the forward delay time.
- **show ip helper** Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
- **show ip helper stats** Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.
MIB Objects

iphelperStatTable
  iphelperMaxHops
**ip helper agent-information**

Enables or disables the DHCP relay agent information option (Option-82) feature. When this feature is enabled, local relay agent information is inserted into client DHCP packets when the agent forwards these packets to a DHCP server.

`ip helper agent-information {enable | disable}`

**Syntax Definitions**

`enable` Enables the relay agent Option-82 feature for the switch.

`disable` Disables the relay agent Option-82 feature for the switch.

**Defaults**

By default, this feature is disabled on the switch.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command enables the DHCP Option-82 feature for the entire switch; it is not configurable on a per-VLAN basis.
- When the DHCP Option-82 feature is enabled, DHCP Snooping is not available. These two features are mutually exclusive.
- When the relay agent receives a DHCP packet that already contains the Option-82 field, it will process the packet based on the agent information policy configured for the switch. This policy is configured using the `ip help agent-information policy` command.

**Examples**

```
-> ip helper agent-information enable
-> ip helper agent-information disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip helper agent-information policy` Configures a policy to determine how the relay agent handles DHCP packets that already contain the Option-82 field.
- `show ip helper` Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
- `show ip helper stats` Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.
MIB Objects

iphelperAgentInformation
ip helper agent-information policy

Configures a policy that determines how the DHCP relay agent will handle DHCP packets that already contain an Option-82 field.

ip helper agent-information policy {drop | keep | replace}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drop</td>
<td>Drop DHCP packets that already contain an Option-82 field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>Keep the existing Option-82 field information and continue to relay the DHCP packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replace</td>
<td>Replace the existing Option-82 field information with local relay agent information and continue to relay the DHCP packet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, DHCP packets that already contain an Option-82 field are dropped.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The policy configured with this command is only applied if the DHCP Option-82 feature is enabled for the switch.

- The agent information policy is not applied if the DHCP relay agent receives a DHCP packet from a client that contains a non-zero value for the gateway IP address (giaddr). In this case, the agent will not insert the relay agent information option into the DHCP packet and will forward the packet to the DHCP server.

- Note that if a DHCP packet contains a gateway IP address (giaddr) value that matches a local subnet and also contains the Option-82 field, the packet is dropped by the relay agent.

Examples

- ip helper agent-information policy drop
- ip helper agent-information policy keep
- ip helper agent-information policy replace

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **ip helper agent-information**: Enables the insertion of relay agent information Option-82 into DHCP packets.
- **show ip helper**: Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
- **show ip helper stats**: Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

**MIB Objects**

- **iphelperAgentInformationPolicy**
**ip helper pxe-support**

Enables or disables relay agent support for Preboot Execution Environment (PXE) devices.

```
ip helper pxe-support {enable | disable}
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **enable**
  - Enables PXE support.

- **disable**
  - Disables PXE support.

---

**Defaults**

By default, PXE support is disabled for the switch.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

PXE support was enabled by default in previous releases. Note that PXE is currently disabled by default and is now a user-configurable option using the **ip helper pxe-support** command.

---

**Examples**

```
-> ip helper pxe-support enable
-> ip helper pxe-support disable
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

- **show ip helper**
  - Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.

---

**MIB Objects**

- **iphelperPXESupport**
ip helper traffic-suppression

Globally enables or disables the suppression of DHCP broadcast traffic on the switch. When this feature is enabled, all DHCP broadcast packets are forwarded to the relay agent for processing even if the client and server reside in the same VLAN.

This command is currently not supported. Traffic suppression is automatically enabled when DHCP Snooping is enabled for the switch or for specific VLANs.

ip helper traffic-suppression {enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables traffic suppression for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables traffic suppression for the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, traffic suppression is disabled for the switch.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- When traffic suppression is enabled, any active relay agent features (e.g., Option-82 data insertion, DHCP Snooping) are also effected on all DHCP broadcast traffic, regardless of the VLAN in which the traffic originated.
- Enabling traffic suppression requires the configuration of IP helper addresses for all DHCP servers, even if the server resides in the same VLAN as the DHCP clients.
- Note that enabling DHCP traffic suppression for the switch overrides any traffic suppression status configured for an individual DHCP Snooping port.
- If the per-VLAN UDP Relay mode is active for the switch, DHCP broadcast traffic originating in a VLAN that does not have an IP helper address configured is still broadcast whether or not traffic suppression is enabled for the switch.
- When traffic suppression is disabled, DHCP packets are flooded on the default VLAN for the port. Any DHCP server in the same VLAN domain as the client will receive and respond to such packets without the involvement of the relay agent.

Examples

- ip helper traffic-suppression enable
- ip helper traffic-suppression disable

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- ip helper dhcp-snooping: Enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
- ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan: Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per VLAN basis.
- show ip helper: Displays the current DHCP configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects

- iphelperTrafficSuppressionStatus
**ip helper dhcp-snooping**

Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch. When this feature is enabled, all DHCP packets received on all switch ports are filtered.

```
ip helper dhcp-snooping {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables DHCP Snooping for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

By default, this feature is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If the DHCP relay agent Option-82 feature is enabled, DHCP Snooping is not available. These two features are mutually exclusive.

- If the DHCP Snooping feature is globally enabled for the switch, then configuring snooping on a per-VLAN basis is not allowed. The opposite is also true; invoking VLAN based snooping prevents the use of switch level snooping.

- When DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, MAC address verification and Option-82 data insertion are enabled by default. In addition, the trust mode for all ports is set to the DHCP client only mode.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping disable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan**
  - Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per VLAN basis.
- **show ip helper**
  - Displays the current DHCP configuration for the switch.

### MIB Objects

- **iphelperDhcpSnooping**
**ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification**

Globally enables or disables MAC address verification for incoming DHCP traffic. When this feature is enabled, the source MAC address is compared to the client hardware MAC address in the DHCP packet. If these two addresses do not match, the DHCP packet is dropped.

**ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification {enable | disable}**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables DHCP MAC address verification for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables DHCP MAC address verification for the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

By default, this feature is disabled.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, MAC address verification and Option-82 data insertion are enabled by default. In addition, the trust mode for all ports is set to the DHCP client only mode.

- Changing the enabled or disabled status for MAC address verification is only allowed when DHCP Snooping is globally enabled for the switch.

**Examples**

- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification enable`
- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip helper dhcp-snooping</td>
<td>Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion</td>
<td>Globally enables or disables DHCP Option-82 data insertion for DHCP packets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingMacAddressVerificationStatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion

Globally enables or disables DHCP Option-82 data insertion for DHCP packets. When this feature is enabled, the relay agent inserts the Option-82 field into DHCP packets before forwarding them to the DHCP server.

```bash
ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion {enable | disable}
```

Syntax Definitions

- **enable**: Enables inserting the DHCP Option-82 field into DHCP packets.
- **disable**: Disables inserting the DHCP Option-82 field into DHCP packets.

Defaults

By default, this feature is disabled.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

When DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, Option-82 data insertion and MAC address verification are enabled by default. In addition, the trust mode for all ports is set to the DHCP client only mode.

Examples

```bash
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion disable
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format`: Configures the type of information that is inserted in both the Circuit ID and Remote ID suboption of the Option-82 field.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping`: Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping binding`: Enables or disables the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality.
- `show ip helper`: Displays the current DHCP configuration for the switch.
**MIB Objects**

```
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOpt82DataInsertionStatus
```
ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format

Configures the type of information that is inserted in both the Circuit ID and Remote ID suboption fields of the Option-82 field.

```
ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion format [base-mac | system-name | user-string string]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `base-mac`: The base MAC address of the switch.
- `system-name`: The system name of the switch.
- `string`: A user-defined text string up to 64 characters.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>base-mac, system-name, user-string</td>
<td>base-mac</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The `string` parameter specifies user-defined information to insert into the Circuit ID and Remote ID fields.
- When entering a `string` for user-defined Option-82 information, quotes are required around ambiguous characters, such as hex characters, spaces, etc, so they are interpreted as text. For example, the `string` “Building B Server” requires quotes because of the spaces between the words.
- The data specified with this command is added to the Circuit ID and Remote ID fields only when DHCP Option-82 data insertion is enabled for the switch.
- When DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, Option-82 data insertion is enabled by default.

**Examples**

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format user-string "Building B Server"
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format system-name
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format base-mac
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion</code></td>
<td>Globally enables or disables DHCP Option-82 data insertion for DHCP packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ip helper dhcp-snooping</code></td>
<td>Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>show ip helper</code></td>
<td>Displays the current DHCP configuration for the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatType`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82StringValue`
ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii circuit-id

Configures the type of information that is inserted into the Option-82 Circuit ID suboption. The information is inserted into the Circuit ID field in ASCII text string format.

```
ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii circuit-id {base-mac | system-name | vlan | user-string string | interface-alias | auto-interface-alias | cvlan} {delimiter character}
no ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii circuit-id
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **base-mac**: The base MAC address of the switch.
- **system-name**: The system name of the switch.
- **vlan**: The VLAN ID of which the client is a member.
- **string**: A user-defined text string up to 64 characters.
- **interface-alias**: The alias configured for the interface.
- **auto-interface-alias**: The switch automatically generates the interface-alias in the following format: *SystemName_slot_port*.
- **cvlan**: The Customer VLAN ID.
- **character**: The delimiter character that separates fields within the Circuit ID ASCII string value. Valid characters are | (pipe), \ (backward slash), / (forward slash), - (dash), _ (underscore), and " " (space).

**Defaults**

By default, the base MAC address of the switch is used in ASCII format.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guideline**

- This command is used to specify the type of information that is configured in ASCII text string format and then inserted into the Option-82 Circuit ID suboption. Each parameter provided with this command represents a different type of information.

- Configuring the Circuit ID suboption in ASCII format allows up to five fields (types) of information within the ASCII string. However, if the contents of all the fields combined exceeds 127 characters, then the ASCII string is truncated.

- Specifying at least one parameter with this command is required. If multiple parameters are selected, then specifying one of the valid delimiter characters is also required.

- The *string* parameter specifies user-defined information to insert into the Circuit ID ASCII field.
When entering a *string* for user-defined Option-82 information, quotes are required around ambiguous characters, such as hex characters, spaces, etc, so they are interpreted as text. For example, the *string* “Building B Server” requires quotes because of the spaces between the words.

The *interface-alias* parameter will use the alias configured with the *interfaces alias* command. If no alias is configured, a NULL string will be inserted.

A maximum of 63 characters can be inserted when using the *interface-alias* and *auto-interface-alias* commands, remaining characters will be truncated.

The Option-82 format option is a global setting, the format specified will be applied to all ports on the switch.

The data specified with this command is inserted into the Circuit ID suboption only when DHCP Option-82 data insertion is enabled for the switch.

When DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, Option-82 data insertion is enabled by default.

**Examples**

```bash
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii circuit-id user-string "Bldg A Server"
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii circuit-id vlan system-name delimiter /
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii circuit-id user-string "Bldg. B Server" base-mac system name vlan interface-alias auto-interface-alias delimiter |
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion`  
  Globally enables or disables DHCP Option-82 data insertion for DHCP packets.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping`  
  Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
- `show ip helper`  
  Displays the current DHCP configuration for the switch.
- `interfaces alias`  
  Configures an alias for a port.

**MIB Objects**

```
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableEntry
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableIndex
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField1
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField1StringValue
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField2
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField2StringValue
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField3
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField3StringValue
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField4
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField4StringValue
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField5
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField5StringValue
iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableDelimiter
```
ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii remote-id

Configures the type of information that is inserted into the Option-82 Remote ID suboption. The information is inserted into the Remote ID field in ASCII text string format.

```
ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii remote-id {base-mac | system-name | vlan | user-string string | interface-alias | auto-interface-alias | cvlan} {delimiter character}
```

no ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii remote-id

**Syntax Definitions**

- **base-mac**
  The base MAC address of the switch.

- **system-name**
  The system name of the switch.

- **vlan**
  The VLAN ID of which the client is a member.

- **string**
  A user-defined text string up to 64 characters.

- **interface-alias**
  The alias configured for the interface.

- **auto-interface-alias**
  The switch automatically generates the interface-alias in the following format: `SystemName_slot_port`.

- **cvlan**
  The Customer VLAN ID.

- **character**
  The delimiter character that separates fields within the Circuit ID ASCII string value. Valid characters are | (pipe), \ (backward slash), / (forward slash), - (dash), _ (underscore), and " " (space).

**Defaults**

By default, the base MAC address of the switch is used in ASCII format.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guideline**

- This command is used to specify the type of information that is configured in ASCII text string format and then inserted into the Option-82 Remote ID suboption. Each parameter provided with this command represents a different type of information.

- Configuring the Remote ID suboption in ASCII format allows up to five fields (types) of information within the ASCII string. However, if the contents of all the fields combined exceed 127 characters, then the ASCII string is truncated.

- Specifying at least one parameter with this command is required. If multiple parameters are selected, then specifying one of the valid delimiter characters is also required.

- The `string` parameter specifies user-defined information to insert into the Remote ID ASCII field.
When entering a string for user-defined Option-82 information, quotes are required around ambiguous characters, such as hex characters, spaces, etc, so they are interpreted as text. For example, the string “Building B Server” requires quotes because of the spaces between the words.

The interface-alias parameter will use the alias configured with the interfaces alias command. If no alias is configured, a NULL string will be inserted.

A maximum of 63 characters can be inserted when using the interface-alias and auto-interface-alias commands, remaining characters will be truncated.

The Option-82 format option is a global setting, the format specified will be applied to all ports on the switch.

The data specified with this command is inserted into the Remote ID suboption only when DHCP Option-82 data insertion is enabled for the switch.

When DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, Option-82 data insertion is enabled by default.

Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii remote-id user-string “Bldg A Server”
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii remote-id vlan system-name delimiter /
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii remote-id user-string “Bldg. B Server” base-mac system name vlan interface-alias auto-interface-alias delimiter
```

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion**
  - Globally enables or disables DHCP Option-82 data insertion for DHCP packets.
- **ip helper dhcp-snooping**
  - Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
- **show ip helper**
  - Displays the current DHCP configuration for the switch.
- **interfaces alias**
  - Configures an alias for a port.

MIB Objects

- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableEntry`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableIndex`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField1`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField1StringValue`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField2`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField2StringValue`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField3`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField3StringValue`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField4`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField4StringValue`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField5`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableField5StringValue`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatASCIIConfigurableDelimiter`
ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check

Enables or disables checking for an Option-82 field in DHCP packets ingressing on untrusted ports.

ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check {enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Bypasses the Option-82 field check.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Checks DHCP packets for the Option-82 field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults
By default, this feature is disabled.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- When this feature is disabled (the default), DHCP packets ingressing on untrusted ports are checked to see if they contain the Option-82 field. If this field is present, the DHCP packet is discarded.
- When this feature is enabled, DHCP packets ingressing on untrusted ports are not checked to see if they contain the Option-82 field. In this case, the Option-82 field is ignored and all DHCP packets are processed.
- Using this command is only allowed when DHCP Snooping is enabled globally for the switch or at the VLAN level.

Examples
-
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check disable

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip helper dhcp-snooping</td>
<td>Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip helper</td>
<td>Displays the current DHCP configuration for the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIB Objects

iphelperDHCPsnoopingBypassOpt82CheckStatus
**ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan**

Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per VLAN basis. When this feature is enabled, all DHCP packets received on ports associated with the DHCP Snooping VLAN are filtered.

```
ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan vlan_id [mac-address verification {enable | disable}] [option-82 data-insertion {enable | disable}]
```

```
no ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan vlan_id
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **vlan_id**: The VLAN identification number (1–4094).
- **mac-address verification**: Enables or disables verifying the source MAC address of DHCP packets with the client MAC address contained in the same packet.
- **option-82 data-insertion**: Enables or disables inserting Option-82 information into DHCP packets.

### Defaults

By default, DHCP Snooping is disabled. When this feature is enabled for the specified VLAN, the following default parameter values apply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mac-address verification</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option-82 data-insertion</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable DHCP Snooping for the specified VLAN.
- The MAC address verification and Option-82 data insertion are applied to packets received on ports associated with the DHCP Snooping VLAN.
- If the DHCP relay agent Option-82 feature is enabled, DHCP Snooping is not available. These two features are mutually exclusive.
- If the DHCP Snooping feature is globally enabled for the switch, then configuring snooping on a per-VLAN basis is not allowed. The opposite is also true; invoking VLAN based snooping prevents the use of switch level snooping.
- Note that disabling the Option-82 data insertion operation for a VLAN is not allowed when the binding table functionality is enabled.

### Examples

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan 100 enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan 100 disable
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip helper dhcp-snooping` - Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping binding` - Enables or disables the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality

**MIB Objects**

- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanTable`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanNumber`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanMacVerificationStatus`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanOpt82DataInsertionStatus`
**ip helper dhcp-snooping port**

Configures the DHCP Snooping trust mode for the port. The trust mode determines if the port will accept all DHCP traffic, block all DHCP traffic, or accept only client DHCP traffic.

```
ip helper dhcp-snooping port slot1/port1[-port1a] {block | client-only | trust}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot1/port1[-port1a]**: Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g. 3/1-16).

- **block**: Blocks all DHCP traffic on the port.

- **client-only**: Allows only DHCP client traffic on the port.

- **trust**: Allows all DHCP traffic on the port. The port behaves as if DHCP Snooping was not enabled.

### Defaults

By default, the trust mode for a port is set to **client-only** when the DHCP Snooping feature is enabled for the switch or for a VLAN.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The DHCP trust mode only applies when the DHCP Snooping feature is enabled for the switch or for a VLAN.

- If DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, the trust mode applies to all switch ports.

- If DHCP Snooping is enabled for a specific VLAN, then the trust mode applies to only those ports that are associated with that VLAN.

- Use the `show ip helper dhcp-snooping port` command to display the current trust mode for a port and statistics regarding the number of packets dropped due to DHCP Snooping violations.

### Examples

- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 1/24 trust`
- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 2/1-10 block`
- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 4/8 client-only`

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **ip helper dhcp-snooping**: Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
- **ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan**: Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per-VLAN basis.

MIB Objects

- **iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTable**
  - **iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIfIndex**
  - **iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTrustMode**
ip helper dhcp-snooping linkagg

Configures the DHCP Snooping trust mode for the link aggregate. The trust mode determines if the link aggregate will accept all DHCP traffic, block all DHCP traffic, or accept only client DHCP traffic.

ip helper dhcp-snooping linkagg num {block | client-only | trust | ip-source-filtering}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>num</th>
<th>Specifies the link aggregate ID number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>Blocks all DHCP traffic on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>client-only</td>
<td>Allows only DHCP client traffic on the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trust</td>
<td>Allows all DHCP traffic on the link aggregate. The port behaves as if DHCP Snooping was not enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-source-filter</td>
<td>Traffic on the port is restricted to packets received on the port that contain the client MAC address and IP address. All other packets are dropped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, the trust mode for a link aggregate is set to client-only when the DHCP Snooping feature is enabled for the switch or for a VLAN.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The DHCP trust mode only applies when the DHCP Snooping feature is enabled for the switch or for a VLAN.
- If DHCP Snooping is enabled at the switch level, the trust mode applies to all link aggregates.
- If DHCP Snooping is enabled for a specific VLAN, then the trust mode applies to only those link aggregates that are associated with that VLAN.
- Use the show ip helper dhcp-snooping port command to display the current trust mode for a link aggregate and statistics regarding the number of packets dropped due to DHCP Snooping violations.

Examples

- ip helper dhcp-snooping linkagg 1 trust
- ip helper dhcp-snooping linkagg 2 block
- ip helper dhcp-snooping linkagg 3 client-only

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `ip helper dhcp-snooping`  Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan`  Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per-VLAN basis.

**MIB Objects**

- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTable`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIfIndex`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTrustMode`
ip helper dhcp-snooping port traffic-suppression

Configures the traffic suppression status for the port. When this function is enabled, DHCP packets are not flooded on the default VLAN for the specified port. This will prevent DHCP communications between a DHCP server and a client when both devices belong to the same VLAN domain.

This command is currently not supported. Traffic suppression is automatically enabled when DHCP Snooping is enabled for the switch or for specific VLANs.

ip helper dhcp-snooping port slot1/port1[-port1a] traffic-suppression {enable | disable}

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot1/port1[-port1a]**: Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g. 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (e.g. 3/1-16).

- **enable**: Enables traffic suppression for the specified port.

- **disable**: Disables traffic suppression for the specified port.

**Defaults**

By default, traffic suppression is disabled for the port.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Traffic suppression applies only to ports that are associated with a VLAN that has DHCP Snooping enabled or to all ports when DHCP Snooping is globally enabled for the switch.

- When traffic suppression is disabled, then DHCP packets are flooded on the default VLAN for the port. Any DHCP server in the same VLAN domain as the client will receive and respond to such packets; DHCP Snooping is not invoked in this scenario.

**Examples**

- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 1/24 traffic-suppression enable`
- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 2/1-10 traffic-suppression enable`
- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 4/8 traffic-suppression disable`
- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping port 3/1-5 traffic-suppression disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `ip helper dhcp-snooping`        Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan`   Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per-VLAN basis.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping port`   Configures the DHCP Snooping trust mode for a port.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping port ip-source-filter` Configures the IP source filtering status for a DHCP Snooping port.

**MIB Objects**

- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTable`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIfIndex`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIpTrafficSuppression`
ip helper dhcp-snooping port ip-source-filter

Configures the IP source filtering status for the port. When ip-source-filtering is enabled, traffic on the port is restricted to packets received on the port that contain the client MAC address and IP address. All other packets are dropped.

ip helper dhcp-snooping port slot/port[-port1a] ip-source-filter {enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

slot/port[-porta] Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example: 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (or example: 3/1-16).

enable Enables IP source filtering for the specified port.

disable Disables IP source filtering for the specified port.

Defaults

By default, IP source filtering is disabled for the port.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• This CLI is deprecated. The CLI ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter can be used for configuring IP source filtering.

• This CLI is supported for backward compatibility.

• IP source filtering applies only to ports that are associated with a VLAN that has DHCP Snooping enabled or to all ports when DHCP Snooping is globally enabled for the switch.

• The DHCP Snooping binding table is used to verify client information.

• If a device connected to a DHCP Snooping port with IP source filtering enabled does not have a valid IP address lease from the trusted DHCP server, then all IP traffic for that device is blocked on the port.

• Disable IP source filtering for the DHCP Snooping port to allow a device to obtain a valid IP address lease.

• Once a device obtains a valid lease or if a device already has a valid lease, then only source bound traffic is allowed.

Examples

- ip helper dhcp-snooping port 1/24 ip-source-filtering enable
- ip helper dhcp-snooping port 2/1-10 ip-source-filtering enable
- ip helper dhcp-snooping port 4/8 ip-source-filtering disable
- ip helper dhcp-snooping port 3/1-5 ip-source-filtering disable

Release History
DHCP Relay Commands

Release 6.6.1: command was introduced.
Release 6.6.4: command deprecated.

**Related Commands**

- `ip helper dhcp-snooping`: Globally enables or disables DHCP Snooping for the switch.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan`: Enables or disables DHCP Snooping on a per-VLAN basis.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping port`: Configures the DHCP Snooping trust mode for a port.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping port traffic-suppression`: Configures the traffic suppression status for a DHCP Snooping port.

**MIB Objects**

- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTable`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIfIndex`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIpSourceFiltering`
ip helper dhcp-snooping binding

Enables or disables the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality. The binding table contains the MAC address, IP address, lease time, binding type (dynamic or static), VLAN number, and the interface information that corresponds to a local untrusted port on the switch. In addition, this command is also used to configure a static entry in the binding table.

```
ip helper dhcp-snooping binding [{enable | disable} | [mac_address port slot/port address ip_address vlan vlan_id]]
```

```
no ip helper dhcp-snooping binding mac_address port slot/port address ip_address vlan vlan_id
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the creation of binding table entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the creation of binding table entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac_address</td>
<td>The client MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot/port</td>
<td>The slot and port number that received the DHCP request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip_address</td>
<td>The IP address that the DHCP server offered to the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>The IP address lease time assigned by the DHCP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan_id</td>
<td>The VLAN identification number (1–4094) of the VLAN to which the client belongs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

By default, the binding table functionality is enabled when the DHCP Snooping feature is enabled for the switch or for a VLAN.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a static entry from the DHCP Snooping binding table.
- The `enable` and `disable` parameters are independent of the other parameters, in that they are only used to turn the binding table functionality on and off. Enabling or disabling binding table functionality and creating a static binding table entry is not allowed on the same command line.
- Note that enabling the binding table functionality is not allowed if Option-82 data insertion is not enabled at either the switch or VLAN level.
- Static binding table entries are created using this command. If DHCP Snooping binding table functionality is not enabled, creating a static entry is not allowed.
- Dynamic binding table entries are created when the relay agent receives a DHCPACK packet.
Examples
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding disable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding enable
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding 00:2a:95:51:6c:10 port 1/15 address 17.15.3.10 vlan 200
-> no ip helper dhcp-snooping binding 00:2a:95:51:6c:10 port 1/15 address 17.15.3.10 vlan 200

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands
ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout
Configures the amount of time between each automatic save of the binding table contents to a file on the switch.

ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action
Synchronizes the contents of the DHCP Snooping binding table with the contents of the dhcpBinding.db file saved on the switch.

MIB Objects
iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingStatus
iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingTable
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingMacAddress
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingIfIndex
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingIpAddress
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingVlan
  iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingType
ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter

Enables or disables the IP source filtering capability at a port, link aggregation, or VLAN level. When this function is enabled, the switch allows the traffic that matches the client IP address, MAC address, port, and VLAN combination obtained from the DHCP snooping binding table entry.

`ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter {vlan num | port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg num} {enable | disable}`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vlan**
  - The VLAN identification number (1–4094).

- **linkagg num**
  - Specifies the link aggregate identification number.

- **slot/port[-port2]**
  - Specifies the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (for example, 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). Use a hyphen to specify a range of ports (for example, 3/1-16).

- **enable**
  - Enables IP source filtering for the specified port, link aggregation, or VLAN.

- **disable**
  - Disables IP source filtering for the specified port, link aggregation, or VLAN level.

**Defaults**

By default, IP source filtering is disabled for a port or link aggregate, or VLAN.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Source filtering can be enabled only on the VLANs on which the DHCP Snooping is enabled.
- Source filtering can be enabled
  - on the ports that are associated with a VLAN on which DHCP Snooping is enabled.
  - on all the ports when DHCP Snooping is globally enabled for the switch.

**Examples**

- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter port 1/1 enable`
- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter linkagg 2 enable`
- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter vlan 10 enable`
- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter vlan 20 disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter

Displays the ports or VLANs on which IP source filtering is enabled.

MIB Objects

iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIpSourceFiltering
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIfIndex
    iphelperDhcpSourceFilterVlanNumber
    iphelperDhcpSourceFilterVlanFilteringStatus
**ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout**

Configures the amount of time between each automatic save of the DHCP Snooping binding table contents maintained in memory to a file on the switch. This functionality preserves binding table contents across switch reboots.

**ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding timeout seconds**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

```
seconds
```

The number of seconds (180 to 600) to wait before the next save.

**Defaults**

By default, the timeout value is set to 300 seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The timeout value is only valid if the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality is enabled.
- The contents of the binding table is saved to the `dhcpBinding.db` file in the `/flash/switch` directory.
- The `dhcpBinding.db` file is time stamped when a save of the binding table contents is successfully completed.

**Examples**

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout 600
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout 250
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip helper dhcp-snooping binding` . Enables or disables the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action` . Synchronizes the contents of the DHCP Snooping binding table with the contents of the `dhcpBinding.db` file saved on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingDatabaseSyncTimeout`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingDatabaseLastSyncTime`
**ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action**

Triggers a purge or renew action against the DHCP Snooping binding table. A purge action clears the contents of the table. A renew action populates the table with entries saved in the dhcpBinding.db file.

```
ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding action {purge | renew}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **purge**: Clears all binding table entries that are maintained in switch memory.
- **renew**: Populates the binding table with entries saved in the dhcpBinding.db file located in the /flash/switch directory on the switch.

**Defaults**

By default, the timeout value is set to 300 seconds.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The DHCP Snooping binding table is maintained in the switch memory. Binding table entries are saved on a periodic basis to the dhcpBinding.db file on the switch. Use the purge and renew options available with this command to sync the binding table contents with the contents of the dhcpBinding.db file.

**Examples**

```
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action purge
-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding action renew
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ip helper dhcp-snooping binding**: Enables or disables the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality.
- **ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout**: Configures the amount of time between each automatic save of the binding table contents to a file on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingDatabaseAction
ip helper dhcp-snooping binding persistency

Retains the entries in the DHCP Snooping binding table for the duration of the lease regardless of the existence of the MAC address in the MAC address table.

ip helper dhcp-snooping binding persistency {enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables DHCP Snooping binding persistency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables DHCP Snooping binding persistency.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, DHCP Snooping binding persistency is disabled.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- With this option disabled, the entry will be removed if the MAC address is missing from the MAC address table when the database is synchronized.
- Use the `show ip helper` command to display the current status.

Examples

- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding persistency enable`
- `-> ip helper dhcp-snooping binding persistency disable`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `ip helper dhcp-snooping binding` Enables or disables the DHCP Snooping binding table functionality.
- `ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout` Configures the amount of time between each automatic save of the binding table contents to a file on the switch.

MIB Objects

- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingPersistenceStatus`
ip helper boot-up

Enables or disables automatic IP address configuration for default VLAN 1 when an unconfigured switch boots up. If enabled, the switch broadcasts a BootP or a DHCP request packet at boot time. When the switch receives an IP address from a BootP/DHCP server, the address is assigned to default VLAN 1.

Note. Automatic IP address configuration only supports the assignment of a permanent IP address to the switch. Make sure that the DHCP server is configured with such an address before using this feature.

ip helper boot-up {enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables automatic IP address configuration for default VLAN 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables automatic IP address configuration for default VLAN 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, this feature is disabled on the switch.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the ip helper boot-up enable command to specify BootP or DHCP for the request packet type.
- If an IP router port already exists for VLAN 1, a request packet is not broadcast even if automatic IP address configuration is enabled for the switch.

Examples

-> ip helper boot-up enable
-> ip helper boot-up disable

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.2; command deprecated; use ip interface dhcp-client.
Related Commands

`ip helper boot-up enable`    Specifies BootP or DHCP as the type of request packet the switch will broadcast at boot time.

MIB Objects

`iphelperStatTable`  
  `iphelperBootupOption`
ip helper boot-up enable

Specifies the type of packet to broadcast (BootP or DHCP) when automatic IP address configuration is enabled for the switch.

**Note.** Automatic IP address configuration only supports the assignment of a permanent IP address to the switch. Make sure that the DHCP server is configured with such an address before using this feature.

ip helper boot-up enable {BOOTP | DHCP}

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOOTP</td>
<td>Broadcasts a BOOTP formatted request packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>Broadcasts a DHCP formatted request packet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOOTP</td>
<td>BOOTP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is only valid if automatic IP address configuration is already enabled for the switch.

**Examples**

- `-> ip helper boot-up enable DHCP`
- `-> ip helper boot-up enable BOOTP`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.2; command deprecated; use `ip interface dhcp-client`.

**Related Commands**

- **ip helper boot-up** Enables or disables automatic IP configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `iphelperStatTable`
  - `iphelperBootupPacketOption`
ip udp relay

Enables or disables UDP port relay for BOOTP/DHCP and generic UDP service ports (i.e., NBNS/NBDD, other well-known UDP ports, and user-defined service ports that are not well-known).

```plaintext
ip udp relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port [name]}
no ip udp relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port}
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>User Service Other#</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

By default, relay is enabled on the BOOTP/DHCP well-known ports.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable UDP Relay for the specified service port.
- Only use the `port` parameter to specify service port numbers that are not well known. For example, do not specify port 53 as it is the well-known port number for DNS. Instead, use the `DNS` parameter to enable relay for port 53.
- The `name` parameter is only used with the `port` parameter and provides a user-defined description to identify the not well-known port service.
- When entering a `name` for a user-defined service, quotes are required around ambiguous characters, such as hex characters, spaces, etc, so they are interpreted as text. For example, the `name` “A UDP Protocol” requires quotes because of the spaces between the words.
• When UDP Relay is disabled for BOOTP/DHCP, the `ip helper` configuration is *not* retained and all dependant functionality (i.e., automatic IP configuration for VLAN 1, Telnet and HTTP client authentication, etc.) is disrupted.

• Up to three types of UDP Relay services are supported at any one time and in any combination.

**Note.** If the relay service for BOOTP/DHCP is disabled when the switch reboots, the service is automatically enabled when the switch comes back up. If there were three non-BOOTP/DHCP relay services already enabled before the reboot, the most recent service enabled is disabled and replaced with the BOOTP/DHCP relay service.

• If port relay is enabled for the NBDD well-known port, NBNS is not automatically enabled by default. Specify `NBNS/NBDD` to enable relay for both well-known ports.

• Note that when UDP port relay is enabled for NTP, relay cannot forward NTP packets that contain a destination IP address that matches a VLAN router IP address on the switch.

**Examples**

```bash
-> ip udp relay DNS
-> ip udp 3047 "Generic Service"
-> no ip udp relay BOOTP
-> no ip udp relay 3047
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`ip udp relay vlan` Specifies the VLAN to which traffic from the specified UDP service port is forwarded.

**MIB Objects**

```
iphelperxServicePortAssociationTable
  iphelperxServicePortAssociationService
  iphelperxServicePortAssociationPort
  iphelperxServicePortAssociationName

iphelperxPortServiceAssociationTable
  iphelperxPortServiceAssociationService
  iphelperxPortServiceAssociationPort
  iphelperxPortServiceAssociationName
```
ip udp relay vlan

Specifies a VLAN on which traffic destined for a UDP port is forwarded.

\texttt{ip udp relay \{BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP \ | \textit{port}\} vlan \textit{vlan\_id}}

\texttt{no ip udp relay \{BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP \ | \textit{port}\} vlan \textit{vlan\_id}}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOOTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBNSNBDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACACS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{port}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{vlan_id}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defaults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platforms Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OmniSwitch 6250, 6450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Use the \texttt{no} form of this command to remove the VLAN association with the UDP service port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The maximum number of VLANs that can receive forwarded UDP service port traffic is 256.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Only specify service port numbers that are \textit{not} well known when using the \textit{port} parameter with this command. For example, do not specify port 53 as it is the well-known port number for the DNS UDP service. Instead, use the \texttt{DNS} parameter to enable relay for port 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Specifying a VLAN for the BOOTP/DHCP service does not work if the \texttt{per-vlan only} forwarding option is not active. Use the \texttt{ip helper per-vlan only} command to enable this option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-&gt; ip udp relay DNS vlan 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-&gt; ip udp 3047 vlan 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-&gt; no ip udp relay DNS vlan 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`ip udp relay` Enables or disables relay for UDP service ports.

**MIB Objects**

`iphelperxPortServiceAssociationTable`

`iphelperxPortServiceAssociationService`
**dhcp-server**

Enables or disables the DHCP server operation.

```
dhcp-server {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables operation status of the DHCP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables operation status of the DHCP server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When DHCP server is enabled on the switch, DHCP relay and DHCP snooping will not be supported on the default VRF of the switch.
- DHCP server must be restarted when changes are made to the dhcpd.conf file. Use the `dhcp-server restart` command to restart the DHCP server.

**Examples**

```
-> dhcp-server enable
-> dhcp-server disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show dhcp-server leases` Displays the leases offered by the DHCP server.
- `show dhcp-server statistics` Displays the statistics of the DHCP server.
- `dhcp-server restart` Allows to restart the DHCP server when the dhcpd.conf file is modified.

**MIB Objects**

alaDhcpSrvGlobalConfigStatus
**dhcp-server restart**

Allows to restart the DHCP server when the dhcpd.conf file is modified.

```
dhcp-server restart
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **restart**
  - Restarts the DHCP server.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

The command can be used to restart the DHCP server when the dhcpd.conf file is modified.

### Examples

```
-> dhcp-server restart
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.4; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**dhcp-server**

- Enables or disables the DHCP server operation.

### MIB Objects

- **alaDhcpSrvGlobalRestart**
show dhcp-server leases

Displays the leases offered by the DHCP server.

show dhcp-server leases [ip-address ip_address | mac-address mac_address] [type {static | dynamic }] [count]

Syntax Definitions

ip_address Specifies IP address of the interface configured with DHCP server.
mac_address Specifies MAC address of the interface configured with DHCP server.
static Displays only static leases.
dynamic Displays only dynamic leases.
count Count of DHCP messages recorded.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
DHCP server should be enabled first before using this command.

Examples
-> show dhcp-server leases
Total leases: 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>MAC address</th>
<th>Lease Granted</th>
<th>Lease Expiry</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200.0.1.1</td>
<td>00:00:01:b8:91:3f</td>
<td>DEC 15 14:10:59 2009</td>
<td>DEC 19 01:30:59 2009</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.0.1.2</td>
<td>00:00:01:b8:91:37</td>
<td>DEC 15 14:11:05 2009</td>
<td>DEC 19 01:31:05 2009</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.0.1.3</td>
<td>00:00:01:b8:91:3b</td>
<td>DEC 15 14:11:48 2009</td>
<td>DEC 19 01:31:48 2009</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200.0.1.4</td>
<td>00:00:01:b8:91:3d</td>
<td>DEC 15 14:11:53 2009</td>
<td>DEC 19 01:31:53 2009</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220.0.0.2</td>
<td>00:00:01:1d:4f:7e</td>
<td>DEC 15 14:11:45 2009</td>
<td>DEC 15 22:31:45 2009</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220.0.0.3</td>
<td>00:00:01:5a:0b:76</td>
<td>DEC 15 14:12:00 2009</td>
<td>DEC 15 22:32:00 2009</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220.0.0.4</td>
<td>00:00:01:1d:4f:7d</td>
<td>DEC 15 14:11:53 2009</td>
<td>DEC 15 22:31:53 2009</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.0.0.4</td>
<td>00:00:02:12:4f:8c</td>
<td>DEC 15 14:11:53 2009</td>
<td>DEC 15 23:31:53 2009</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show dhcp-server leases ip-address 200.0.1.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>MAC address</th>
<th>Lease Granted</th>
<th>Lease Expiry</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200.0.1.2</td>
<td>00:00:01:b8:91:37</td>
<td>DEC 15 14:11:05 2009</td>
<td>DEC 19 01:31:05 2009</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-> show dhcp-server leases mac-address 00:00:01:1d:4f:7d

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>MAC address</th>
<th>Lease Granted</th>
<th>Lease Expiry</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>220.0.0.4</td>
<td>00:00:01:1d:4f:7d</td>
<td>DEC 15 14:11:53 2009</td>
<td>DEC 15 22:31:53 2009</td>
<td>DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show dhcp-server leases type static

Total leases: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>MAC address</th>
<th>Lease Granted</th>
<th>Lease Expiry</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120.0.0.4</td>
<td>00:00:02:12:4f:8c</td>
<td>DEC 15 14:11:53 2009</td>
<td>DEC 15 23:31:53 2009</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>The IP address allocated to the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC address</td>
<td>The MAC address of the client for which the lease is allocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease Granted</td>
<td>The date and time at which lease is granted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease Expiry</td>
<td>The date and time at which lease expires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of lease offered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

clear dhcp-server statistics

Clears the DHCP server lease statistics.

**MIB Objects**

alaDhcpSrvLeaseTable
  alaDhcpSrvLeaseMACAddress
  alaDhcpSrvLeaseIpAddress
  alaDhcpSrvLeaseLeaseGrant
  alaDhcpSrvLeaseLeaseLeaseExpiry
  alaDhcpSrvLeaseType
**show dhcp-server statistics**

Displays the statistics of the DHCP server.

`show dhcp-server statistics [ packets | hosts | subnets | all ]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **packets**: Displays general statistical information along with specific information about data packets received, dropped, and transmitted.
- **hosts**: Displays general statistical information along with specific information about leases related to the DHCP server.
- **subnets**: Displays general statistical information along with specific information about all the subnets.
- **all**: Displays all statistical information related to the DHCP server.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

DHCP server should be enabled first before using this command.

**Examples**

```
-> show dhcp-server statistics
General:
    DHCP Server Name: mample.vitalqip.com,
    DHCP Server Status         : Enabled,
    Total Subnets Managed      : 7,
    Total Subnets Used         : 2,
    Total Subnets Unused       : 5,
    Total Subnets Full         : 0,
    DHCP Server System Up Time : TUE DEC 15 14:10:27.9956
    Lease DB Sync time (in sec) : 60,
        Last sync time : TUE DEC 15 14:21:34 2009,
        Next sync time : TUE DEC 15 14:22:34 2009

-> show dhcp-server statistics packets
Packets:
    Total DHCP Discovers : 12,
    Total DHCP Offers     : 12,
    Total DHCP Requests   : 16,
    Total DHCP Request Grants : 10,
    Total DHCP Request Renews : 6,
    Total DHCP Declines  : 0,
    Total DHCP Acks      : 16,
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DHCP Relay Commands</th>
<th>show dhcp-server statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total DHCP Nacks</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DHCP Releases</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total DHCP Informs</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bootp requests</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Bootp response</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Unknown packets</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show dhcp-server statistics hosts
Leases:
Total:
  Leases Managed: 1365,
  Leases used : 7,
  Leases unused : 1358,
  Leases Pending : 0,
  Leases unavailable : 0
Static DHCP:
  Leases Managed : 0,
  Leases used : 0,
  Leases unused : 0,
  Leases Pending : 0,
  Leases unavailable : 0
Dynamic DHCP:
  Leases Managed : 1365,
  Leases used : 7,
  Leases unused : 1358,
  Leases Pending : 0,
  Leases unavailable : 0
Automatic DHCP:
  Leases Managed : 0,
  Leases used : 0,
  Leases unused : 0,
  Leases Pending : 0,
  Leases unavailable : 0
Static Bootp:
  Leases Managed : 0,
  Leases used : 0,
  Leases unused : 0,
  Leases Pending : 0,
  Leases unavailable : 0
Automatic Bootp:
  Leases Managed : 0,
  Leases used : 0,
  Leases unused : 0,
  Leases Pending : 0,
  Leases unavailable : 0

-> show dhcp-server statistics subnets
Subnets:
Subnet1:
  Subnet: 200.0.0.0,
  Total : 1022,
  Static DHCP : 0,
  Dynamic DHCP : 1022,
  Automatic DHCP : 0,
  Static Bootp : 0,
  Automatic Bootp : 0
Ranges:
  Start : 200.0.1.1,
  End : 200.0.2.255,
show dhcp-server statistics

DHCP Relay Commands

Mask : 255.255.253.0,
Type : 5
Used : 4,
Unused : 507,
Pending : 0,
Unavailable : 0

Subnet2:
Subnet : 220.0.0.0,
Total : 508,
Static DHCP : 0,
Dynamic DHCP : 508,
Automatic DHCP : 0,
Static Bootp : 0,
Automatic Bootp : 0
Ranges:
Start : 220.0.0.2,
End : 220.0.0.255,
Mask : 255.255.255.0,
Type : 5,
Unused : 251,
Used : 3,
Pending : 0,
Unavailable : 0

Subnet3:
Subnet : 150.0.0.0,
Total : 400,
Static DHCP : 0,
Dynamic DHCP : 400,
Automatic DHCP : 0,
Static Bootp : 0,
Automatic Bootp : 0
Ranges:
Range1:
Start : 150.0.1.1,
End : 150.0.1.100,
Mask : 255.255.255.0,
Type : 5,
Unused : 100,
Used : 0,
Pending : 0,
Unavailable : 0
Range2:
Start : 150.0.2.1,
End : 150.0.2.100,
Mask : 255.255.255.0,
Type : 5,
Unused : 100,
Used : 0,
Pending : 0,
Unavailable : 0

Subnet4:
Subnet : 50.0.0.0,
Total : 200,
Static DHCP : 0,
Dynamic DHCP : 200,
Automatic DHCP : 0,
Static Bootp : 0,
Automatic Bootp : 0
Ranges:
Start       : 50.0.1.1,
End         : 50.0.1.100,
Mask        : 255.255.255.0,
Type        : 5,
Unused      : 100,
Used        : 0,
Pending     : 0,
Unavailable : 0

-> show dhcp-server statistics all

General:
  DHCP Server Name: mample.vitalqip.com,
  DHCP Server Status : Enabled,
  Total Subnets Managed : 7,
  Total Subnets Used : 2,
  Total Subnets Unused : 5,
  Total Subnets Full : 0,
  DHCP Server System Up Time : TUE DEC 15 14:10:27.9956
Lease DB Sync:
  DB Sync time (in sec) : 60,
  Last sync time : TUE DEC 15 14:21:34 2009,
  Next sync time : TUE DEC 15 14:22:34 2009
Packets:
  Total DHCP Discovers: 12,
  Total DHCP Offers : 12,
  Total DHCP Requests : 16,
  Total DHCP Request Grants : 10,
  Total DHCP Request Renews : 6,
  Total DHCP Declines : 0,
  Total DHCP Acks : 16,
  Total DHCP Nacks : 0,
  Total DHCP Releases : 0,
  Total DHCP Informs : 0,
  Total Bootp requests : 0,
  Total Bootp response : 0,
  Total Unknown packets : 0
Leases:
  Total:
    Leases Managed: 1365,
    Leases used : 7,
    Leases unused : 1358,
    Leases Pending : 0,
    Leases unavailable : 0
Static DHCP:
  Leases Managed : 0,
  Leases used : 0,
  Leases unused : 0,
  Leases Pending : 0,
  Leases unavailable : 0
Dynamic DHCP:
  Leases Managed : 1365,
  Leases used : 7,
  Leases unused : 1358,
  Leases Pending : 0,
  Leases unavailable : 0
Automatic DHCP:
  Leases Managed : 0,
  Leases used : 0,
  Leases unused : 0,
Leases Pending : 0,
Leases unavailable : 0

Static Bootp:
Leases Managed : 0,
Leases used : 0,
Leases unused : 0,
Leases Pending : 0,
Leases unavailable : 0

Automatic Bootp:
Leases Managed : 0,
Leases used : 0,
Leases unused : 0,
Leases Pending : 0,
Leases unavailable : 0

Subnets:
Subnet1:
Subnet : 200.0.0.0,
Total : 1022,
Static DHCP : 0,
Dynamic DHCP : 1022,
Automatic DHCP : 0,
Static Bootp : 0,
Automatic Bootp : 0
Ranges:
Start : 200.0.1.1,
End : 200.0.2.255,
Mask : 255.255.253.0,
Type : 5
Used : 4,
Unused : 507,
Pending : 0,
Unavailable : 0

Subnet2:
Subnet : 220.0.0.0,
Total : 508,
Static DHCP : 0,
Dynamic DHCP : 508,
Automatic DHCP : 0,
Static Bootp : 0,
Automatic Bootp : 0
Ranges:
Start : 220.0.0.2,
End : 220.0.0.255,
Mask : 255.255.255.0,
Type : 5
Unused : 251,
Used : 3,
Pending : 0,
Unavailable : 0

Subnet3:
Subnet : 150.0.0.0,
Total : 400,
Static DHCP : 0,
Dynamic DHCP : 400,
Automatic DHCP : 0,
Static Bootp : 0,
Automatic Bootp : 0
Ranges:
Range1:
DHCP Relay Commands

show dhcp-server statistics

Start : 150.0.1.1,
End : 150.0.1.100,
Mask : 255.255.255.0,
Type : 5,
Used : 0,
Unused : 100,
Pending : 0,
Unavailable : 0

Range2:
Start : 150.0.2.1,
End : 150.0.2.100,
Mask : 255.255.255.0,
Type : 5,
Unused : 100,
Used : 0,
Pending : 0,
Unavailable : 0

Subnet4:
Subnet : 50.0.0.0,
Total : 200,
Static DHCP : 0,
Dynamic DHCP : 200,
Automatic DHCP : 0,
Static Bootp : 0,
Automatic Bootp : 0

Ranges:
Start : 50.0.1.1,
End : 50.0.1.100,
Mask : 255.255.255.0,
Type : 5,
Unused : 100,
Used : 0,
Pending : 0,
Unavailable : 0

output definitions

General stats  Denotes general DHCP Server statistics.
Name  Specifies the name assigned to the DHCP server.
Status  Specifies up or down status of the DHCP server.
Total subnets used  Specifies the total number of subnets being used.
Total subnets managed  Specifies the total number of subnets being managed by the DHCP server.
Total subnets unused  Specifies the total number of subnets being unused.
Total subnets full  Specifies the total number of subnets where all the IP addresses are used.
DHCP Server System Up Time  Shows the DHCP Server System Up Time Performance Monitor counter.
Sync time  Specifies the time for DHCP server to contact and synchronize with the designated time server.
Last sync time  Specifies the last time the synchronization occurred.
Next sync time  Specifies the next time the synchronization should be scheduled.
Packet stats

- Denotes statisticstical information about the data packet transmission.

**Total DHCP Discovers**

Specifies the total number of DHCPDISCOVER packets sent by the clients to the DHCP server.

**Total DHCP Offers**

Specifies the total number of DHCPOFFER packets sent by the server to the clients.

**Total DHCP Requests**

Specifies the total number of DHCPREQUEST packets sent by the clients in response to the DHCPOFFER packets.

**Total DHCP Request Grants**

Specifies the total number of DHCP request grants provided by the server to the clients.

**Total DHCP Request Renews**

Specifies the total number of DHCP lease renew requests sent by the clients to the DHCP server.

**Total DHCP Declines**

Specifies the total number of DHCP requests declined by the DHCP server.

**Total DHCP Acknowledgements**

Specifies the total number of DHCPACK acknowledgement packets sent by the DHCP server to the clients.

**Total DHCP Negative acknowledgements**

Specifies the total number of DHCP Negative acknowledgements sent from the DHCP server to the clients. The DHCPNACK message is sent when all the IP addresses available to the server are exhausted and the client sends a DHCPREQUEST.

**Total DHCP Releases**

Specifies the total number of DHCPRELEASE packets sent by the DHCP server to release IP addresses from its clients.

**Total DHCP Informs**

Specifies the total number of DHCPINFORM packets sent by the clients to obtain DHCP options from the DHCP server.

**Total Bootp requests**

Specifies the total number of BOOTP requests sent by the clients to the DHCP server.

**Total Bootp response**

Specifies the total number of BOOTP response packets sent by the DHCP server to the clients.

**Total Unknown packets**

Specifies the total number of unknown or badly formatted DHCP packets received by the DHCP server.

Leases stats

- Denotes statisticstical information about leases provided by the DHCP server.

**Hosts Managed**

Specifies the total number of clients managed by the DHCP server.

**Hosts used**

Specifies the total number of clients using the IP addresses provided by the DHCP server.

**Hosts unused**

Specifies the total number of clients managed by the DHCP server which are not being used.

**Hosts Pending**

Specifies the total number of DHCP IP address requests which are pending by the DHCP server.

**Hosts unavailable**

Specifies the total number of DHCP hosts which are unavailable i.e; whose lease period have expired.

**Static DHCP**

Denotes statisticstical information about the hosts configured with Static DHCP.

**Automatic DHCP**

Denotes statisticstical information about the hosts configured with Automatic DHCP.
### Output Definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Static BootP</td>
<td>Denotes statistical information about the hosts configured under Static BootP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> BootP Relay is disabled when DHCP server is enabled on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic BootP</td>
<td>Denotes statistical information about the hosts configured with Automatic BootP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet statistics</td>
<td>Denotes all DHCP related statistical information for individual subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Specifies the range of IP addresses in the individual subnet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mask</td>
<td>Specifies the subnet mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Specifies whether the type of IP address allocation is dynamic or Static.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- `clear dhcp-server statistics` Clears the DHCP Server lease statistics.

### MIB Objects

N/A
clear dhcp-server statistics

Clears the packet counters of DHCP server statistics.

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to clear the packet counters of DHCP server statistics.

Examples
-> clear dhcp-server statistics

Release History
Release 6.6.4; command introduced.

Related Commands
show dhcp-server statistics Displays the DHCP Server lease statistics.

MIB Objects
N/A
show ip helper

Displays the current DHCP Relay, Relay Agent Information, and DHCP Snooping configuration.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Displays information for all IP addresses configured.

**Examples**

The following example shows what the display output looks like when the DHCP Snooping feature is enabled and the DHCP relay agent information (Option 82) feature is disabled:

```plaintext
-> show ip helper
Ip helper :
Forward Delay(seconds) = 0,
Max number of hops = 4,
Relay Agent Information = Disabled,
DHCP Snooping Status = Switch-Level Enabled,
Option 82 Data Insertion Per Switch = Enabled,
MAC Address Verification Per Switch = Enabled,
DHCP Snooping Bypass Opt82-Check = Disabled,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Circuit ID Field1 = Base MAC,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Circuit ID Field1 String = 00:e0:b1:91:45:d0,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Circuit ID Field2 = Cvlan,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Circuit ID Field2 String = -
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Circuit ID Field3 = Interface,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Circuit ID Field3 String = -
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Circuit ID Field4 = Interface Alias,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Circuit ID Field4 String = -
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Circuit ID Field5 = System Name,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Circuit ID Field5 String = vxTarget,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Circuit ID Delimiter = "/",
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Remote ID Field1 = Vlan,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Remote ID Field1 String = -
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Remote ID Field2 = Cvlan,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Remote ID Field2 String = -
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Remote ID Field3 = User String,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Remote ID Field3 String = biswajit,
DHCP Snooping Opt82 ASCII Remote ID Delimiter = "",
DHCP Snooping Binding DB Status = Enabled,
```
Database Sync Timeout = 300,  
Database Last Sync Time = ,  
Binding Persistency Status = Disabled,  
PXE support = Disabled,  
Forward option = standard  
Vlan Number NA  
Bootup Option Disable  
Forwarding Address :  
20.0.0.151  
UDP Relay on Default VRF = Enabled

The following example shows what the display output looks like when the DHCP relay agent information (Option 82) feature is enabled and the DHCP Snooping feature is disabled:

-> show ip helper
Ip helper :
  Forward Delay(seconds) = 3,  
  Max number of hops     = 4,  
  Relay Agent Information = Enabled,  
  Relay Agent Information Policy = Drop  
  DHCP Snooping Status = Disabled  
  DHCP Snooping Bypass Opt82-Check = Disabled,  
  DHCP Snooping Opt82 Format = Base MAC,  
  DHCP Snooping Opt82 String = 00:d0:95:ae:3b:f6,  
  DHCP Snooping Binding DB Status = Disabled,  
  Forward option = standard  
  Vlan Number NA  
  Bootup Option Disable  
  Forwarding Address :
    5.5.5.5  
    21.2.2.10  
    172.19.4.1

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Forward Delay</strong></th>
<th>The current forward delay time (default is three seconds). Use the <code>ip helper forward delay</code> command to change this value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max number of hops</strong></td>
<td>The current maximum number of hops allowed (default is four hops). Use the <code>ip helper maximum hops</code> command to change this value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forward option</strong></td>
<td>The current forwarding option setting: standard. Configured through the <code>ip helper standard</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relay Agent Information</strong></td>
<td>Indicates the status (Enabled or Disabled) of the DHCP relay agent information option (Option 82) feature. Configured through the <code>ip helper agent-information</code> command. This feature is disabled if the DHCP snooping feature is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relay Agent Information Policy</strong></td>
<td>The current policy action (Drop, Keep, Replace) applied to DHCP packets that contain an Option-82 field. Configured through the <code>ip helper agent-information policy</code> command. Note that this field only appears when the DHCP relay agent information Option-82 feature is enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions

**DHCP Snooping Status**
Indicates the status (Disabled, Switch-Level Enabled, or VLAN-Level Enabled) of the DHCP snooping feature. Configured through the `ip helper dhcp-snooping` or `ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan` command. This feature is disabled if the DHCP relay agent information option is enabled.

**Option 82 Data Insertion Per Switch**
Indicates whether or not the DHCP Option 82 field is added to DHCP packets (Enabled or Disabled). Configured through the `ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion` command. Note that this field only appears when DHCP snooping is enabled at the switch level.

**MAC Address Verification Per Switch**
Indicates whether or not MAC address verification is performed on the DHCP packets (Enabled or Disabled). Configured through the `ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification` command. Note that this field only appears when DHCP snooping is enabled at the switch level.

**DHCP Snooping Bypass Opt82-Check**
Indicates whether or not an Option-82 check is performed for DHCP packets ingressing on untrusted ports (Enabled or Disabled). Configured through the `ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check` command.

**DHCP Snooping Opt 82 Format**
The type of information (base MAC address for the switch, system name for the switch, or user-defined text) that is inserted into the Option-82 field when Option-82 data insertion is enabled for the switch. Configured through the `ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format` command.

**DHCP Snooping Opt 82 String**
The user-defined text inserted into the Option-82 field when data insertion is enabled and a string format for the data is specified. Configure through the `ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format` command.

**DHCP Binding DB Status**
Indicates if the DHCP snooping binding table (database) functionality is Enabled or Disabled.

**Database Sync Timeout**
The amount of time, in seconds, that the switch waits between each synchronization of the DHCP snooping binding table with the `dhcpBinding.db` file (default is 300 seconds). Configured through the `ip helper dhcp-snooping binding timeout` command. Note that this field does not appear if the binding table functionality is disabled.

**Database Last Sync Time**
The last time and day the DHCP snooping binding table was synchronized with the `dhcpBinding.db` file. Note that this field does not appear if the binding table functionality is disabled.

**Binding Persistency Status**
Indicates whether or not the DHCP snooping binding table retains entries with MAC addresses that were cleared from the MAC address table (Enabled or Disabled). Configured through the `ip helper dhcp-snooping binding persistency` command.

**Bootup Option**
Indicates whether or not automatic IP address configuration for default VLAN 1 is done when the switch boots up (Enabled or Disabled). Configured through the `ip helper boot-up` command.
show ip helper

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bootup Packet Option</th>
<th>Indicates if the Bootup Option broadcasts a DHCP or BOOTP packet to obtain an IP address for default VLAN 1. Configured through the <code>ip helper boot-up enable</code> command. Note that this field does not appear if the Bootup Option is disabled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding Addresses</td>
<td>IP addresses for DHCP servers that will receive BOOTP/DHCP packets forwarded by this DHCP Relay service. Use the <code>ip helper address</code> command to add or remove DHCP server IP addresses from the DHCP Relay configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

`show ip helper stats` Displays DHCP Relay statistics, including the number of client packets received and transmitted to the DHCP server and packets dropped due to forward delay time and maximum hops violations.

MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iphelperTable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iphelperService</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperForwAddr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperForwDelay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperMaxHops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperAgentInformation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperAgentInformationPolicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnooping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingOpt82DataInsertionStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingMacAddressVerificationStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingBypassOpt82CheckStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82FormatType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingOption82StringValue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingDatabaseSyncTimeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingDatabaseLastSyncTime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanNumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanMacVerificationStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanOpt82DataInsertionStatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperStatTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperBootupOption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iphelperBootupPacketOption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ip helper stats**

Displays the number of packets DHCP Relay has received, the number of packets dropped due to forward delay and maximum hops violations, and the number of packets processed since the last time these statistics were displayed. Also includes statistics that apply to a specific DHCP server, such as the number of packets transmitted to the server and the difference between the number of packets received from a client and the number transmitted to the server.

**show ip helper stats**

**ip helper no stats**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of this command to clear all DHCP Relay statistics.

**Examples**

```
-> show ip helper stats

Global Statistics :
   Reception From Client :
      Total Count = 12, Delta = 12,
   Forw Delay Violation :
      Total Count = 3, Delta = 3,
   Max Hops Violation :
      Total Count = 0, Delta = 0,
   Agent Info Violation :
      Total Count = 0, Delta = 0,
   Invalid Gateway IP :
      Total Count = 0, Delta = 0,
   Invalid Agent Info From Server :
      Total Count = 0, Delta = 0,
Server Specific Statistics :
   Server 5.5.5.5
      Tx Server :
         Total Count = 9, Delta = 9
```
### Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reception From Client</td>
<td>Number of packets DHCP Relay has received from the DHCP client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forw Delay Violation</td>
<td>Number of packets dropped as a result of forward delay violations. A violation occurs if a client packet contains an elapsed boot time value that is less than the configured DHCP Relay forward delay time value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Hops Violation</td>
<td>Number of packets dropped as a result of maximum hop violations. A violation occurs if a packet contains a hop count equal to or greater than the configured DHCP Relay maximum hops value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent Info Violation</td>
<td>Number of packets dropped as a result of a relay agent information (Option-82) violation. A violation occurs if an Option-82 DHCP packet contains a zero gateway IP address (giaddr) and the relay agent information policy is set to <strong>Drop</strong> or a DHCP packet has no Option-82 field and contains a non-zero giaddr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid Gateway IP</td>
<td>Number of packets dropped as a result of a gateway IP violation. A violation occurs if an Option-82 DHCP packet contains a gateway IP address (giaddr) that matches a local subnet address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid Agent Info From Server</td>
<td>Number of invalid Option-82 DHCP server packets dropped by the relay agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>Total number of packets processed since the last time the ip helper statistics were checked during any user session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>DHCP server IP address that receives BOOTP/DHCP packets forwarded by this DHCP Relay service. Use the ip helper address command to add or remove DHCP server IP addresses from DHCP Relay configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tx Server</td>
<td>Number of packets DHCP Relay has transmitted to the DHCP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>The difference between the number of packets received from the client and the number of packets transmitted to the DHCP server since the last time DHCP Relay statistics were checked during any user session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

**show ip helper**

Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.

### MIB Objects

- iphelperStatTable
  - iphelperServerAddress
  - iphelperRxFromClient
  - iphelperTxToServer
  - iphelperMaxHopsViolation
  - iphelperForwDelayViolation
  - iphelperResetAll
show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan

Displays a list of VLANs that have DHCP Snooping enabled and whether or not MAC address verification and Option-82 data insertion is enabled for each VLAN.

show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command only applies if DHCP Snooping is enabled at the VLAN level.
- Use the show ip helper command to determine the status of DHCP Snooping at the switch level.

Examples

-> show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan
VLAN    Opt82        MAC Addr
ID    Insertion   Verification
------+----------+--------------
50  Enabled      Enabled
60  Enabled      Enabled
100  Disabled Enabled
200  Enabled Disabled
1500 Disabled Disabled

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN ID</th>
<th>MAC Address Verification</th>
<th>Opt-82 Data Insertion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN identification number for the DHCP Snooping VLAN.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicates whether or not MAC address verification is enabled for the VLAN (Enabled or Disabled). Configured through the ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan command.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicates whether or not Option-82 data insertion is enabled for the VLAN (Enabled or Disabled). Configured through the ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan command.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show ip helper
    Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.

show ip helper dhcp-snooping port
    Displays the trust mode and DHCP violation statistics for all switch ports that are filtered by DHCP Snooping.

MIB Objects

iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanTable
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanNumber
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanMacVerificationStatus
    iphelperDhcpSnoopingVlanOpt82DataInsertionStatus
show ip helper dhcp-snooping port

Displays the trust mode and DHCP Snooping violation statistics for all switch ports that are filtered by DHCP Snooping.

show ip helper dhcp-snooping port

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- If DHCP Snooping is operating at the switch level, then information for all switch ports is displayed.
- If DHCP Snooping is operating at the VLAN level, then information for only those ports that are associated with a DHCP Snooping VLAN is displayed.
- The violation statistics displayed only apply to ports that are in the client only trust mode. When the trust mode for a port is changed from client-only to trusted or blocked, the violation counters are set to zero (0).

Examples

```
-> show ip helper dhcp-snooping port
Slot Port Trust Mode Opt82 Violation MAC Violation Server Violation Relay Violation Binding Violation
-----+-------------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+----------+
1/1  1/2 1/3  1/4  1/5  1/6  1/7  1/8  1/9  1/10  1/11  1/12
Blocked Client-Only Client-Only Client-Only Client-Only Blocked Client-Only Client-Only Client-Only Trusted Trusted Trusted
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

show ip helper dhcp-snooping port

DHCP Relay Commands

output definitions

| Slot/Port | The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3). |
| Trust Mode | The DHCP Snooping trust mode for the port (Blocked, Client-Only, or Trusted). Configured through the `ip helper dhcp-snooping port` command. |
| Opt82 Violation | The number of DHCP packets dropped due to a DHCP Snooping Option-82 violation. |
| MAC Violation | The number of DHCP packets dropped due to a mismatch between the packet source MAC address and the client hardware address contained within the packet. |
| Server Violation | The number of DHCP server packets dropped because they originated from outside the network or firewall. |
| Relay Violation | The number of DHCP packets dropped because the packet included a relay agent IP address that was not 0.0.0.0. |
| Binding Violation | The number of DHCP packets dropped due to a mismatch between packets received and binding table information. |

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `show ip helper` Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
- `show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan` Displays a list of DHCP Snooping VLANs.

MIB Objects

- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTable` dhcpp-snooping
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIfIndex`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortTrustMode`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIpSourceFiltering`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortOption82Violation`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortMacAddrViolation`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortDhcpServerViolation`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortRelayAgentViolation`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortBindingViolation`
show ip helper dhcp-snooping binding

Displays the contents of the DHCP Snooping binding table (database).

show ip helper dhcp-snooping binding

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
- Use the `ip helper dhcp-snooping binding` command to create a static entry in the binding table.
- Dynamic binding table entries are created when the relay agent receives a DHCPACK packet.

Examples

```
-> show ip helper dhcp-snooping binding
       MAC           Slot        IP          Lease    VLAN     Binding
           Address         Port      Address       Time      ID       Type
-------------------+------+---------------+---------+-------+-----------
00:ae:22:e4:00:08 1/4  10.255.11.23  2000     5  Dynamic
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Lease Time</th>
<th>VLAN ID</th>
<th>Binding Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:ae:22:e4:00:08</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>10.255.11.23</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `show ip helper`
  Displays current DHCP Relay configuration information.
- `show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan`
  Displays a list of DHCP Snooping VLANs.
- `show ip helper dhcp-snooping port`
  Displays the trust mode and DHCP violation statistics for all switch ports that are filtered by DHCP Snooping.

**MIB Objects**

- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingStatus`
- `iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingTable`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingMacAddress`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingIfIndex`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingIpAddress`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingLeaseTime`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingVlan`
  - `iphelperDhcpSnoopingBindingType`
show ip udp relay service

Displays current configuration for UDP services by service name or by service port number.

show ip udp relay service [BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOOTP</td>
<td>BOOTP/DHCP well-known ports 67/68.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBDD</td>
<td>NBDD well-known port 138.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBNSNBDD</td>
<td>NBNS/NBDD well-known ports 137/138.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS</td>
<td>DNS well-known port 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACACS</td>
<td>TACACS well-known port 65.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFTP</td>
<td>TFTP well-known port 69.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>NTP well-known port 123.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>A user-specified port that is not a well-known port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, the configuration for all UDP services is shown.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Enter a service name or port number with this command to display information about an individual service.
- When specifying a port number, do not specify a well-known port number. Instead, use the service name for the well-known port (i.e., NBNS/NBDD, DNS, etc.).

Examples

```plaintext
-> show ip udp relay service

+----------+--------+------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Port(s)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>67 68</td>
<td>BOOTP/DHCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>DNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>TACACS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show ip udp relay service dns

+----------+--------+------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Port(s)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>DNS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
show ip udp relay service

-> show ip udp relay service 1776

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Port(s)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>A UDP protocol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

| Service | The UDP service number. (1 through 7 for well-known service ports and 8 and above for user-defined service ports). |
| Port(s) | The UDP service port number. |
| Description | A description of the UDP service. |

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show ip udp relay statistics Displays the current statistics for each UDP port relay service.
show ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter Displays the VLAN assignments to which the traffic received on the specified UDP service port is forwarded.

MIB Objects

iphelperxPropertiesTable
  iphelperxPropertiesService
  iphelperxPropertiesPort
  iphelperxPropertiesName
show ip udp relay statistics

Displays the current statistics for each UDP port relay service. These statistics include the name of the service, the forwarding VLAN(s) configured for that service, and the number of packets the service has sent and received.

show ip udp relay [BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOOTP</td>
<td>BOOTP/DHCP well-known ports 67/68.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBDD</td>
<td>NBDD well-known port 138.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBNSNBDD</td>
<td>NBNS/NBDD well-known ports 137/138.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS</td>
<td>DNS well-known port 53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACACS</td>
<td>TACACS well-known port 65.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFTP</td>
<td>TFTP well-known port 69.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>NTP well-known port 123.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>A user-specified port that is not a well-known port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, the statistics for all UDP services is shown.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Enter a service name or port number with this command to display information about an individual service.
- When specifying a port number, do not specify a well-known port number. Instead, use the service name for the well-known port (i.e., NBNS/NBDD, DNS, etc.).

Examples

-> show ip udp relay statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Pkts Sent</th>
<th>Pkts Recvd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOOTP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACACS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-> show ip udp relay statistics tacacs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Pkts Sent</th>
<th>Pkts Recvd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TACACS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show ip udp relay statistics 1776

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>Pkts Sent</th>
<th>Pkts Recvd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A UDP Protocol</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Service</strong></td>
<td>The active UDP service name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLAN</strong></td>
<td>The VLAN assigned to the UDP service port that will forward traffic destined for that port. Use the ip udp relay vlan command to configure this value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pkts Sent</strong></td>
<td>The number of packets sent from this service port to the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pkts Recvd</strong></td>
<td>The number of packets received by this service port from a client.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show ip udp relay service**
  - Displays current configuration for UDP services by service name or by service port number.
- **show ip helper dhcp-snooping**
  - Displays the VLAN assignments to which the traffic received on the specified UDP service port is forwarded.
- **ip-source-filter**

**MIB Objects**

- iphelperxStatTable
  - iphelperxStatService
  - iphelperxStatVlan
  - iphelperxStatTxToServer
  - iphelperxStatRxFromClient
**show ip udp relay destination**

Displays the VLAN assignments to which the traffic received on the specified UDP service port is forwarded.

`show ip udp relay destination [BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port]`

### Syntax Definitions

- **BOOTP**: BOOTP/DHCP well-known ports 67/68.
- **NBDD**: NBDD well-known port 138.
- **NBNSNBDD**: NBNS/NBDD well-known ports 137/138.
- **DNS**: DNS well-known port 53.
- **TACACS**: TACACS well-known port 65.
- **TFTP**: TFTP well-known port 69.
- **NTP**: NTP well-known port 123.
- **port**: A user-specified port that is not a well-known port.

### Defaults

By default, the forwarding VLAN assignments for all UDP services is shown.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Enter a service name or port number with this command to display information about an individual service.

- When specifying a port number, do not specify a well-known port number. Instead, use the service name for the well-known port (i.e., NBNS/NBDD, DNS, etc.).

### Examples

```shell
-> show ip udp relay destination

Service  Port  VLANs
---------+--------+----------------
BOOTP    67     
DNS      53     2  4
TACACS   65     3

-> show ip udp relay destination dns

Service  Port  VLANs
---------+--------+----------------
DNS      53     2  4
```
show ip udp relay destination

-> show ip udp relay destination 1776

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>VLANs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UDP Protocol</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>VLANs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>VLANs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The active UDP service name.</td>
<td>The UDP service port number.</td>
<td>The VLAN assigned to the UDP service port that will forward traffic destined for that port. Use the <code>ip udp relay vlan</code> command to configure this value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ip udp relay service` Displays current configuration for UDP services by service name or by service port number.
- `show ip udp relay statistics` Displays the current statistics for each UDP port relay service.

**MIB Objects**

- `iphelperTable`
  - `iphelperService`
  - `iphelperVlan`
- `iphelperxPropertiesTable`
  - `iphelperxPropertiesName`
  - `iphelperxPropertiesPort`
show ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter

Displays the ports or VLANs on which IP source filtering is enabled.

show ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter port

Syntax Definitions

port Displays the ports on which IP source filtering is enabled.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The show output displays only those ports on which IP source filtering is enabled.
- This command also displays the status of the link aggregate ports, when source filtering is enabled at port level.

Examples

```
-> show ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter port
Slot    IP Src  Filtering
Port    Filtering
--------+-----------
1/7       Enabled
1/12      Enabled
```

output definitions

```
Slot/Port Specifies the slot and port number.
IP Src Filtering Specifies the IP source filtering status. Enabled or Disabled.
```

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

ip helper dhcp-snooping binding Enables or disables the IP source filtering at a port, link aggregation, or VLAN level.

MIB Objects

```
iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIpSourceFiltering
iphelperDhcpSnoopingPortIfIndex
iphelperDhcpSourceFilterVlanNumber
```
show ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter

iphelperDhcpSourceFilterVlanFilteringStatus
37  RIP Commands

Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) that uses hop count as its routing metric. RIP-enabled switches update neighboring switches by transmitting a copy of their own routing table. The RIP routing table always uses the most efficient route to a destination, that is, the route with the fewest hops and longest matching prefix.

The switch supports RIP version 1 (RIPv1), RIP version 2 (RIPv2), and RIPv2 that is compatible with RIPv1. It also supports simple and MD5 authentication, on an interface basis, for RIPv2.

The RIP commands comply with the following RFCs: RFC1058, RFC2453, RFC1722, RFC1723, and RFC1724.

MIB information for the RIP commands is as follows:

- **Filename:** RIPv2.mib
  - **Module:** rip2

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1Rip.mib
  - **Module:** alaRipMIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

```
ip load rip
ip rip status
ip rip interface
ip rip interface status
ip rip interface metric
ip rip interface send-version
ip rip interface recv-version
ip rip force-holddowntimer
ip rip host-route
ip rip route-tag
ip rip interface auth-type
ip rip interface auth-key
ip rip update-interval
ip rip invalid-timer
ip rip garbage-timer
ip rip holddown-timer
show ip rip
show ip rip routes
show ip rip interface
show ip rip peer
```
**ip load rip**

Loads RIP into memory. When the switch is initially configured, you must load RIP into memory before it can be enabled.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- In simple networks where only IP forwarding is required, you may not want to use RIP. If you are not using RIP, it is best not to load it to save switch resources.

- To remove RIP from switch memory, you must manually edit the `boot.cfg` file. The `boot.cfg` file is an ASCII text-based file that controls many of the switch parameters. Open the file and delete all references to RIP. You must reboot the switch when this is complete.

- Use the `ip rip status` command to enable RIP on the switch.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> ip load rip
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip rip status`: Enables/disables RIP routing on the switch.
- `show ip rip`: Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDrcTmConfig`  
  - `alaDrcTmIPRipStatus`
**ip rip status**

Enables/disables RIP on the switch. RIP performs well in small networks. By default, RIP packets are broadcast every 30 seconds, even if no change has occurred anywhere in a route or service. Depending on the size and speed of the network, these periodic broadcasts can consume a significant amount of bandwidth.

\[\text{ip rip status \{enable | disable\}}\]

### Syntax Definitions

- **enable**  
  Enables RIP routing on the switch.
- **disable**  
  Disables RIP routing on the switch.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- RIP must be loaded on the switch (**ip load rip**) to enable RIP on the switch.
- A RIP network can be no more than 15 hops (end-to-end). If there is a 16th hop, that network is identified as infinity and the packet is discarded.

### Examples

-> ip rip status enable

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **ip load rip**  
  Loads RIP into the switch memory.
- **show ip rip**  
  Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

### MIB Objects

- `alaProtocolRip`
- `alaRipProtoStatus`
**ip rip interface**

Creates/deletes a RIP interface. Routing is enabled on a VLAN when you create a router interface. However, to enable RIP routing, you must also configure and enable a RIP routing interface on the VLAN’s IP router interface.

```
ip rip interface {interface_name}
```

```
no ip rip interface {interface_name}
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`interface_name` The name of the interface.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- By default, a RIP interface is created in the disabled state. To enable RIP routing on the interface, you must enable the interface by using the `ip rip interface status` command.

- You can create a RIP interface even if an IP router interface has not been configured. However, RIP will not function unless an IP router interface is configured with the RIP interface.

- For more information on VLANs and router ports, see Chapter 25, “VLAN Management Commands”.

**Examples**

```
-> ip rip interface rip-1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**RIP Commands**

- **ip interface**
  - Creates a VLAN router interface.

- **ip load rip**
  - Loads RIP into memory. When the switch is initially configured, you must load RIP into memory before it can be enabled.

- **ip rip status**
  - Enables/disables RIP routing on the switch.

- **ip rip interface status**
  - Enables/disables a RIP interface.

**MIB Objects**

- **rip2IfConfTable**
  - rip2IfConfAddress
  - rip2IfConfStatus
ip rip interface status

Enables/disables a RIP interface. By default, a RIP interface is created in the disabled state. After creating a RIP interface, you must use this command to enable the interface.

ip rip interface {interface_name} status {enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

| interface_name | The name of the interface. |

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- You must first create a RIP interface by using the ip rip interface command before enabling the interface.

- You can create a RIP interface even if an IP router interface has not been configured. However, RIP will not function unless an IP router interface is configured with the RIP interface.

- For more information on VLANs and router ports, see Chapter 25, “VLAN Management Commands”.

Examples

-> ip rip interface rip-1 status enable

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **ip interface**
  Creates a VLAN router interface.

- **ip load rip**
  Loads RIP into memory. When the switch is initially configured, you must load RIP into memory before it can be enabled.

- **ip rip status**
  Enables/disables RIP routing on the switch.

- **ip rip interface**
  Creates/deletes a RIP interface.

**MIB Objects**

- **rip2IfConfTable**
  - **rip2IfConfAddress**
  - **rip2IfConfStatus**
**ip rip interface metric**

Configures the RIP metric or cost for a specified interface. You can set priorities for routes generated by a switch by assigning a metric value to routes generated by that switch’s RIP interface. For example, routes generated by a neighboring switch may have a hop count of 1. However, you can lower the priority of routes generated by that switch by increasing the metric value for routes generated by the RIP interface.

```
ip rip interface {interface_name} metric value
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `interface_name`: The name of the interface.
- `value`: Metric value. Valid range is 1–15.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

When you configure a metric for a RIP interface, this metric cost is added to the metric of the incoming route.

**Examples**

```
-> ip rip interface rip-1 metric 2
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip rip interface`: Enables/disables RIP on a specific interface.
- `show ip rip peer`: Displays active RIP neighbors (peers). An active peer is a switch that has sent a RIP packet within the last 180 seconds.

**MIB Objects**

- `rip2IfConfTable`
- `rip2IfConfAddress`
- `rip2IfConfDefaultMetric`
**ip rip interface send-version**

Configures the send option for a RIP interface. This defines the type(s) of RIP packets that the interface will send.

```plaintext
ip rip interface {interface_name} send-version {none | v1 | v1compatible | v2}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interface_name</td>
<td>The name of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>RIP packets will not be sent by the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v1</td>
<td>Only RIPv1 packets will be sent by the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v1compatible</td>
<td>Only RIPv2 broadcast packets (not multicast) will be sent by the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v2</td>
<td>Only RIPv2 packets will be sent by the interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>v2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v1</td>
<td>v2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v1compatible</td>
<td>v2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v2</td>
<td>v2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Using this command will override RIP default behavior.
- Other devices must be able to interpret the information provided by this command or there will not be proper routing information exchanged between the switch and other devices on the network.

### Examples

```plaintext
-> ip rip interface rip-1 send-version v1
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ip rip interface recv-version**  
Configures the receive option for a RIP interface.

MIB Objects

rip2IfConfTable
  -- rip2IfConfAddress
  -- rip2IfConfSend
ip rip interface recv-version

Configures the receive option for a RIP interface. This defines the type(s) of RIP packets that the interface will accept.

```
ip rip interface {interface_name} recv-version {v1 | v2 | both | none}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `interface_name`: The name of the interface.
- `v1`: Only RIPv1 packets will be received by the interface.
- `v2`: Only RIPv2 packets will be received by the interface.
- `both`: Both RIPv1 and RIPv2 packets will be received by the interface.
- `none`: Interface ignores any RIP packets received.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v1, v2, both, none</td>
<td>both</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Using this command will override RIP default behavior.
- Other devices must be able to interpret the information provided by this command or there will not be proper routing information exchanged between the switch and other devices on the network.

**Examples**

```
-> ip rip interface rip-1 recv-version both
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ip rip interface recv-version**  Configures the send option for a RIP interface.

**MIB Objects**

rip2IfConfTable
  rip2IfConfAddress
  rip2IfConfReceive
ip rip force-holddowntimer

Configures the forced hold-down timer value, in seconds, that defines an amount of time during which routing information regarding better paths is suppressed. A route enters into a forced hold-down state when an update packet is received that indicates the route is unreachable and when this timer is set to a non-zero value. After this timer has expired and if the value is less than 120 seconds, the route enters a hold-down state for the rest of the period until the remainder of the 120 seconds has also expired. During this time the switch will accept any advertisements for better paths that are received.

`ip rip force-holddowntimer seconds`

**Syntax Definitions**

`seconds` The forced hold-down time interval, in seconds. The valid range is 0–120.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The forced hold-down timer is not the same as the RIP hold-down timer. The forced hold-down timer defines a separate interval that overlaps the hold-down state. During the forced hold-down timer interval, the switch will not accept better routes from other gateways.

- The forced hold-down time interval can become a subset of the hold-down timer (120 seconds) by using this command to set a value less than 120.

- To allow the routing switch to use better routes advertised during the entire hold-down time period, leave the forced hold-down timer set to the default value of 0.

**Examples**

`-> ip rip force-holddowntimer 10`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

**show ip rip**

Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

**MIB Objects**

alaProtocolRip

alaRipForceHolddownTimer
**ip rip host-route**

 Specifies whether or not RIP can add host routes (routes with a 32-bit mask) to the RIP table.

`ip rip host-route`

`no ip rip host-route`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

The default is to enable a default host route.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to prevent RIP from adding host routes to the RIP table.
- When enabled, RIPv1 will interpret an incoming route announcement that contains any 1 bit in the host portion of the IP address as a host route, implying a mask of 255.255.255.255.

**Examples**

- `-> ip rip host-route`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ip rip routes`  
  Displays the RIP Routing Database.

**MIB Objects**

- alaProtocolRip
  - alaRipHostRouteSupport
**ip rip route-tag**

Configures the route tag value for RIP routes generated by the switch.

`ip rip route-tag value`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `value`: Route tag value. Valid range is 0–2147483647.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

Only RIPv2 supports route tags.

---

**Examples**

```
-> ip rip route-tag 0
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

- `show ip rip`: Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

---

**MIB Objects**

- `alaRipRedistRouteTag`
ip rip interface auth-type

Configures the type of authentication that will be used for the RIP interface. By default, there is no authentication used for RIP. However, you can configure a password for a RIP interface. To configure a password, you must first select the authentication type (simple or MD5), then configure a password.

    ip rip interface {interface_name} auth-type {none | simple | md5}

**Syntax Definitions**

- **interface_name**: The name of the interface.
- **none**: No authentication will be used.
- **simple**: Simple authentication will be used.
- **md5**: MD5 authentication will be used.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Regardless of which authentication type is used (simple or MD5), both switches on either end of a link must share the same password.

**Examples**

    -> ip rip interface rip-1 auth-type none

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ip rip interface auth-key**: Configures the text string that will be used as the password for the RIP interface.

**MIB Objects**

- rip2IfConfTable
  - rip2IfConfAddress
  - rip2IfConfAuthType
**ip rip interface auth-key**

Configures the text string that will be used as the password for the RIP interface. If you configure simple or MD5 authentication, you must configure a text string that will be used as the password for the RIP interface.

```
ip rip interface {interface_name} auth-key string
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `interface_name`: The name of the interface.
- `string`: 16-byte text string.

**Defaults**

The default authentication string is a null string.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Regardless of which authentication type is used (simple or MD5), both switches on either end of a link must share the same password.

**Examples**

```
-> ip rip interface rip-1 auth-key nms
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **ip rip interface auth-type**: Configures the type of authentication that will be used for the RIP interface.

**MIB Objects**

- `rip2IfConfTable`
  - `rip2IfConfAddress`
  - `rip2IfConfAuthKey`
**ip rip update-interval**

Configures the time interval during which RIP routing updates are sent out.

```plaintext
ip rip update-interval seconds
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*seconds*  The RIP routing update interval, in seconds. The valid range is 1–120.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The update interval value must be less than or equal to one-third the invalid interval value.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> ip rip update-interval 45
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

*show ip rip*  Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

**MIB Objects**

*alaProtocolRip*

  *alaRipUpdateInterval*
**ip rip invalid-timer**

Configures the RIP invalid timer value that defines the time interval during which a route will remain active in Routing Information Base (RIB) before moving to the invalid state.

**ip rip invalid-timer seconds**

---

**Syntax Definition**

```plaintext
seconds
```

The RIP invalid timer value, in seconds. The valid range is 3–360.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The invalid time interval value must be three times the update interval value.

**Examples**

```
-> ip rip invalid-timer 270
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ip rip` Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

**MIB Objects**

- `alaProtocolRip` `alaRipInvalidTimer`
ip rip garbage-timer

Configures the RIP garbage timer value that defines the time interval, which must elapse before an expired route is removed from the RIB.

ip rip garbage-timer seconds

Syntax Definition

seconds The RIP garbage timer value, in seconds. The valid range is 0–180.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

During the RIP garbage interval, the router advertises the route with a metric of INFINITY (i.e., 16 hops).

Examples

-> ip rip garbage-timer 180

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show ip rip Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

MIB Objects

alaProtocolRip
alaRipGarbageTimer
ip rip holddown-timer

Configures the RIP hold-down timer value that defines the time interval during which a route remains in the hold-down state.

ip rip holddown-timer seconds

**Syntax Definition**

seconds

The hold-down time interval, in seconds. The valid range is 0–120.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

When RIP detects a route with higher metric than the route in the RIB, the route with the higher metric goes into the hold-down state. The route updates with a metric of INFINITY are rejected.

**Examples**

- -> ip rip holddown-timer 10

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show ip rip**

  Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

**MIB Objects**

- **alaProtocolRip**
  - alaRipHolddownTimer
show ip rip

Displays the RIP status and general configuration parameters (e.g., forced hold-down timer).

show ip rip

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
N/A

Examples
-> show ip rip

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output definition</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of routes</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Route Support</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Tag</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update interval</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid interval</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage interval</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holddown interval</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced Hold-Down Timer</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>RIP status (Enabled or Disabled).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of routes</td>
<td>Number of network routes in the RIP routing table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Route Support</td>
<td>Host route status (Enabled or Disabled). Indicates whether or not RIP can add host routes (routes with a 32-bit mask) to the RIP table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route Tag</td>
<td>Route tag value for RIP routes generated by the switch. Valid values are 0–2147483647.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update interval</td>
<td>The RIP routing update interval, in seconds. Valid range is 1–120. Default is 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid interval</td>
<td>The RIP invalid timer value, in seconds. Valid range is 3–360. Default is 180.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage interval</td>
<td>The RIP garbage timer value, in seconds. Valid range is 0–180. Default is 120.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **ip rip status**
  Enables/disables RIP routing on the switch.

- **ip rip force-holddowntimer**
  Configures the interval during which a RIP route remains in the forced hold-down state.

- **ip rip update-interval**
  Configures the time interval during which RIP routing updates are sent out.

- **ip rip invalid-timer**
  Configures the RIP invalid timer value that defines the time interval during which a route will remain active in Routing Information Base (RIB) before moving to the invalid state.

- **ip rip garbage-timer**
  Configures the RIP garbage timer value that defines the time interval, which must elapse before an expired route is removed from the RIB.

- **ip rip holddown-timer**
  Configures the RIP hold-down timer value that defines the time interval during which a route remains in the hold down state.

MIB Objects

- `alaProtocolRip`
  - `alaRipProtoStatus`
  - `alaRipRouteNumber`
  - `alaRipHostRouteSupport`
  - `alaRipRedistRouteTag`
  - `alaRipUpdateInterval`
  - `alaRipInvalidTimer`
  - `alaRipGarbageTimer`
  - `alaRipHolddownTimer`
  - `alaRipForceHolddownTimer`

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holddown interval</strong></td>
<td>The hold-down time interval, in seconds. Valid range is 0–120. Default is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forced Hold-Down Timer</strong></td>
<td>The forced hold-down time interval, in seconds. The valid range is 0–120. Default is 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**show ip rip routes**

Displays the RIP routing database. The routing database contains all of the routes learned through RIP.

`show ip rip routes [ip_address ip_mask]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ip_address` 32-bit IP address.
- `ip_mask` The mask corresponding to the IP address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

To view all RIP routes, enter the basic command syntax (`show ip rip routes`). To view a specific route, enter the destination IP address and mask.

**Examples**

```bash
-> show ip rip routes
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Proto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.0.0.0/8</td>
<td>+5.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0.0.7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0.0.0/8</td>
<td>+5.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0.0.0/8</td>
<td>+2.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0.0.7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0.0.0/8</td>
<td>+4.0.0.7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.0.0.0/8</td>
<td>+5.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0.0.7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128.251.40.0/24</td>
<td>+4.0.0.7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150.0.0.0/24</td>
<td>+4.0.0.7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152.0.0.0/24</td>
<td>+4.0.0.7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.0.0.14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Destination network IP address.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gateway</td>
<td>The Gateway IP address (switch from which the destination address was learned).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The associated state of the route, which can be A (Active), H (Holddown), or G (Garbage).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Metric associated with this network. Generally, this is the RIP hop count (the number of hops from this switch to the destination switch).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto</td>
<td>The type of route (Local, Rip, or Redist).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```plaintext
-> show ip rip routes 2.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>2.0.0.0,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mask length</td>
<td>8,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway(1)</td>
<td>5.0.0.14,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Rip,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out Interface</td>
<td>intf5,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>2,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Installed,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Active,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>19s,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway(2)</td>
<td>4.0.0.7,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Rip,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out Interface</td>
<td>intf4,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>3,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Not Installed,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Active,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>12s,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>0,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Destination network IP address.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mask length</td>
<td>Length of the destination network IP subnet mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gateway</td>
<td>The Gateway IP address (switch from which the destination address was learned).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>The type of the route (Local, Rip, or Redist).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out Interface</td>
<td>The RIP interface through which the next hop is reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Metric associated with this network. Generally, this is the RIP hop count (the number of hops from this switch to the destination switch).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>The RIP interface status (Installed or Not Installed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The associated state of the route (Active, Holddown, or Garbage).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>The age of the route in seconds (the number of seconds since this route was last updated or otherwise determined to be correct).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>The associated route tag.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

**ip rip host-route**  
Enables/disables a host route to an individual host on a network.

MIB Objects

alaRipEcmpRouteTable
  alaRipEcmpRouteDest
  alaRipEcmpRouteMask
  alaRipEcmpRouteNextHop
  alaRipEcmpRouteType
  alaRipEcmpMetric
  alaRipEcmpStatus
  alaRipEcmpAge
  alaRipEcmpTag
  alaRipEcmpRouteState
  alaRipEcmpRouteStatus
show ip rip interface

Displays RIP interface status and configuration.

show ip rip interface [interface_name]

Syntax Definitions

interface_name The interface name.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Enter an IP address to view a specific interface. Enter the basic show ip rip interface command to show status for all interfaces.

Examples

-> show ip rip interface rip-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interface IP Name</th>
<th>Interface IP Address</th>
<th>IP Interface Number (VLANId)</th>
<th>Interface Admin status</th>
<th>IP Interface Status</th>
<th>Interface Config AuthType</th>
<th>Interface Config AuthKey Length</th>
<th>Interface Config Send-Version</th>
<th>Interface Config Receive-Version</th>
<th>Interface Config Default Metric</th>
<th>Received Packets</th>
<th>Received Bad Packets</th>
<th>Received Bad Routes</th>
<th>Sent Updates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rip-1</td>
<td>11.11.11.1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>v2</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

- Interface IP Name: The IP Interface name.
- Interface IP Address: Interface IP address.
- IP Interface Number: Interface VLAN ID number.
- Interface Admin Status: The RIP administrative status (enabled/disabled).
- IP Interface Status: Interface status (enabled/disabled).
- Interface Config AuthType: The type of authentication that will be used for the RIP interface (None or Simple).
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interface Config AuthKey</td>
<td>The authentication key length used for the RIP interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Interface send option (none, v1, v2, and v1 compatible). Default is v2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication Status</td>
<td>Interface receive option (none, v1, v2, and both). Default is both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Metric</td>
<td>Default redistribution metric. Default is 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received Packets</td>
<td>Number of packets received on the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received Bad Packets</td>
<td>Number of bad packets received and discarded. Normally this value is zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received Bad Routes</td>
<td>Number of bad routes received and discarded. Normally this value is zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent Updates</td>
<td>Number of RIP routing table updates sent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`ip rip interface` Enables/disables RIP for a specific interface.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaProtocolRip`
  - `alaRipProtoStatus`
- `alaRip2IfConfAugTable`
  - `alaRip2IfConfName`
  - `alaRip2IfRecvPkts`
  - `alaRip2IfIpConfStatus`
- `rip2IfConfTable`
  - `rip2IfConfAddress`
  - `rip2IfConfAuthType`
  - `rip2IfConfAuthKey`
  - `rip2IfConfSend`
  - `rip2IfConfReceive`
  - `rip2IfConfDefaultMetric`
- `rip2IfStatTable`
  - `rip2IfStatRcvBadPackets`
  - `rip2IfStatRcvBadRoutes`
  - `rip2IfStatSentUpdates`
**show ip rip peer**

Displays active RIP neighbors (peers). An active peer is a switch that has sent a RIP packet within the last 180 seconds. If a peer does not send a RIP packet (request or response) within 180 seconds, it is aged out and will not be displayed.

*show ip rip peer [ip_address]*

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- *ip_address*: 32-bit IP address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show ip rip peer
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Total Recvd</th>
<th>Bad Packets</th>
<th>Bad Routes</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Secs since last update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100.10.10.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

- **IP Address**: Peer IP address.
- **Total recvd**: Total number of RIP packets received from the peer.
- **Bad Packets**: Number of bad packets received from peer.
- **Bad Routes**: Number of bad routes received from peer.
- **Version**: Peer’s RIP version as seen on the last packet received.
- **Secs since last update**: Number of seconds since the last packet was received from the peer.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show ip rip interface        Displays the RIP interface status and configuration.

MIB Objects

rip2PeerTable
  rip2PeerAddress
  rip2PeerDomain
  rip2PeerLastUpdate
  rip2PeerVersion
  rip2PeerRcvBadPackets
  rip2PeerRcvBadRoutes
The Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) eliminates the single point of failure in a default route environment. VRRP specifies an election protocol that dynamically assigns responsibility for a virtual router to one of the VRRP/VRRP3 routers on the LAN. The VRRP/VRRP3 router, which controls the IP/IPv6 address associated with a virtual router is called the master router, and forwards packets to that IP/IPv6 address. If the master router becomes unavailable, the highest priority backup router transitions to the master state. The Alcatel-Lucent implementation of VRRP also supports the collective management of virtual routers on a switch.

**Note.** VRRP3 does not support the collective management functionality.

The VRRP and VRRP3 commands comply with RFC 2787 and RFC 3768, respectively.

MIB information is as follows:

- **Filename:** IETF-VRRP.MIB
  - **Module:** VRRP-MIB

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1VRRP.MIB
  - **Module:** ALCATEL-IND1-VRRP-MIB

- **Filename:** AlcatelIND1VRRP3.MIB
  - **Module:** ALCATEL-IND1-VRRP3-MIB
The VRRP CLI commands are listed here:

```
vrrp
vrrp address
vrrp track
vrrp track-association
vrrp trap
vrrp delay
vrrp interval
vrrp priority
vrrp preempt
vrrp all
vrrp set
vrrp group
vrrp group all
vrrp group set
vrrp group-association
vrrp3
vrrp3 address
vrrp3 trap
vrrp3 track-association
show vrrp
show vrrp statistics
show vrrp track
show vrrp track-association
show vrrp group
show vrrp group-association
show vrrp3
show vrrp3 statistics
show vrrp3 track-association
```
vrrp

Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.

vrrp vrid vlan_id [enable | disable | on | off] [priority priority] [preempt | no preempt] [advertising] interval seconds]

no vrrp vrid vlan_id

Syntax Definitions

vrid The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.

vlan_id The VLAN on which the virtual router is configured. The VLAN must already be created and available on the switch.

enable Enables the virtual router. A virtual router can only be enabled if an IP address is configured for the virtual router.

disable Disables the virtual router. Cannot be combined on the same line with other parameters.

on Alternate syntax for enabling the virtual router.

off Alternate syntax for disabling the virtual router.

priority The priority for this virtual router to become the master router. The range is 1 (lowest priority) to 255 (highest priority). The priority must be set to 255 only if this router is the actual owner of the virtual router IP address.

preempt Specifies that a higher priority router can preempt a lower priority master router.

no preempt Specifies that a higher priority router cannot preempt a lower priority master router.

seconds The interval in seconds after which the master router sends VRRP advertisements. The advertising interval must be same for all VRRP routers configured with the same VRID. The valid range is 1 to 255 seconds.
Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preempt</td>
<td>no preempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove a virtual router from the configuration.
- Use the vrrp address command to configure an IP address for the virtual router. This must be done before the virtual router can be enabled.
- To disable the virtual router, rather than to remove it, use the disable or off option. Note that disable or off cannot be used with any other optional parameter.
- A virtual router must be disabled before it can be modified.

Important information about configuring priority:

- A value of 255 indicates that the VRRP router owns the IP address; that is, the router contains the real physical interface assigned with the IP address. The system automatically sets this value to 255 if it detects that this router is the IP address owner. If the priority is set to 255 and the virtual router is not the IP address owner, then the priority is set to the default value of 100. The IP address owner becomes the master router if it is available.
- VRRP routers backing up a virtual router must use priority values from 1 to 254. The default priority value for VRRP routers backing up a virtual router is 100. If you configure more than one backup, their priority values must be different. The preempt or no preempt setting specifies whether or not a higher priority router can preempt a lower priority master router.

Examples

-> vrrp 23 1 priority 75
-> vrrp 23 1 enable

Release History
Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**vrrp address**  
Configures an IP address for a virtual router.

**show vrrp**  
Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

MIB Objects

alaVrrp3OperTable

- alaVrrp3OperAdminState
- alaVrrp3OperPriority
- alaVrrp3OperPreemptMode
- alaVrrp3OperAdvertisementInterval
- alaVrrp3OperRowStatus
**vrrp address**

Configures an IP address for a virtual router.

```
vrrp vrid vlan_id address ip_address
vrrp vrid vlan_id no address ip_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vrid**
  - The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.
- **vlan_id**
  - The VLAN on which the virtual router is configured.
- **ip_address**
  - The virtual IP address associated with the specified virtual router.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

A virtual router IP address must be configured before the virtual router can be enabled.

**Examples**

```
-> vrrp 1 3 address 10.10.3.2
-> vrrp 1 3 no address 10.10.3.2
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **vrrp**
  - Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable to disable a virtual router.
- **show vrrp statistics**
  - Displays statistics about VRRP packets for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a specific virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaVrrp3AssoIpAddrTable**
  - **alaVrrp3AssoIpAddrRowStatus**
vrrp track

Creates a tracking policy or modifies an existing tracking policy.

vrrp track track_id [enable | disable] [priority value] [ipv4-interface name | ipv6-interface name | port slot/port | address address]

no vrrp track track_id

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>track_id</td>
<td>The ID of the tracking policy; the range is 1 to 255.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the tracking policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the tracking policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>The value to be decremented from the priority value of the virtual router monitoring this tracking policy when the operational state of the tracking policy is down. The valid range is 0–255.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>The name of the IPv4 or IPv6 interface that this policy tracks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slot/port</td>
<td>The slot/port number that this policy tracks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>The remote IP or IPv6 address to be tracked by this policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove a tracking policy.
- Use the disable option to disable the tracking policy, rather than removing it from the switch.
Examples

-> vrrp track 2 enable priority 50 ipv4-interface Marketing
-> vrrp track 3 enable priority 60 ipv6-interface Sales
-> vrrp track 3 disable

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

vrrp track-association Associates a VRRP tracking policy with a virtual router.
show vrrp track Displays information about tracking policies on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaVRRPTrackTable
  alaVrrpTrackState
  alaVrrpTrackAdminState
  alaVrrpTrackPriority
  alaVrrpTrackEntityType
  alaVrrpTrackEntityVlan
  alaVrrpTrackEntityPort
  alaVrrpTrackEntityIpAddress
  alaVrrpTrackEntityIpv6Interface
  alaVrrpTrackEntityInterface
  alaVrrpTrackRowStatus
vrrp track-association

Associates a VRRP tracking policy with a virtual router.

vrrp vrid vlan_id track-association track_id
vrrp vrid vlan_id no track-association track_id

Syntax Definitions

vrid The virtual router ID, in the range from 1–255.
vlan_id The VLAN ID of the virtual router.
track_id The ID of the tracking policy associated with the virtual router; the range is 1 to 255.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the no form of this command to remove a tracking policy from a virtual router.

Examples

-> vrrp 2 4 track-association 1
-> vrrp 2 4 no track-association 1

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

vrrp Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.
show vrrp track-association Displays the tracking policies associated with virtual routers.

MIB Objects

alaVrrpAssoTrackTable
   alaVrrpAssoTrackId
   alaVrrpTrackRowStatus
vrrp trap

Enables or disables SNMP traps for VRRP.

vrrp trap
no vrrp trap

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
By default, SNMP traps for VRRP are enabled.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
SNMP traps must be enabled globally on the switch for VRRP traps to actually be sent.

Examples
- -> vrrp trap
- -> no vrrp trap

Release History
Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands
snmp trap filter Enables or disables SNMP trap filtering.

MIB Objects
vrrpOperGroup
  vrrpNotificationCntl

vrrp trap

Enables or disables SNMP traps for VRRP.

vrrp trap
no vrrp trap

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
By default, SNMP traps for VRRP are enabled.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
SNMP traps must be enabled globally on the switch for VRRP traps to actually be sent.

Examples
- -> vrrp trap
- -> no vrrp trap

Release History
Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands
snmp trap filter Enables or disables SNMP trap filtering.

MIB Objects
vrrpOperGroup
  vrrpNotificationCntl
vrrp delay

Configures the amount of time allowed for routing tables to stabilize before virtual routers are started.

vrrp delay seconds

---

**Syntax Definitions**

| seconds | The amount of time after a reboot that virtual routers must wait before they go active; the range is 0 to 180 seconds. |

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>45 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to prevent loss of workstation connectivity before a virtual router becomes master.

**Examples**

- `-> vrrp delay 50`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **vrrp** Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.
- **show vrrp** Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaVRRPStartDelay**
vrrp interval

Modifies the default advertising interval value assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

vrrp interval seconds

Syntax Definitions

seconds The default advertising interval for the virtual routers. The valid range is 1–255 seconds.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Modifying the default advertising interval value affects the value assigned by default to any new virtual routers that are created.

- To apply the new default value to the existing virtual routers, you must disable the virtual routers, then apply the new default value using vrrp set command and enable the virtual routers again.

- If any of the virtual routers are running with their own configured value or group value, then that value takes priority over the new default value. To override the configured value with the new default value, you must disable the virtual routers. Now, override the configured value using the vrrp set command using the override option. Enable the virtual routers again.

Examples

- -> vrrp interval 50

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **vrrp all**  Changes the administrative status of all the virtual routers on the switch.
- **vrrp set**  Sets the new default parameter values to existing virtual routers on the switch.
- **show vrrp**  Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

MIB Objects

- **alaVrrpv2Config**
  - **alaVrrpDefaultInterval**
**vrrp priority**

Modifies the default priority value assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

```plaintext
vrrp priority priority
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>The default priority value for the virtual routers. The valid range is 1 to 254.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Modifying the default priority value affects the value assigned by default to any new virtual routers that are created.

- To apply the new default value to the existing virtual routers, you must disable the virtual routers, then apply the new default value using the `vrrp set` command and enable the virtual routers again.

- If any of the virtual routers are running with their own configured value or group value, then that value takes priority over the new default value. To override the configured value with the new default value, you must disable the virtual routers, then override the configured value using the `vrrp set` command with the `override` option and enable the virtual routers again.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> vrrp priority 50
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

**vrrp all**
Changes the administrative status of all the virtual routers on the switch.

**vrrp set**
Sets the new default parameter values to existing virtual routers on the switch.

**show vrrp**
Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

alaVrrpv2Config

alaVrrpDefaultPriority
vrrp preempt

Modifies the default preempt mode assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

vrrp [preempt | no preempt]

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>preempt</td>
<td>Specifies that a higher priority router can preempt a lower priority master router by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no preempt</td>
<td>Specifies that a higher priority router cannot preempt a lower priority master router by default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>preempt</td>
<td>preempt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Modifying the default preempt mode affects the mode assigned by default to any new virtual routers that are created.

- To apply the new default value to the existing virtual routers, you must disable the virtual routers, then apply the new default value using the `vrrp set` command and enable the virtual routers again.

- If any of the virtual routers are running with their own configured value or group value, then that value takes priority over the new default value. To override the configured value with the new default value, you must disable the virtual routers, then override the configured value using the `vrrp set` command with the `override` option and enable the virtual routers again.

**Examples**

```
- > vrrp preempt
- > vrrp no preempt
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

**vrrp all**
Changes the administrative status of all the virtual routers on the switch.

**vrrp set**
Sets the new default parameter values to existing virtual routers on the switch.

**show vrrp**
Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

alaVrrpv2Config

alaVrrpDefaultPreemptMode
vrrp all

Changes the administrative status of all the virtual routers on the switch.

vrrp [disable | enable | enable all]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables all the virtual routers on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the virtual routers that have not previously been disabled individually or collectively through the vrrp group all command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable all</td>
<td>Enables all the virtual routers on the switch including those virtual routers that have been disabled individually or collectively through the vrrp group all command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command changes the administrative status of all the virtual routers on the switch by executing a single command.
- This command does not affect the ability to change the administrative status of an individual virtual router.

Examples

- vrrp disable
- vrrp enable
- vrrp enable all

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

vrrp interval  
  Modifies the default advertising interval value assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

vrrp priority  
  Modifies the default priority value assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

vrrp preempt  
  Modifies the default preempt mode assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

vrrp set  
  Sets the new default parameter values to existing virtual routers on the switch.

show vrrp  
  Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

MIB Objects

alaVrrpv2Config
  alaVrrpAdminState
vrrp set

Sets the new default parameter values to existing virtual routers on the switch.

vrrp set [interval | priority | preempt | all ] [ override]

**Syntax Definitions**

- **interval**: Sets the VRRP advertisement interval value to the new default value.
- **priority**: Sets the priority value to the new default value.
- **preempt**: Sets the preempt mode to the new default mode.
- **all**: Sets all the parameters value to the new default value.
- **override**: Overrides the specified parameters configured value with the new default value.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interval</td>
<td>priority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- All the virtual routers must be disabled before using this command.
- To apply the new default value to the existing virtual routers, you must disable the virtual routers, then apply the new default value using the `vrrp set` command and enable the virtual routers again.
- If any of the virtual routers are running with their own configured value or group value, then that value takes priority over the new default value. To override the configured value with the new default value, you must disable the virtual routers, then override the configured value using the `vrrp set` command with the `override` option and enable the virtual routers again.

**Examples**

- `vrrp set priority`
- `vrrp set priority override`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **vrrp interval**
  Modifies the default advertising interval value assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

- **vrrp priority**
  Modifies the default priority value assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

- **vrrp preempt**
  Modifies the default preempt mode assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

- **vrrp all**
  Changes the administrative status of all the virtual routers on the switch.

- **show vrrp**
  Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaVrrpv2Config`
  - `alaVrrpSetParam`
  - `alaVrrpOverride`
**vrrp group**

Creates a virtual router group or modifies the configuration parameters of an existing virtual router group.

```
vrrp group vrgid [interval seconds] [priority priority] [preempt | no preempt]
no vrrp group vrgid
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vrgid**
  - The virtual router group ID, in the range from 1 to 255.

- **seconds**
  - The default advertising interval for the virtual router group. The valid range is 1 to 255 seconds.

- **priority**
  - The default priority value for the virtual router group. The valid range is 1 to 254.

- **preempt**
  - Specifies that a higher priority router can preempt a lower priority master router by default.

- **no preempt**
  - Specifies that a higher priority router cannot preempt a lower priority master router by default.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preempt</td>
<td>no preempt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete the virtual router group.

- The configuration parameters can be modified at any time, but does not affect the virtual routers in the group until the virtual routers are enabled again. To apply the group default value to the virtual routers in a group, you must disable the virtual router group, then apply the group default value using the `vrrp group set` command and enable the virtual router group again.

- If any of the virtual routers in the group are running with their configured value, then that value takes priority over the new default value. To override the configured value with the new default value, you must disable the virtual router group, then override the configured value by using the `vrrp group set` command with the **override** option and enable the virtual router group again.

- When a virtual router group is deleted, the virtual routers assigned to the group become unassigned. However, this de-allocation does not have any impact on the virtual routers.
Examples

-> vrrp group 25 interval 50 priority 50 no preempt
-> no vrrp group 25

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

vrrp group all
Sets the new modified default value to all the virtual routers in a virtual router group.

vrrp group set
Changes the administrative status of all the virtual routers in a virtual router group using a single command.

vrrp group-association
Sets the new modified default value to all the virtual routers in a virtual router group.

show vrrp group
Displays the default parameter values for all the virtual router groups or a specific virtual router group.

MIB Objects

alaVrrpGroupTable
alaVrrpGroupInterval
alaVrrpGroupPriority
alaVrrpGroupPreemptMode
alaVrrpGroupRowStatus
**vrrp group all**

Changes the administrative status of all the virtual routers in a virtual router group using a single command.

```
vrrp group vrgid [disable | enable | enable all]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vrgid**: The virtual router group ID, in the range from 1 to 255.
- **disable**: Disables all the virtual routers in the group.
- **enable**: Enables those virtual routers that have not previously been disabled individually in the group.
- **enable all**: Enables all the virtual routers in the group including those virtual routers that have been disabled individually.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If a virtual router in a group is disabled on an individual basis, it can only be reenabled by using the `enable all` option in this command.
- This command does not affect the ability to change the administrative status of an individual virtual router.

**Examples**

- `-> vrrp group 25 disable`
- `-> vrrp group 25 enable`
- `-> vrrp group 25 enable all`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**vrrp group**
- Creates a virtual router group or modifies the configuration parameters of an existing virtual router group.

**vrrp group set**
- Sets the new modified default value to all the virtual routers in a virtual router group.

**show vrrp**
- Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

**show vrrp group**
- Displays the default parameter values for all the virtual router groups or a specific virtual router group.

MIB Objects

alaVrrpGroupTable
  alaVrrpGroupAdminState
**vrrp group set**

Sets the new modified default value to all the virtual routers in a virtual router group.

```
vrrp group vrgid set [interval | priority | preempt | all] [override]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **vrgid**: The virtual router group ID, in the range from 1 to 255.
- **interval**: Sets the VRRP advertisement interval value to the new default value.
- **priority**: Sets the priority value to the new default value.
- **preempt**: Sets the preempt mode to the new default mode.
- **all**: Sets all the parameter values to the new default value.
- **override**: Overrides the parameter configured value with the group default value.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interval, priority, preempt, all</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- All the virtual routers must be disabled before using this command.
- To apply the group default value to the virtual routers in a group, you must disable the virtual router group, then apply the group default value using the `vrrp group set` command and enable the virtual router group again.
- If any of the virtual routers in the group are running with their own configured parameter value, then that value takes priority over the group default value. To override the configured value with the group default value, you must disable the virtual router group, then override the configured value by using the `vrrp group set` command with the `override` option and enable the virtual router group again.

### Examples

- `vrrp group 10 set priority`
- `vrrp group 10 set priority override`

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**vrrp group**
- Creates a virtual router group or modifies the configuration parameters of an existing virtual router group.

**vrrp group all**
- Changes the administrative status of all the virtual routers in a virtual router group using a single command.

**show vrrp**
- Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

**show vrrp group**
- Displays the default parameter values for all the virtual router groups or a specific virtual router group.

MIB Objects

**alaVrrpGroupTable**
- **alaVrrpGroupSetParam**
- **alaVrrpGroupOverride**
vrrp group-association

Adds a virtual router to a virtual router group.

vrrp vrid vlan_id group-association vrgid
vrrp vrid vlan_id no group-association vrgid

Syntax Definitions

vrid  The virtual router ID, in the range from 1 to 255.

vlan_id  The VLAN on which the virtual router is configured. The VLAN must already be created and available on the switch.

vrgid  The virtual router group ID, in the range from 1 to 255.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove the virtual router from the virtual router group.

- A virtual router need not be disabled in order to be added to a virtual router group. However, the virtual router does not adopt the group default parameter values until it is re-enabled.

- A virtual router need not be disabled to be removed from a group.

Examples

-> vrrp 25 1 group-association 10
-> vrrp 25 1 no group-association 10

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

show vrrp group-association  Displays the virtual routers that are associated with a group.
**MIB Objects**

alaVrrpAssoGroupTable
   alaVrrpAssoGroupRowStatus
**vrrp3**

Configures a new VRRP3 virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.

```
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id [enable | disable | on | off] [priority priority] [preempt | no preempt][accept | no accept] [[advertising] interval centiseconds]
```

```
no vrrp3 vrid vlan_id
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vrid**
  The virtual router ID, in the range from 1 to 255.

- **vlan_id**
  The VLAN on which the virtual router is configured. The VLAN must already be created and available on the switch.

- **enable**
  Enables the virtual router.

- **disable**
  Disables the virtual router. Cannot be combined on the same line with other parameters.

- **on**
  Alternate syntax for enabling the virtual router.

- **off**
  Alternate syntax for disabling the virtual router.

- **priority**
  The priority for this virtual router to become the master router. The range is 1 (lowest priority) to 255 (highest priority). The priority must be set to 255 only if this router is the actual owner of the virtual router IP address.

- **preempt**
  Specifies that a higher priority router can preempt a lower priority master router.

- **no preempt**
  Specifies that a higher priority router cannot preempt a lower priority master router.

- **accept**
  Specifies that the master router, which is not the IPv6 address owner must accept the packets addressed to the IPv6 address owner as its own.

- **no accept**
  Specifies that the master router, which is not the IPv6 address owner does not accept the packets addressed to the IPv6 address owner as its own.

- **centiseconds**
  The interval in centiseconds after which the master router sends VRRP3 advertisements. The advertising interval must be the same for all VRRP3 routers configured with the same VRID. The valid range is 1 to 4096 centiseconds.
**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preempt</td>
<td>no preempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accept</td>
<td>no accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centiseconds</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of this command to remove a virtual router from the configuration.
- Use the `vrrp3 address` command to configure an IPv6 address for the virtual router.
- To disable the virtual router, rather than to remove it, use the `disable` or `off` option. Note that the `disable` or `off` options cannot be used with any other optional parameter.
- A virtual router must be disabled before it can be modified.
- The maximum number of virtual routers supported is based on the 100 centisecond interval. A smaller interval results in a relatively lesser number of virtual routers.
- The advertising interval cannot be less than 10 centiseconds.

**Examples**

```
-> vrrp3 23 1 priority 75
-> vrrp3 23 1 enable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `vrrp3 address`: Configures an IPv6 address for a virtual router.
- `show vrrp3`: Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.
MIB Objects

alaVrrp3OperTable
  alaVrrp3OperAdminState
  alaVrrp3OperPriority
  alaVrrp3OperPreemptMode
  alaVrrp3OperAcceptMode
  alaVrrp3OperAdvinterval
  alaVrrp3OperRowStatus
**vrrp3 address**

Configures an IPv6 address for a virtual router.

```plaintext
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id address ipv6_address
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id no address ipv6_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `vrid`: The virtual router ID, in the range from 1 to 255.
- `vlan_id`: The VLAN on which the virtual router is configured.
- `address`: The virtual IPv6 address associated with the specified virtual router.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

- `-> vrrp3 1 3 address 213:100:1::56`
- `-> vrrp3 1 3 no address 213:100:1::56`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `vrrp3`: Configures a new VRRP3 virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.
- `show vrrp3 statistics`: Displays statistics for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a specific virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaVrrp3AssoIpAddrTable`
  - `alaVrrp3AssoIpAddrRowStatus`
vrrp3 trap

Enables or disables SNMP traps for VRRP3.

vrrp3 trap
no vrrp3 trap

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
By default, SNMP traps for VRRP3 are enabled.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
SNMP traps must be enabled globally on the switch for VRRP3 traps to be sent.

Examples
- -> vrrp3 trap
- -> no vrrp3 trap

Release History
Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands
snmp trap filter
SNMP traps must be enabled with this command.

MIB Objects
alaVrrp3OperGroup
    alaVrrp3NotificationCntl
**vrrp3 track-association**

Associates a VRRP3 tracking policy with a virtual router.

```bash
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id track-association track_id
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id no track-association track_id
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vrid**
  - The virtual router ID, in the range from 1 to 255.
- **vlan_id**
  - The VLAN ID of the virtual router.
- **track_id**
  - The ID of the tracking policy associated with the virtual router; the range is 1 to 255.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a tracking policy from a virtual router.
- Use the `vrrp track` command to create a tracking policy for an IPv6 interface.

**Examples**

```bash
-> vrrp3 2 4 track-association 1
-> vrrp3 2 4 no track-association 1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **vrrp3**
  - Configures a new VRRP3 virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.
- **show vrrp3 track-association**
  - Displays the tracking policies associated with VRRP3 virtual routers.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaVrrp3AssoTrackTable`
- `alaVrrp3AssoTrackId`
- `alaVrrp3TrackRowStatus`
show vrrp

Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

```
show vrrp [vrid]
```

### Syntax Definitions

**vrid**  
The virtual router ID, in the range from 1 to 255.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the `show vrrp` command to display information about configuration parameters that can be set using the `vrrp` command. Use the `show vrrp statistics` command to get information about VRRP packets.

### Examples

```
-> show vrrp
VRRP default advertisement interval: 5 seconds
VRRP default priority: 99
VRRP default preempt: No
VRRP trap generation: Enabled
VRRP startup delay: 45  (expired)

+-------+----+----------------+--------+-------+-------+--------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VRID</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Address(es)</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Preempt</th>
<th>Adv.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>192.60.245.240</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>192.60.246.240</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```
-> show vrrp 1
Virtual Router VRID = 1 on VLAN = 1
   Admin Status = Enabled
   Priority = 255
   Preempt = Yes
   Adv. Interval = 1
   Virtual MAC = 00-00-5E-00-02-01
   IP Address(es)
      192.168.170.1
      192.168.170.2
```
### VRRP Commands

#### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VRRP default advertisement interval</td>
<td>The default advertising interval for all virtual routers on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRRP default priority</td>
<td>The default priority value for all virtual routers on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRRP default preempt</td>
<td>The default preempt mode for all virtual routers on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRRP trap generation</td>
<td>Indicates whether or not the VRRP trap generation is enabled or disabled; configured through the <code>vrrp track</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRRP startup delay</td>
<td>The amount of time after a reboot that virtual routers wait before they go active; allows time for routing tables to stabilize. Configured through the <code>vrrp delay</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRID</td>
<td>Virtual router identifier. Configured through the <code>vrrp</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN associated with the VRRP instance. Configured through the <code>vrrp</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Address(es)</td>
<td>The assigned IP addresses. Configured through the <code>vrrp address</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Status</td>
<td>The administrative status of this virtual router instance; <strong>enabled</strong> allows the virtual router instance to operate; <strong>disabled</strong> disables the virtual router instance without deleting it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Indicates the VRRP router priority for the virtual router. For more information about priority, see the <code>vrrp</code> command description on page 38-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preempt</td>
<td>Controls whether a higher priority virtual router blocks a lower priority master router: <strong>Preempt</strong> indicates that a higher priority virtual router blocks a lower priority master; <strong>no preempt</strong> indicates that the first backup router to take over for the master is not blocked by a virtual router with a higher priority. In either case, the IP address owner always takes over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual MAC</td>
<td>Displays the virtual MAC address for the virtual router. The first 5 bytes are always 00-00-5E-00-02. The last byte indicates the VRID. This field displays N/A when the virtual router is in the <strong>backup</strong> or <strong>initialize</strong> state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv. Interval</td>
<td>Indicates the time interval, in seconds, between sending advertisement messages. Only the master router sends advertisements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **vrrp**
  - Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable or disable a virtual router.

- **vrrp address**
  - Configures an IP address for a virtual router.

- **vrrp interval**
  - Modifies the default advertising interval value assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

- **vrrp priority**
  - Modifies the default priority value assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

- **vrrp preempt**
  - Modifies the default preempt mode assigned to the virtual routers on the switch.

- **show vrrp statistics**
  - Displays statistics for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a specific virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

- alaDispVrpp3Config
  - alaVRRPDefaultInterval
  - alaVRRPDefaultPriority
  - alaVRRPDefaultPreemptMode
  - alaVrrp3AssoIpAddr
  - alaVrrp3OperAdminState
  - alaVrrp3OperPriority
  - alaVrrp3OperPreemptMode
  - alaVrrp3OperAcceptMode
show vrrp statistics

Displays statistics about VRRP packets for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a specific virtual router.

show vrrp [vrid] statistics

Syntax Definitions

vrid

The virtual router ID, in the range from 1 to 255.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the show vrrp statistics command to display information about VRRP packets. Use the show vrrp command to display information about the virtual router configuration.

Examples

```
-> show vrrp statistics
Checksum  Version  VRID
Errors  Errors  Errors
----------+-----------+---------
         0    0    0

VRID  VLAN  State  UpTime  Become Master  Adv. Rcvd
-----+------+-+--------------+----------+--------------+------------
 1    1  master 378890    1          0
 2   15    backup  4483     0            44
 7    2  initialize    0        0            0
```

output definitions

- **Checksum Errors**: The total number of VRRP packets received with an invalid checksum value.
- **Version Errors**: The total number of VRRP packets received with an invalid version number.
- **VRID Errors**: The total number of VRRP packets received with invalid VRIDs.
- **VRID**: The virtual router identifier.
- **VLAN**: The VLAN associated with the VRRP instance.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>State</strong></td>
<td>The operational state of the VRRP router instance; <em>initialize</em> specifies that the interface or VLAN is either disabled or down, or if the startup delay timer has not expired; <em>backup</em> specifies that this instance is monitoring the availability of the master router; <em>master</em> specifies that this instance is functioning as the master router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UpTime</strong></td>
<td>Time interval (in hundredths of a second) since this virtual router was last initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Become Master</strong></td>
<td>The total number of times this virtual router state has transitioned from backup to master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adv. Rcvd</strong></td>
<td>The total number of VRRP advertisements received by this instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```plaintext
-> show vrrp 1 statistics
Virtual Router VRID = 1 on VLAN = 1
   State              = master
   UpTime (1/100th second)  = 378890
   Become master        = 1
   Advertisements received = 0
   Type errors          = 0
   Advertisement interval errors = 0
   Authentication errors = 0
   IP TTL errors        = 0
   IP address list errors = 0
   Packet length errors = 0
   Zero priority advertisements sent = 0
   Zero priority advertisements received = 0
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VRID</strong></td>
<td>The virtual router identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLAN</strong></td>
<td>The VLAN associated with the VRRP instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State</strong></td>
<td>The operational state of this VRRP router instance; <em>initialize</em> specifies that the interface or VLAN is either disabled or down, or the startup delay timer has not expired; <em>backup</em> specifies that this instance is monitoring the availability of the master router; <em>master</em> specifies that this instance is functioning as the master router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UpTime</strong></td>
<td>Time interval (in hundredths of a second) since this virtual router was last initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Become master</strong></td>
<td>The total number of times this virtual router state has transitioned from backup to master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advertisements received</strong></td>
<td>The total number of VRRP advertisements received by this instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type errors</strong></td>
<td>The total number of VRRP packets received with an invalid value in the VRRP type field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advertisement interval errors</strong></td>
<td>The total number of VRRP packets received in which the advertisement interval differs from the one configured for the virtual router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authentication errors</strong></td>
<td>The total number of VRRP packets received with an unknown or invalid authentication type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IP TTL errors</strong></td>
<td>The total number of VRRP packets received with a TTL value other than 255.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>IP address list errors</strong></th>
<th>The total number of VRRP packets in which the IP address list does not match the configured list for the virtual router.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Packet length errors</strong></td>
<td>The total number of VRRP packets received with a length less than the length of the VRRP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zero priority advertisements sent</strong></td>
<td>The total number of VRRP advertisements with a priority of 0 sent by the virtual router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zero priority advertisements received</strong></td>
<td>The total number of VRRP advertisements with a priority of 0 received by the virtual router.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **vrrp** Configures a new VRRP virtual router or modifies an existing one. Used to enable to disable a virtual router.
- **show vrrp** Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaVrrp3RouterChecksumErrors`
- `alaVrrp3RouterVersionErrors`
- `alaVrrp3RouterVrIdErrors`
- `alaVrrp3RouterStatsTable`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsBecomeMaster`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsAdvertiseRcvd`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsAdvIntervalErrors`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsIpTtlErrors`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsPriZeroPktsRcvd`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsPriZeroPktsSent`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsInvalidTypePktsRcvd`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsAddressListErrors`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsInvldAuthType`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsPacketLengthErrors`
- `alaVrrp3OperTable`
  - `alaVrrp3OperUpTime`
  - `alaVrrp3OperGroup`
  - `alaVrrp3OperState`
**show vrrp track**

Displays information about tracking policies on the switch.

```
show vrrp track [track_id]
```

### Syntax Definitions

*`track_id`*  
The ID of the tracking policy for which you want to display information.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Enter the tracking ID to display information about a particular policy; if no tracking policy ID is entered, information for all tracking policies is displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show vrrp track
Track ID Policy Admin State Oper Pri
-----+-----------------+----------+------+-----
 1    PORT 1/1         Enabled    Up      25
 2    192.10.150.42    Enabled    Down    25
```

### output definitions

- **Track ID**  
The ID of the tracking policy.
- **Policy**  
The slot/port, IP address, or VLAN tracked by the policy.
- **Admin State**  
Whether the tracking policy is administratively enabled or disabled.
- **Oper State**  
Indicates whether the operating state of the tracking policy is Up or Down.
- **Pri**  
The value to be decremented from the priority value of the virtual router monitoring this tracking policy when the operational state of the tracking policy is down.

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**vrrp track** Creates a tracking policy or modifies an existing tracking policy.

MIB Objects

alaVRRPTrackTable
alaVrrpTrackState
alaVrrpTrackAdminState
alaVrrpTrackPriority
alaVrrpTrackEntityType
alaVrrpTrackEntityVlan
alaVrrpTrackEntityPort
alaVrrpTrackEntityIpAddress
alaVrrpTrackEntityIpv6Interface
alaVrrpTrackEntityInterface
**show vrrp track-association**

Displays the tracking policies associated with virtual routers.

```
show vrrp [vrid] track-association [track_id]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **vrid**
  - The virtual router ID, in the range from 1 to 255.

- **track_id**
  - The ID of the tracking policy for which you want to display information.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

If a track ID is specified, only information about that track ID is displayed. If the virtual router ID and track ID are not specified, information about all virtual routers and their associated tracking policies is displayed.

### Examples

```
-> show vrrp 2 track-association
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VRID</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Conf Pri</th>
<th>Cur Pri</th>
<th>Track ID</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Admin State</th>
<th>Oper State</th>
<th>Track Pri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.255.11.101</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### output definitions

- **VRID**
  - The virtual router identifier.

- **VLAN**
  - The VLAN ID associated with the virtual router.

- **Conf Pri**
  - The priority configured for the virtual router through the `vrrp` command.

- **Cur Pri**
  - The priority currently being used for the virtual router. If the tracking policy is in effect because the tracked entity is down, the current priority is equal to the configured priority (Conf Pri) minus the tracking priority (Track Pri). Otherwise the current priority is considered to be equal to the configured priority.

- **Track ID**
  - The ID of the tracking policy.

- **Policy**
  - The VLAN, IP address, or slot/port being tracked by this policy.

- **Admin State**
  - The administrative state of the tracking policy configured through the `vrrp track` command.
VRRP Commands

show vrrp track-association

output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oper State</td>
<td>Whether the tracking policy is operational (Up) or not (Down).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track Pri</td>
<td>The amount to be decremented from the configured virtual router priority when the tracking policy is applied.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **vrrp track-association**: Associates a VRRP tracking policy with a virtual router.
- **vrrp track**: Creates a tracking policy or modifies an existing tracking policy.

MIB Objects

alaVrrpAssoTrackTable
  - alaVrrpAssoTrackId
alaVRRPTrackTable
  - alaVrrpTrackState
  - alaVrrpTrackAdminState
  - alaVrrpTrackPriority
  - alaVrrpTrackEntityType
  - alaVrrpTrackEntityVlan
  - alaVrrpTrackEntityPort
  - alaVrrpTrackEntityIpAddress
  - alaVrrpTrackEntityInterface
**show vrrp group**

Displays the default parameter values for all the virtual router groups or for a specific virtual router group.

**show vrrp group [vrgid]**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

**vrgid**

The virtual router group ID, in the range from 1 to 255.

**Defaults**

By default, the default parameter values are displayed for all the virtual router groups.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the *vrgid* parameter with this command to display the default values for a specific virtual router group.

**Examples**

```
-> show vrrp group 2
Virtual Router Group GROUPID = 2
   Interval = 11
   Priority = 250
   Preempt Mode = Yes
   3 Associated Virtual Routers
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group ID</td>
<td>The virtual router group identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv Interval</td>
<td>Indicates the time interval, in seconds, between the sending of advertisement messages. Only the master router sends advertisements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Indicates the VRRP router priority for the virtual router group. For more information about priority, see the <em>vrrp</em> command description on page 38-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preempt Mode</td>
<td>Controls whether a higher priority virtual router can block a lower priority master; <em>preempt</em> indicates that a higher priority virtual router can block a lower priority master; <em>no preempt</em> indicates that the first backup router to take over for the master is not blocked by a virtual router with a higher priority. In either case, the IP address owner always takes over.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**vrrp group**

Creates a virtual router group or modifies the configuration parameters of an existing virtual router group.

**vrrp group all**

Changes the administrative status of all the virtual routers in a virtual router group using a single command.

MIB Objects

alaVrrpGroupTable

- alaVrrpGroupInterval
- alaVrrpGroupPriority
- alaVrrpGroupPreemptMode
**show vrrp group-association**

Displays the virtual routers that are associated with a group.

```
show vrrp group-association [vrgid]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vrgid**
  The virtual router group ID, in the range from 1 to 255.

---

**Defaults**

By default, all virtual router group associations are displayed.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `vrgid` parameter with this command to display the association details of a specific virtual router group.

---

**Examples**

```
-> show vrrp group-association 2
GROUPID VRID VLAN
----------+-----+-----+
   2     3    2
   4     2    2
   5     2    2
```

---

**output definitions**

- **GROUPID**
  The virtual router group identifier.
- **VRID**
  The virtual router identifier.
- **VLAN**
  The VLAN associated with the VRRP instance. Configured through the `vrrp` command.

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**vrrp group-association**  Adds a virtual router to a virtual router group.

MIB Objects

alaVrrpAssoGroupTable

alaVrrp3OperVrId
show vrrp3

Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a specific virtual router.

show vrrp3 [vrid]

Syntax Definitions

vrid
The virtual router ID, in the range from 1 to 255.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the show vrrp3 command to display information about configuration parameters, which can be set through the vrrp3 command. Use the show vrrp3 statistics command to get information about VRRP3 packets.

Examples

-> show vrrp3
VRPP trap generation: Enabled
VRPP startup delay: 45 (expired)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VRID</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>IPv6 Address(es)</th>
<th>Admin Status</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Preempt</th>
<th>Accept</th>
<th>Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>fe80::200:5eff:fe00:201 1010::30</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>fe80::200:5eff:fe00:202 1020::30</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>fe80::200:5eff:fe00:203 1030::30</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>fe80::200:5eff:fe00:204 1040::30</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>fe80::200:5eff:fe00:205 1050::30</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>fe80::200:5eff:fe00:206 1060::30</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>fe80::200:5eff:fe00:207 1070::30</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>fe80::200:5eff:fe00:208 1080::30</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>fe80::200:5eff:fe00:209 1090::30</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>fe80::200:5eff:fe00:20a 1100::30</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VRRP trap generation</td>
<td>Whether or not VRRP trap generation is enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRRP startup delay</td>
<td>The amount of time after a reboot that virtual routers wait, before they go active; allows time for routing tables to stabilize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRID</td>
<td>Virtual router identifier. Configured through the vrrp3 command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN associated with the VRRP3 instance. Configured through the vrrp3 command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Address(es)</td>
<td>The assigned IPv6 addresses. Configured through the vrrp3 address command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin Status</td>
<td>The administrative status of this virtual router instance; enabled allows the virtual router instance to operate; disabled disables the virtual router instance without deleting it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Indicates the VRRP3 router priority for the virtual router. For more information about priority, see the vrrp3 command description on page 38-30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preempt</td>
<td>Controls whether a higher priority virtual router blocks a lower priority master: preempt indicates that a higher priority virtual router can block a lower priority master; no preempt indicates that the first backup router to take over for the master is not blocked by a virtual router with a higher priority. In either case the IP address owner always takes over it if is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>Displays whether the master router, which is not the IPv6 address owner, accepts the packets addressed to the IPv6 address owner as its own.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual MAC</td>
<td>Displays the virtual MAC address for the virtual router when the router is in the master state. The first 5 bytes are always 00-00-5E-00-02. The last byte indicates the VRID. This field displays N/A when the virtual router is in the backup or initialize state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv. Interval</td>
<td>Indicates the time interval, in seconds, between sending advertisement messages. Only the master router sends advertisements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **vrrp3**
  - Configures a new VRRP3 virtual router or modifies an existing one.
  - Used to enable or disable a virtual router.
- **vrrp3 address**
  - Configures an IPv6 address for a virtual router.
- **show vrrp3 statistics**
  - Displays statistics for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a specific virtual router.
MIB Objects
alaVrrp3OperTable
    alaVrrp3OperAdminState
    alaVrrp3OperPriority
    alaVrrp3OperPreemptMode
    alaVrrp3OperAcceptMode
    alaVrrp3OperAdvinterval
show vrrp3 statistics

Displays statistics about VRRP3 packets for all virtual routers configured on the switch or for a specific virtual router.

show vrrp3 [vrid] statistics

Syntax Definitions

vrid

The virtual router ID, in the range from 1 to 255.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the show vrrp3 statistics command to display information about VRRP3 packets. Use the show vrrp3 command to display information about the virtual router configuration.

Examples

-> show vrrp3 statistics
Checksum  Version  VRID
Errors    Errors    Errors
----------+----------+----------
0         0         0

VRID  VLAN  State  UpTime  Become Master Adv. Rcvd
--------+--------+----------+----------+-------------+----------
  1  101  Master  2983    1     0
  2  102  Master  60675   1     0
  3  103  Master  60675   1     0
  4  104  Master  60675   1     0
  5  105  Master  60675   1     0
  6  106  Master  60675   1     0
  7  107  Master  60675   1     0
  8  108  Master  60675   1     0
  9  109  Master  60675   1     0
 10  110  Master  60675   1     0

output definitions

Checksum Errors

The total number of VRRP3 packets received with an invalid checksum value.

Version Errors

The total number of VRRP3 packets received with an invalid version number.

VRID Errors

The total number of VRRP3 packets received with invalid VRIDs.

VRID

The virtual router identifier.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN associated with the VRRP3 instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>The administrative state of the VRRP3 instance; initialize specifies that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the interface or vlan is either disabled or down and the startup delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>timer has not expired; backup specifies that this instance is monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the availability of the master router; master specifies that this instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is functioning as the master router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpTime</td>
<td>Time interval (in hundredths of a second) since this virtual router was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>last initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Become Master</td>
<td>The total number of times this virtual router state has transitioned from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>backup to master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv. Rcvd</td>
<td>The total number of VRRP3 advertisements received by this instance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

**vrrp3**  
Configures a new VRRP3 virtual router or modifies an existing one.  
Used to enable or disable a virtual router.

**show vrrp3**  
Displays the virtual router configuration for all virtual routers or for a  
specific virtual router.

MIB Objects

- `alaVrrp3RouterChecksumErrors`
- `alaVrrp3RouterVersionErrors`
- `alaVrrp3RouterVrIdErrors`
- `alaVrrp3RouterStatsTable`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsBecomeMaster`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsAdvertiseRcvd`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsAdvIntervalErrors`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsIpTtlErrors`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsPriZeroPktsRcvd`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsPriZeroPktsSent`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsInvalidTypePktsRcvd`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsAddressListErrors`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsInvldAuthType`
  - `alaVrrp3StatsPacketLengthErrors`
- `alaVrrp3OperTable`
  - `alaVrrp3OperUpTime`
- `alaVrrp3OperGroup`
  - `alaVrrp3OperState`
show vrrp3 track-association

Displays the tracking policies associated with VRRP3 virtual routers.

**show vrrp3 [vrid] track-association [track_id]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Syntax Definitions</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>vrid</strong> The virtual router ID, in the range from 1 to 255.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>track_id</strong> The ID of the tracking policy for which you want to display information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If a track ID is specified, only information about that track ID is displayed. If the virtual router ID and track ID are not specified, information about all virtual routers and their associated tracking policies is displayed.

**Examples**

```
-> show vrrp3 track-association
VRID VLAN  Conf Pri  Cur Pri  Track ID   Policy    Admin State   Oper State   Track Pri
--------+--------+--------+--------+-----------------+----------+-------------+-------------+----------
1       101   200   200   1    PORT 1/37   Enabled   Up           25
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>VRID</strong></th>
<th>The virtual router identifier.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLAN</strong></td>
<td>The VLAN ID associated with the virtual router.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conf Pri</strong></td>
<td>The priority configured for the virtual router through the vrrp3 command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cur Pri</strong></td>
<td>The priority currently being used for the virtual router. If the tracking policy is in effect because the tracked entity is down, the current priority is equal to the configured priority (Conf Pri) minus the tracking priority (Track Pri). Otherwise the current priority is considered to be equal to the configured priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Track ID</strong></td>
<td>The ID of the tracking policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy</strong></td>
<td>The VLAN, IPv6 address, or slot/port being tracked by this policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Admin State</strong></td>
<td>The administrative state of the tracking policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oper State</td>
<td>Indicates whether the tracking policy is operational (Up) or not (Down).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track Pri</td>
<td>The amount to be decremented from the configured virtual router priority when the tracking policy is applied.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **vrrp3 track-association** Associates a VRRP3 tracking policy with a virtual router.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaVrrpTrackTable**
  - **alaVrrpTrackState**
  - **alaVrrpTrackAdminState**
  - **alaVrrpTrackPriority**
  - **alaVrrpTrackEntityType**
  - **alaVrrpTrackEntityVlan**
  - **alaVrrpTrackEntityPort**
  - **alaVrrpTrackEntityIpAddress**
  - **alaVrrpTrackEntityIpv6Interface**
  - **alaVrrpTrackEntityInterface**
  - **alaVrrpTrackRowStatus**

- **alaVrrp3AssoTrackTable**
  - **alaVrrp3AssoTrackId**
  - **alaVrrp3TrackRowStatus**
The Port Mirroring and Port Monitoring features are primarily used as diagnostic tools.

The Port Mirroring feature allows you to have all the traffic (inbound and outbound) of an Ethernet port sent to another port on the switch. When you enable port mirroring, the active, or “mirrored,” port transmits and receives network traffic normally and the “mirroring” port receives a copy of all transmit and receive traffic to the active port. You can connect an RMON probe or network analysis device to the mirroring port to see an exact duplication of traffic on the mirrored port without disrupting network traffic to and from the mirrored port.

The Port Monitoring feature allows you to examine packets to and from a specific Ethernet port.

MIB information for the Port Mirroring commands is as follows:

- **Filename:** ALCATEL-IND1-portMirMon.mib
- **Module:** ALCATEL-IND1-PORT-MIRRORING-MONITORING-MIB

The following table summarizes the available commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Mirroring Commands</th>
<th>port mirroring source destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>port mirroring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show port mirroring status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Monitoring Commands</th>
<th>port monitoring source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>port monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show port monitoring status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show port monitoring file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**port mirroring source destination**

Defines a port to mirror and the port that is to receive data from the mirrored port, and enables or disables port mirroring status. Also, enables or disables remote port mirroring.

```
port mirroring port_mirror_sessionid [no] source slot/port[-port2] [slot/port[-port2]...]
destination slot/port [rpmir-vlan vlan_id] [bidirectional |inport |outport] [unblocked vlan_id]
[enable | disable]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **port_mirror_sessionid**: Mirroring session identifier.
- **source**: Adds the alphabet “a” to a port mirroring session.
- **no source**: Removes a port or range of ports from a port mirroring session.
- **slot**: Slot number you want to configure.
- **port**: Port number of the interface you want to configure.
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure.
- **[slot/port[-port2]...]**: Configures multiple source ports.
- **rpmir-vlan vlan_id**: Reserved VLAN (1–4094) to carry the mirroring traffic.
- **bidirectional**: Specifies bidirectional port mirroring.
- **inport**: Specifies incoming unidirectional port mirroring.
- **outport**: Specifies outgoing unidirectional port mirroring.
- **vlan_id**: VLAN ID is the number (1–4094) that specifies the VLAN to protect from Spanning Tree changes while port mirroring/monitoring is active. Ports in this VLAN will remain unblocked.
- **enable**: Enables port mirroring status.
- **disable**: Disables port mirroring status.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bidirectional</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- The maximum number of mirroring sessions is limited to two.
You cannot configure port mirroring and monitoring on the same switching ASIC. Each switching ASIC controls 24 ports (e.g., ports 1–24, 25–48, etc.). For example, if a port mirroring session is configured for ports 1/12 and 1/22, then configuring a port monitoring session for any of the ports between 1 and 24 is not allowed.

If a port mirroring session is configured across two switching ASICs, then configuring a monitoring session is not allowed on any of the ports controlled by each of the ASICs involved. For example, if a port mirroring session is configured for ports 1/8 and 1/30 on a 48-port switch, then configuring a port monitoring session involving any of the ports between 1 and 48 is not allowed.

Port mirroring is not supported on logical link aggregate ports; however, it is supported on individual ports that are members of a link aggregate.

An “N-to-1” port mirroring session is configurable, where “N” can be a number from 1 to 24. In other words, you can configure up to 24 source ports for a single destination port in a session.

Once you execute the `port mirroring source destination` command to define the mirrored port and enable port mirroring status, the `port mirroring` command must be used to enable the port mirroring session.

By default, the mirroring port is subject to Spanning Tree changes that could cause it to go into a blocked state. To prevent this, specify the `vlan_id` number of the mirroring port that is to remain unblocked when executing the command.

Usage Guidelines - Remote Port Mirroring

Use the `rpmir-vlan` parameter with this command to configure remote port mirroring.

There must not be any physical loop present in the remote port mirroring VLAN.

Spanning Tree must be disabled for the remote port mirroring VLAN.

Source learning must be disabled or overridden on the ports belonging to the remote port mirroring VLAN on intermediate and destination switches.

The QoS redirect feature can be used to override source learning.

Examples

```plaintext
-> port mirroring 6 destination 6/4
-> port mirroring 6 source 2/3
-> port mirroring 6 destination 6/4
-> port mirroring 6 source 2/3-5 2/7 2/10
-> port mirroring 8 destination 1/12 rpmir-vlan 7
-> port mirroring 8 source 1/7 bidirectional
-> port mirroring 7 destination 6/4 unblocked 750
-> port mirroring 7 source 2/3
-> port mirroring 9 destination 1/24
-> port mirroring 9 source 1/23 inport
-> port mirroring 9 disable
-> port mirroring 8 no source 1/7
-> port mirroring 6 no source 2/10-12 2/14
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **port mirroring**
  Enables, disables, or deletes a port mirroring session.

- **show port mirroring status**
  Displays the status of mirrored ports. This value may be enabled or disabled.

**MIB Objects**

- **mirrorTable**
  - **mirrorMirroringIfindex**
  - **mirrorDirection**
  - **mirrorStatus**
  - **mirrorUnblockedVLAN**
  - **mirrorTaggedVLAN**
**port mirroring**

Enables, disables, or deletes a port mirroring session.

```
port mirroring port_mirror_sessionid {enable | disable}
no port mirroring port_mirror_sessionid {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **port_mirror_sessionid**: Mirroring session identifier.
- **enable**: Enables port mirroring.
- **disable**: Disables port mirroring.
- **no**: Optional syntax. Deletes a previously-configured port mirroring session.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a port mirroring session.
- You must first enter the `port mirroring source destination` command to specify the mirrored and destination ports. Then use this command to enable or disable port mirroring activity on these ports.

### Examples

```
-> port mirroring 6 enable
-> port mirroring 6 disable
-> no port mirroring 6
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**port mirroring source destination**
Defines a port to mirror and the port that is to receive data from the mirrored port, and enables or disables port mirroring status.

**show port mirroring status**
Displays the status of mirrored ports. This value may be enabled or disabled.

MIB Objects

`mirrorTable`
- `mirrorMirroringIfindex`
- `mirrorStatus`
Port Mirroring and Monitoring Commands

port monitoring source

Configures a port monitoring session.

```
port monitoring port_monitor_sessionid source slot/port
[[no file | file filename [size filesize] | [overwrite {on | off}]]]
[inport | outport | bidirectional] [timeout seconds] [enable | disable]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **port_monitor_sessionid**: Monitoring session identifier.
- **slot/port**: Enter the slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **file filename**: Specifies a file name for the monitoring session (e.g., `/flash/port2`).
- **filesize**: Specifies the size of the file in 16K (16384) byte increments. For example, a value of 3 would specify a size of 49152 bytes. The file size can be up to 160 K (163840 bytes).
- **no file**: Specifies that no file will be created for the monitoring session.
- **on**: Specifies that any existing port monitoring file in flash memory will be overwritten if the total data exceeds the specified file size.
- **off**: Specifies that any existing port monitoring file in flash memory will not be overwritten if the total data exceeds the specified file size.
- **inport**: Specifies incoming unidirectional port monitoring.
- **outport**: Specifies outgoing unidirectional port monitoring.
- **seconds**: Specifies the number of seconds after which the session is disabled. The range is 0–2147483647 where 0 is forever.
- **enable**: Enables the port monitoring status.
- **disable**: Disables the port monitoring status.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filesize</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on / off</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bidirectional</td>
<td>bidirectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable / disable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
Usage Guidelines

- The maximum number of monitoring sessions is limited to one per chassis and/or stack.

- You cannot configure port mirroring and monitoring on the same switching ASIC. Each switching ASIC controls 24 ports (e.g., ports 1–24, 25–48, etc.). For example, if a port mirroring session is configured for ports 1/12 and 1/22, then configuring a port monitoring session for any of the ports between 1 and 24 is not allowed.

- If a port mirroring session is configured across two switching ASICs, then configuring a monitoring session is not allowed on any of the ports controlled by each of the ASICs involved. For example, if a port mirroring session is configured for ports 1/8 and 1/30 on a 48-port switch, then configuring a port monitoring session involving any of the ports between 1 and 48 is not allowed.

- By default, a file called `pmonitor.enc` is created in the `/flash` directory when you configure and enable a port monitoring session. Use the `file` option to create a user-specified file.

- By default, more-recent frames will overwrite older frames in a port monitoring file if the total data exceeds the specified file size. Use the `overwrite off` option to prevent this from occurring.

- Only the first 64 bytes of the traffic will be captured.

- The format of the file created is compliant with the ENC file format (Network General Sniffer Network Analyzer Format).

Examples

```
-> port monitoring 6 source 2/3
-> port monitoring 6 source 2/3 file port3 size 2 enable
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1: command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `port monitoring` Disables, pauses, resumes, or deletes a port monitoring session.
- `show port monitoring status` Displays the port monitoring status.
- `show port monitoring file` Displays the port monitoring data.

MIB Objects

```
monitorTable
    monitorSessionNumber
    monitorIfindex
    monitorFileStatus
    monitorFileName
    monitorFileSize
    monitorScreenStatus
    monitorScreenLine
    monitorTrafficType
    monitorStatus
    monitorFileOverWrite
    monitorDirection
    monitorTimeout
```
port monitoring

Disables, pauses, resume, or deletes an existing port monitoring session.

**port monitoring** *port_monitor_sessionid* \{**disable** | **pause** | **resume**\}

**no port monitoring** *port_monitor_sessionid*

---

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>port_monitor_sessionid</strong></th>
<th>Monitoring session identifier.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>disable</strong></td>
<td>Disables the port monitoring session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pause</strong></td>
<td>Pauses the port monitoring session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>resumes</strong></td>
<td>Resumes the port monitoring session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to delete a port monitoring session.

### Examples

```
-> port monitoring 6 pause
-> port monitoring 6 disable
-> port monitoring 6 resume
-> no port monitoring 6
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **port monitoring** Configures a port monitoring session.
- **show port monitoring status** Displays the port monitoring status.

### MIB Objects

- **monitorTable**
  - **monitorSessionNumber**
  - **monitorScreenStatus**
show port mirroring status

Displays the status of mirrored ports.

show port mirroring status [port_mirror_sessionid]

Syntax Definitions

port_mirror_sessionid Mirroring session identifier.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

If a port mirroring session identifier is not specified with this command, then all port mirroring sessions are displayed.

Examples

- show port mirroring status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Mirror Destination</th>
<th>Mirror Direction</th>
<th>Unblocked Vlan</th>
<th>Config Status</th>
<th>Oper Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1/41</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

- Session The port mirroring session identifier.
- Mirror Destination The location of the mirrored port.
- Mirror Direction The direction of the mirroring or mirrored port, which can be bidirectional (the default), inport, or outport.
- Unblocked VLAN The mirroring VLAN ID number.
Output Definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Config Status</td>
<td>The configuration status of the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oper Status</td>
<td>The current status of the mirroring or mirrored port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirror Source</td>
<td>The location of the mirroring port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Commands

**port mirroring**
Enables, disables, or deletes a port mirroring session.

**port mirroring source destination**
Defines a port to mirror and a port that will receive data from the mirrored port, and enables or disables port mirroring status.

MIB Objects

mirrorTable
  - mirrorMirroringIfindex
  - mirrorDirection
  - mirrorStatus
  - mirrorUnblockedVLAN

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
show port monitoring status

Displays port monitoring status.

show port monitoring status [port_monitor_sessionid]

---

Syntax Definitions

port_monitor_sessionid  Monitoring session identifier.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

If a port monitoring session identifier is not specified with this command, then all port monitoring sessions are displayed.

Examples

-> show port monitoring status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Monitor slot/port</th>
<th>Monitor Direction</th>
<th>Overwrite</th>
<th>Operating Status</th>
<th>Admin Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/ 9</td>
<td>Bidirectional</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

- **Session**: The port monitoring session identifier.
- **Monitor slot/port**: The location of the monitored port.
- **Monitor Direction**: The direction of the monitoring session, which can be **bidirectional** (the default), **inport**, or **outport**.
- **Overwrite**: Whether files created by a port monitoring session can be overwritten. The default is ON.
- **Operating Status**: The current operating status of the port monitoring session (on/off).
- **Admin Status**: The current administrative status of the port monitoring session (on/off).

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **port monitoring source**: Configures a port monitoring session.
- **port monitoring**: Disables, pauses, resumes, or deletes a port monitoring session.
- **show port monitoring file**: Displays port monitoring data.

MIB Objects

- **monitorTable**
  - **monitorSessionNumber**
  - **monitorIfindex**
  - **monitorStatus**
  - **monitorFileOverWrite**
  - **monitorDirection**
show port monitoring file

Displays port monitoring data.

show port monitoring file [port_monitor_sessionid]

Syntax Definitions

port_monitor_sessionid Monitoring session identifier.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show port monitoring file

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01:80:C2:00:00:00</td>
<td>00:20:DA:8F:92:C6</td>
<td>BPDU</td>
<td>00:26:42:42:03:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:20:DA:C7:2D:D6</td>
<td>08:00:20:95:F3:89</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>08:00:45:00:00:6B:FE:4A:40:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:20:DA:A3:89:F6</td>
<td>08:00:20:95:F3:89</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:89:40:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:20:DA:BF:5B:76</td>
<td>08:00:20:95:F3:89</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:85:40:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:20:DA:A3:89:F6</td>
<td>08:00:20:95:F3:89</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:8A:40:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:20:DA:BF:5B:76</td>
<td>08:00:20:95:F3:89</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:86:40:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:20:DA:A3:89:F6</td>
<td>08:00:20:95:F3:89</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:8B:40:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01:80:C2:00:00:00</td>
<td>00:20:DA:8F:92:C6</td>
<td>BPDU</td>
<td>00:26:42:42:03:00:00:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:20:DA:BF:5B:76</td>
<td>08:00:20:95:F3:89</td>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>08:00:45:00:00:6B:CF:87:40:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>The destination MAC address of the packet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>The source MAC address of the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>The packet displayed in hexadecimal format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **port monitoring source** Configures a port monitoring session.
- **port monitoring** Disables, pauses, resumes, or deletes a port monitoring session.
- **show port monitoring status** Displays the port monitoring status.

MIB Objects

- **monitorTable**
  - **monitorSessionNumber**
  - **monitorIfindex**
  - **monitorTrafficType**
Remote Network Monitoring (RMON) probes can be used to monitor, manage, and compile statistical data about network traffic from designated active ports in a LAN segment without negatively impacting network performance. This feature supports basic RMON 4 group implementation compliant with RFC 2819 (Remote Network Monitoring Management Information Base), but does not support RMON 10 group or RMON 2. This chapter includes descriptions of RMON commands used to enable or disable individual (or a group of a certain flavor type) RMON probes, show a list of (or individual) RMON probes and show a list of (or individual) RMON logged events.

MIB information for the RMON commands is as follows:

- **Filename:** IETF_RMON.mib
- **Module:** RMON-MIB

The following table summarizes the available commands:

- `rmon probes`
- `show rmon probes`
- `show rmon events`
rmon probes

This command enables or disables types of RMON probes.

```
rmon probes {stats | history | alarm} [entry-number] {enable | disable}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **stats**: Ethernet Statistics Table probe entries.
- **history**: History Control Table probe entries.
- **alarm**: Alarm Table probe entries.
- **entry-number**: The entry number in the list of probes (optional).
- **enable**: Enables the RMON probe.
- **disable**: Disables the RMON probe.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Network activity on subnetworks attached to the RMON probe can be monitored by NMS applications.
- RMON will not monitor activities on the CMM onboard Ethernet Management port.

### Examples

```
-> rmon probes stats 4012 enable
-> rmon probes history 10240 disable
-> rmon probes alarm 11235 enable
-> rmon probes stats enable
-> rmon probes history disable
-> rmon probes alarm enable
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **show rmon probes**
  Displays a list of RMON probes or a single RMON probe.

- **show rmon events**
  Displays a list of RMON logged events or a single RMON event.

MIB Objects

- **ETHERSTATSTABLE**
  - etherStatsStatus

- **HISTORYCONTROLTABLE**
  - historyControlStatus

- **ALARMTABLE**
  - alarmStatus
**show rmon probes**

Displays a list of RMON probes or a single RMON probe.

`show rmon probes [stats | history | alarm] [entry-number]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `stats` Ethernet Statistics Table probe entries.
- `history` History Control Table probe entries.
- `alarm` Alarm Table probe entries.
- `entry-number` The entry number in the list of probes (optional).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- To display a list of current probes, omit the `entry-number` from the command line.
- To display statistics for a particular probe, include the probe’s `entry-number` in the command line.
- The `show rmon probes` command displays the following information: Entry number, Slot/Port, Flavor (whether the probe type is Ethernet, History or Alarm), Status (Active or Inactive), Duration (time since the last change in status, in hours/minutes) and System Resources (the amount of memory allocated to this probe).
- The `show rmon probes entry-number` command displays the following information: Probe’s Owner (probe type and location), Slot/Port, Entry number, Flavor (whether the probe type is Ethernet, History or Alarm), Status (Active or Inactive), Time since the last change in status (hours/minutes), and System Resources (the amount of memory allocated to this probe). Displayed statistics may vary, depending on whether the probe type is Ethernet, History or Alarm.

**Examples**

```
-> show rmon probes stats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Flavor</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>System Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4001</td>
<td>4/1</td>
<td>Ethernet</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>00:25:00</td>
<td>275 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4008</td>
<td>4/8</td>
<td>Ethernet</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>00:25:00</td>
<td>275 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4005</td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>Ethernet</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>00:25:00</td>
<td>275 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
RMON Commands

-> show rmon probes history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Flavor</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>System Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4/1</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>00:25:00</td>
<td>9063 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10240</td>
<td>4/5</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>00:14:00</td>
<td>601 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10325</td>
<td>4/8</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>00:14:00</td>
<td>601 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show rmon probes alarm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Flavor</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>System Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11235</td>
<td>4/8</td>
<td>Alarm</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>00:07:00</td>
<td>835 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show rmon probes stats 4005

Probe’s Owner: Falcon Switch Auto Probe on Slot 4, Port 5
Entry 4005
- Flavor = History, Status = Active
- Time = 48 hrs 54 mins,
- System Resources (bytes) = 275

-> show rmon probes history 10325

Probe’s Owner: Analyzer-p:128.251.18.166 on Slot 4, Port 5
History Control Buckets Requested = 2
History Control Buckets Granted = 2
History Control Interval = 30 seconds
History Sample Index = 5859
Entry 10325
- Flavor = History, Status = Active
- Time = 48 hrs 53 mins,
- System Resources (bytes) = 601

-> show rmon probes alarm 11235

Probe’s Owner: Analyzer-t:128.251.18.166 on Slot 4, Port 8
Alarm Rising Threshold = 5
Alarm Falling Threshold = 0
Alarm Rising Event Index = 26020
Alarm Falling Event Index = 0
Alarm Interval = 10 seconds
Alarm Sample Type = delta value
Alarm Startup Alarm = rising alarm
Alarm Variable = 1.3.6.1.2.1.16.1.1.1.5.4008
Entry 11235
- Flavor = Alarm, Status = Active
- Time = 48 hrs 48 mins,
- System Resources (bytes) = 1677
**Output Definitions**

- **Probe’s Owner**: Description and interface (location) of the probe.
- **Slot/Port**: The Slot/Port number (interface) that this probe is monitoring.
- **Entry**: The Entry number in the list of probes.
- **Flavor**: Whether the probe type is Ethernet, History, or Alarm.
- **Status**: The status of the probe—Creating (the probe is under creation), Active (the probe is Active), or Inactive (the probe is inactive).
- **Duration**: Elapsed time (hours/minutes/seconds) since the last change in status.
- **System Resources**: Amount of memory that has been allocated to this probe.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `rmon probes`: Enables or disables types of RMON probes.
- `show rmon events`: Displays RMON logged events.

**MIB Objects**

- `ETHERSTATSTABLE`
  - `etherStatsIndex`
- `HISTORYCONTROLTABLE`
  - `historyControlIndex`
- `ALARMTABLE`
  - `alarmIndex`
**show rmon events**

Displays RMON events (actions that take place based on alarm conditions detected by the RMON probe).

```
show rmon events [event-number]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `event-number`: The event number *(optional)* in the list of probes.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- To display a list of logged events, omit the `event-number` from the command line.
- To display statistics for a particular event, include the `event-number` in the command line.
- The `show rmon events` command displays the following information for all RMON Logged Events: Entry number, Time (hours/minutes/seconds) since the last change in status and Description (nature of the event).
- The `show rmon events event-number` command displays the following information for a particular RMON Logged Event: Entry number, Time (hours/minutes/seconds) since the last change in status and Description (nature of the event).

**Examples**

```
-> show rmon events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>00:08:00</td>
<td>etherStatsPkts.4008: [Falling trap] “Falling Event”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00:26:00</td>
<td>etherStatsCollisions.2008: “Rising Event”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show rmon events 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>00:26:00</td>
<td>etherStatsCollisions.2008: “Rising Event”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>The entry number in the list of probes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Time (hours, minutes, and seconds) since the last change in status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Description of the Alarm condition detected by the probe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **rmon probes** Enables or disables types of RMON probes.
- **show rmon probes** Displays RMON probes or a single RMON probe.

MIB Objects

- **EVENTTABLE**
  - eventIndex
41 Health Monitoring Commands

The Health Monitoring function monitors the consumable resources of the switch (e.g., bandwidth usage, CPU usage) and provides a single integrated resource for a Network Management System (NMS). This function monitors the switch, and at fixed intervals, collects the current values for each resource being monitored. Users specify resource threshold limits and traps are sent to an NMS if a value falls above or below a user-specified threshold.

The Health Monitoring commands comply with RFC1212.

MIB information for the Health Monitoring commands is as follows:

Filename: AlcatelIND1Health.mib
Module: healthMIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

- health threshold
- health threshold port-trap
- health interval
- health statistics reset
- show health threshold
- show health threshold port-trap
- show health interval
- show health
- show health all
- show health slice


**health threshold**

Configures thresholds for input traffic (RX), output/input traffic (TX/RX), memory usage, CPU usage, and chassis temperature.

Input traffic, output/input traffic, memory usage, and CPU usage thresholds specify the maximum percentage for each resource that may be consumed before a trap is sent to the user. The temperature threshold specifies the maximum operating temperature, in Celsius, allowed within the chassis before a trap is sent.

`health threshold {rx percent | txrx percent | memory percent | cpu percent | temperature degrees}`

### Syntax Definitions

- **rx**
  - Specifies the maximum input (RX) traffic threshold.

- **txrx**
  - Specifies the maximum output/input (TX/RX) traffic threshold.

- **memory**
  - Specifies the maximum RAM memory usage threshold.

- **cpu**
  - Specifies the maximum CPU usage threshold.

- **percent**
  - The new threshold value, in percent, for the corresponding resource—i.e., `rx`, `txrx`, `memory`, `cpu`—(0–100).

- **temperature**
  - Specifies the temperature threshold for the chassis.

- **degrees**
  - The new threshold value, in Celsius, for the chassis temperature threshold (0–100).

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degrees</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- When a resource falls back below the configured threshold, an additional trap is sent to the user. This indicates that the resource is no longer operating beyond its configured threshold limit.

**Note.** Do not configure the port health threshold (Rx and TxRx) value close to the line rate (rate at which traffic is sent). For example, if the traffic is sent at 50 % line rate, then configure the health threshold value of about 80% and not about 60%.

- Changing a threshold value sets the value for all levels of the switch (i.e., switch, module, and port). You cannot set different threshold values for each level.
• For detailed information on each threshold type, refer to page 41-9, or refer to the “Diagnosing Switch Problems” chapter in the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide.

**Note.** The console messages "+++ healthMonCpuStatus Crossed Below The Threshold Limit " can be seen on switch bootup if it is configured to receive health monitoring debug messages on console or swlog file using the `swlog appid` and `swlog output` commands.

• To view the current health threshold values, use the `show health threshold` command. Do not use the `show temperature` command as it does not display health threshold statistics. These two `show` commands are unrelated.
Examples

-> health threshold rx 85
-> health threshold txrx 55
-> health threshold memory 95
-> health threshold cpu 85
-> health threshold temperature 40

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show health threshold Displays the current health threshold settings.

MIB Objects

HealthThreshInfo

healthThreshDeviceRxLimit
healthThreshDeviceTxRxLimit
healthThreshDeviceTempLimit
healthThreshDeviceMemoryLimit
healthThreshDeviceCpuLimit
**health threshold port-trap**

Enables or disables health threshold monitoring on a slot, port, or a range of ports.

```
health threshold port-trap {slot | slot/port | slot/port1-port2} {enable | disable}
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  - The slot number for the chassis and the physical port number on the slot. (for example, 2/1 specifies port 1 on slot 2).

- **slot/port1-port2**
  - The slot number for the chassis, the physical start port number on that slot and end port on the slot. Here, `port1` refers to the start port and `port2` refers to the end port in the range of ports.

- **slot**
  - The slot number on the chassis.

- **enable**
  - Health monitoring port-trap is generated for the specified ports or slots.

- **disable**
  - Health monitoring port-trap is not generated for the specified ports or slots.

---

**Defaults**

By default, the health threshold trap is **enabled** globally on the chassis ports.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Health threshold trap is enabled by default on all chassis ports. This command can be used to enable or disable health threshold traps on a slot, port, or a range of ports.

- Use valid slot and port numbers. If particular slots or ports are not available or not working, then error messages are displayed.

---

**Examples**

- `-> health threshold port-trap 1 disable`
- `-> health threshold port-trap 1/2 disable`
- `-> health threshold port-trap 1/1-4 disable`

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.
Related Commands

**health threshold** Configures thresholds for input traffic (RX), output/input traffic (TX/RX), memory usage, CPU usage, and chassis temperature.

**show health threshold port-trap** Displays the current status of the health threshold monitoring settings for a slot, port, or a range of ports.

Related MIB Objects

- healthPortTable
  - healthPortSlot
  - healthPortIF
  - healthPortThresholdTrapStatus
health interval

Configures the sampling interval between health statistics checks. The sampling interval is the time interval between polls of the switch’s consumable resources to see if it is performing within set thresholds.

health interval seconds

Syntax Definitions

seconds Sampling interval (in seconds). Valid entries are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Decreasing the polling interval may impact switch performance.

Examples

-> health interval 6

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show health interval Displays the current health sampling interval.

MIB Objects

HealthThreshInfo

   healthSamplingInterval
**health statistics reset**

Resets health statistics for the switch.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command clears statistics for the entire switch. You cannot clear statistics for a module or port only.

**Examples**

```
-> health statistics reset
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show health` Displays health statistics for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- HealthThreshInfo
  - healthSamplingReset
**show health threshold**

Displays current health threshold settings.

`show health threshold [rx | txrx | memory | cpu | temperature]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **rx**: Displays the current input (RX) traffic threshold.
- **txrx**: Displays the current output/input (TX/RX) traffic threshold.
- **memory**: Displays the current RAM memory usage threshold.
- **cpu**: Displays the current CPU usage threshold.
- **temperature**: Displays the current chassis temperature threshold.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Unless a specific resource type (i.e., `rx`, `txrx`, `memory`, `cpu`, or `temperature`) is specified, threshold information for all resources displays.
- To display only a specific threshold, enter the command, followed by the specific resource type (`rx`, `txrx`, `memory`, `cpu`, or `temperature`). For example, to display only the memory threshold, enter the following syntax: `show health threshold memory`.

**Examples**

```
-> show health threshold
Rx Threshold = 80
TxRx Threshold = 80
Memory Threshold = 80
CPU Threshold = 80
Temperature Threshold = 50
```
### Output Definitions

| **Rx Threshold** | The current device input (RX) threshold. This value displays the maximum percentage of total bandwidth allowed for *incoming traffic* on the switch. The total bandwidth is defined as the Ethernet port capacity for all NI modules currently operating in the switch, in Mbps. For example, a chassis with 48 100Base-T Ethernet ports installed has a total bandwidth of 4800 Mbps. The default value is 80 percent and can be changed through the `health threshold` command. |
| **TxRx Threshold** | The current device output/input (TX/RX) threshold. This value displays the maximum percentage of total bandwidth allowed for *all incoming and outgoing traffic*. As with the RX threshold described above, the total bandwidth is defined as the Ethernet port capacity for all the NI modules currently operating in the switch, in Mbps. The default value is 80 percent and can be changed via the `health threshold` command. |
| **Memory Threshold** | Displays the current memory usage threshold. Memory usage refers to the total amount of RAM memory currently used by switch applications. The default value is 80 percent and can be changed via the `health threshold` command. |
| **CPU Threshold** | Displays the current CPU usage threshold. CPU usage refers to the total amount of CPU processor capacity currently used by switch applications. The default value is 80 percent and can be changed via the `health threshold` command. |
| **Temperature Threshold** | Displays the current chassis temperature threshold, in Celsius. The default value is 50 degrees Celsius and can be changed via the `health threshold` command. |

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **health threshold** Configures thresholds for input traffic (RX), output/input traffic (TX/RX), memory usage, CPU usage, and chassis temperature.

### MIB Objects

```
HealthThreshInfo
   healthThreshDeviceRxLimit
   healthThreshDeviceTxRxLimit
   healthThreshDeviceTempLimit
   healthThreshDeviceMemoryLimit
   healthThreshDeviceCpuLimit
```
show health threshold port-trap

Displays the current status of the health threshold monitoring settings for a slot, port, or a range of ports.

**show health threshold port-trap  {slot | slot/port | slot/port1-port2}

**Syntax Definitions**

**slot/port**

The slot number for the chassis and the physical port number on the slot. (for example, 2/1 specifies port 1 on slot 2).

**slot/port1-port2**

The slot number for the chassis, the physical start port number on that slot and end port on the slot. Here, *port1* refers of the start port and *port2* refers to the end port in the range of ports.

**slot**

The slot number on the chassis.

**Defaults**

By default, the health threshold trap is **enabled** globally on the chassis ports.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use slot number value with this command, to view the health threshold information for all the ports on the slot.

- An error message “**No data for slot slotnum**” is displayed when there is no data available for a slot.

**Example**

```
-> show health threshold port-trap 1

Slot/Port   Status
----------+----------
 1/1    enabled
 1/2    enabled
 1/3    enabled
 1/4    enabled
 1/5    enabled
  
 1/26   enabled

-> show health threshold port-trap 2
ERROR: No data for slot 2
```
show health threshold port-trap

- show health threshold port-trap 1/2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the port number with the slot and port information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the current status of the health threshold settings for the port (enabled or disabled).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `health threshold port-trap` Enables or disables health threshold monitoring on a slot, port, or a range of ports.

**Related MIB Objects**

- `healthPortTable`  
  - `healthPortSlot`  
  - `healthPortIF`  
  - `healthPortThresholdTrapStatus`
show health interval

Displays the current health sampling interval.

show health interval

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Use the `health interval` command to set the sampling interval.

Examples

```
-> show health interval
Sampling Interval = 5
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>output definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sampling Interval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `health interval` Configures the interval between health statistics checks.

MIB Objects

- `HealthThreshInfo.healthSamplingInterval`
show health

Displays the health statistics for the switch. Statistics are displayed as percentages of total resource capacity and represent data taken from the last sampling interval.

`show health [slot/port] [statistics]`

**Syntax Definitions**

*slot/port*  
To view a specific slot, enter the slot number (e.g., 3). To view a specific port, enter the slot and port number (e.g., 3/1).

*statistics*  
Optional command syntax. It displays the same information as the `show health` command.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If no slot/port information is specified, the aggregate health statistics for all ports is displayed.
- Use the `health statistics reset` command to reset health statistics for the switch.

**Examples**

```
-> show health
* - current value exceeds threshold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>1 Min</th>
<th>1 Hr</th>
<th>1 Hr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>Curr</td>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>Avg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit/Receive</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Cmm</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Cmm Cpu</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show health 4/3
* - current value exceeds threshold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port 04/03</th>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>1 Min</th>
<th>1 Hr</th>
<th>1 Hr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>Curr</td>
<td>Avg</td>
<td>Avg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit/Receive</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receive</td>
<td>Traffic received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit/Receive</td>
<td>Traffic transmitted and received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>Switch memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>Switch CPU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Cmm</td>
<td>CMM Chassis Temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Cmm Cpu Limit</td>
<td>Currently configured device threshold levels (percentage of total available bandwidth or temperature measured in degrees Celsius).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curr</td>
<td>Current device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Min Avg</td>
<td>Average device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius) over a 1-minute period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hr Avg</td>
<td>Average device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius) over a 1-hour period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hr Max</td>
<td>Maximum device bandwidth usage or temperature (measured in degrees Celsius) over a 1-hour period (i.e., the maximum of the 1 minute averages).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `health statistics reset` Resets health statistics for the switch.
- `show health all` Displays health statistics for a specified resource on all NIs currently operating in the chassis.

**MIB Objects**

- `healthModuleTable`
  - `healthModuleSlot`
  - `healthModuleRxLatest`
  - `healthModuleRx1MinAvg`
  - `healthModuleRx1HrAvg`
  - `healthModuleRx1HrMax`
  - `healthModuleRxTxLatest`
  - `healthModuleRxTx1MinAvg`
  - `healthModuleRxTx1HrAvg`
  - `healthModuleRxTx1HrMax`
  - `healthModuleMemoryLatest`
  - `healthModuleMemory1MinAvg`
  - `healthModuleMemory1HrAvg`
  - `healthModuleMemory1HrMax`
  - `healthModuleCpuLatest`
  - `healthModuleCpu1MinAvg`
  - `healthModuleCpu1HrAvg`
  - `healthModuleCpu1HrMax`
**show health all**

Displays health statistics for a specified resource on all *active NI modules* installed in the chassis.

```
show health all {memory | cpu | rx | txrx}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>memory</td>
<td>Displays the RAM memory health statistics for all active NI modules in the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpu</td>
<td>Displays the CPU health statistics for all active NI modules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rx</td>
<td>Displays the health statistics for traffic <em>received</em> on all active NI modules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>txrx</td>
<td>Displays the health statistics for traffic both <em>transmitted and received</em> on all active NI modules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show health all memory
* - current value exceeds threshold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>1 Min</th>
<th>1 Hr</th>
<th>1 Hr</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memory (Cpu, TXRX, RX)</th>
<th>A list of all currently-active NI modules (i.e., active slots) on the switch. The column header corresponds with the resource keyword entered. For example, if <code>show health all cpu</code> is entered, <code>Cpu</code> is used as the column header.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>Current usage threshold for the specified resource type, on the corresponding slot (in percent). The usage threshold refers to the maximum amount of the resource’s total bandwidth that can be used by switch applications before a notification is sent to the user. The default value for all resource types is 80 percent. This threshold can be changed via the health threshold command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curr</td>
<td>Current usage of the resource on the corresponding slot, in percent (i.e., the amount of the resource’s total bandwidth actually being used by switch applications).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Min Avg</td>
<td>Average usage of the resource on the corresponding slot over a one minute period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hr Avg</td>
<td>Average usage of the resource on the corresponding slot over a one hour period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hr Max</td>
<td>The highest average hourly usage for the resource on the corresponding slot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `show health` Displays the health statistics for the switch.
- `health threshold` Configures thresholds for input traffic (RX), output/input traffic (TX/RX), memory usage, CPU usage, and chassis temperature.

MIB Objects

- `healthModuleTable`
  - `healthModuleSlot`
  - `healthModuleRxLatest`
  - `healthModuleRx1MinAvg`
  - `healthModuleRx1HrAvg`
  - `healthModuleRx1HrMax`
  - `healthModuleRtxLatest`
  - `healthModuleRtx1MinAvg`
  - `healthModuleRtx1HrAvg`
  - `healthModuleRtx1HrMax`
  - `healthModuleMemoryLatest`
  - `healthModuleMemory1MinAvg`
  - `healthModuleMemory1HrAvg`
  - `healthModuleMemory1HrMax`
  - `healthModuleCpuLatest`
  - `healthModuleCpu1MinAvg`
  - `healthModuleCpu1HrAvg`
  - `healthModuleCpu1HrMax`
show health slice

Displays the health statistics for a particular slice. The term slice refers to an amount of CPU time and RAM memory allotted for switch applications. By monitoring slice statistics on the switch, users can determine whether there are any potential usage issues with CPU and RAM memory that may affect switch multi-tasking.

show health slice slot

Syntax Definitions

slot

A specific physical slot number for which slice statistics are to be displayed (e.g., 3).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show health slice 13
Slot 13     slice
Resources      1
---------------
Memory        40
Cpu           21

output definitions

Slot The physical slot number for the corresponding slice.
slice The on-board slice number (1–64).
Memory The slice-level RAM memory utilization over the latest sample period, in percent (0–100).
Cpu The slice-level CPU utilization over the latest sample period, in percent (0–100).

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

N/A
MIB Objects

healthSliceTable
  healthSliceSlot
  healthSliceSlice
  healthSliceMemoryLatest
  healthSliceCpuLatest
sFlow is a network monitoring technology that gives visibility into the activity of the network, by providing network usage information. It provides the data required to effectively control and manage the network usage. sFlow is a sampling technology that meets the requirements for a network traffic monitoring solution.

sFlow provides a network-wide view of usage and active routes. It is used for measuring network traffic, collecting, storing, and analyzing the traffic data. As it is scalable, that doesn’t add significant network load. sFlow is an industry standard with many vendors delivering products with this support. Some of the applications of the sFlow data include:

- Detecting, diagnosing, and fixing network problems
- Real-time congestion management
- Detecting unauthorized network activity
- Usage accounting and billing
- Understanding application mix
- Route profiling and peer optimization
- Capacity planning

sFlow is a sampling technology embedded within switches/routers. It provides the ability to monitor the traffic flows. It requires an sFlow agent software process running as part of the switch software and an sFlow collector which receives and analyses the monitored data. The sFlow collector makes use of SNMP to communicate with an sFlow agent in order to configure sFlow monitoring on the device (switch).

An sFlow agent running on the switch/router combines interface counters and traffic flow (packet) samples, preferably, on all the interfaces into sFlow datagrams that are sent across the network to an sFlow collector.

Packet sampling on the switch/router is typically performed by the switching/routing ASICs, providing wire-speed performance. In this case, an sFlow agent does very little processing, by packaging data into sFlow datagrams that are immediately sent on network. This minimizes the memory and CPU utilization by the sFlow agent.

MIB information for the sFlow commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1PortMirMon.MIB
- **Module**: Alcatel-IND1-PORT-MIRRORING-MONITORING-MIB
- **Filename**: SFLOW_RFC3176.MIB
- **Module**: SFLOW-MIB
A summary of the available commands is listed here:

sflow receiver
sflow sampler
sflow poller
show sflow agent
show sflow receiver
show sflow sampler
show sflow poller
sflow receiver

Sets the destination hosts where the sFlow datagrams are sent out. If there are multiple destinations, then each destination is associated with the receiver instance. All these destinations are attached to the sFlow manager instance and to an associated sampler/poller.

`sflow receiver num name string timeout {seconds | forever} address {ip_address | ipv6address} udp-port port packet-size size Version num`

`sflow receiver receiver_index release`

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td>empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip_address</td>
<td>0.0.0.0(ipv4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>6343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version num</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the `release` form at the end of the command to delete a receiver.

### Examples

```
-> sflow receiver 1 name Golden address 198.206.181.3
-> sflow receiver 1 release
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

```plaintext
show sflow receiver
```
Displays the receiver table.

**MIB Objects**

```plaintext
sFlowRcvrTable
  sFlowRcvrIndex
  sFlowRcvrOwner
  sFlowRcvrTimeout
  sFlowRcvrMaximumDatagramSize
  sFlowRcvrAddressType
  sFlowRcvrAddress
  sFlowRcvrPort
  sFlowRcvrDatagramVersion
```
sflow sampler

Gets the hardware sampled from Q-dispatcher and fills up the sampler part of the UDP datagram.

**sflow sampler** *num portlist receiver receiver_index rate value sample-hdr-size size*

**no sflow sampler** *num portlist*

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>num</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the instance id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>portlist</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the interface index range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>receiver_index</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the receiver index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>value</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the rate value for packet sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>size</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of bytes (size) that can be copied from a sampled packet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>receiver_index</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to delete a sampler.
- A sampling rate of 1 counts all packets. A sampling rate of 0 disables sampling.

**Examples**

- `-> sflow sampler 1 2/1-5 receiver 1 rate 1024`
- `-> no sflow sampler 1 2/1-5`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show sflow sampler
Displays the sampler table.

MIB Objects

sFlowFsTable
  sFlowFsDataSource
  sFlowFsInstance
  sFlowFsReceiver
  sFlowFsPacketSamplingRate
  sFlowFsMaximumHeaderSize
sflow poller

Gets counter samples from ethernet driver and fills up the counter part of the UDP datagram.

**sflow poller** num portlist receiver receiver_index interval value

**no sflow poller** num portlist

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>Specifies the instance id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portlist</td>
<td>Specifies the interface index range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receiver_index</td>
<td>Specifies the receiver index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum number of seconds between successive samples (interval value).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>receiver_index</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the **no** form of this command to delete a poller.

### Examples

- `-> sflow poller 1 2/6-10 receiver 1 interval 30`
- `-> no sflow poller 1 2/6-10`

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **show sflow poller** Displays the poller table.
MIB Objects

sFlowCpTable
  sFlowCpDataSource
  sFlowCpInstance
  sFlowCpReceiver
  sFlowCpInterval
show sflow agent

Displays the sflow agent table.

Syntax Definitions

agent Collects sample datagrams and send it to the collector across the network.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- It is necessary to execute the ip interface command to make a loopback0 IP address as the fixed primary address of the switch, in order to avoid interface changes, which might need the collector software to be restarted for it to communicate using the new agent IP address. Normally, the primary IP address could change depending on the IP interface going up/down. Therefore, the sFlow agent always needs to send a fixed IP address in the datagram.

- The loopback address should be an IP interface configured on the switch.

Examples

- `ip interface loopback0 address 198.206.181.100`
- `show sflow agent`

Agent Version = 1.3; Alcatel-Lucent; 6.1.1
Agent IP = 198.206.181.100

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent Version</th>
<th>Identifies the version which includes the MIB version, organization name, and the specific software build of the agent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agent address</td>
<td>IP address associated with the agent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show sflow receiver Displays the receiver table.
MIB Objects

sFlowAgent
   sFlowVersion
   sFlowAgentAddressType
   sFlowAgentAddress
show sflow receiver

Displays the sflow receiver table.

show sflow receiver [num]

Syntax Definitions

num Specifies the receiver index.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show sflow receiver
Receiver 1
Name = Golden
Address = IP_V4 198.206.181.3
UDP Port = 6343
Timeout = 65535
Packet Size = 1400
DatagramVer = 5

output definitions

Name Name of the entry to claim.
Address IP address of the sFlow collector.
UDP Port Destination port for sFlow datagrams.
Timeout Time remaining before the sampler is released and stops sampling.
Packet size Maximum number of data bytes that can be sent in a single sample datagram.
Datagram ver Version of sFlow datagrams that should be sent.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**sflow receiver**
Sets the destination hosts where the sFlow datagrams are sent out.

MIB Objects

sFlowRcvrTable

sFlowRcvrIndex
show sflow sampler

Displays the sflow sampler table.

show sflow sampler[num]

Syntax Definitions

num Specifies the instance id.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A.

Examples

-> show sflow sampler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instance</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
<th>Sample-rate</th>
<th>Sample-hdr-size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instance</th>
<th>Interface</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
<th>Sample-rate</th>
<th>Sample-hdr-size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instance for the flow sampler.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface used for the flow sampler.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver associated with the flow sampler.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical sampling rate for packet sampling from the source.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of bytes that should be copied from a sampled packet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

sflow sampler

Gets hardware sampled from Q-dispatcher.

MIB Objects

sFlowFsTable

sFlowFsInstance
**show sflow poller**

Displays the sflow poller table.

`show sflow poller [num]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`num` Specifies the instance id.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show sflow poller
Instance   Interface    Receiver  Interval
-------------------------------------------
  1        2/  6         1         30
  1        2/  7         1         30
  1        2/  8         1         30
  1        2/  9         1         30
  1        2/10         1         30
```

**output definitions**

- **Instance**: Instance for the counter poller.
- **Interface**: Interface used for the counter poller.
- **Receiver**: Receiver associated with the counter poller.
- **Interval**: The maximum number of seconds between successive samples of the counters associated with the data source.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

sflow poller

Gets counter samples.

MIB Objects

sFlowCpTable

sFlowCpInstance
43 QoS Commands

Alcatel-Lucent QoS software provides a way to manipulate flows coming through the switch based on user-configured policies. The flow manipulation (referred to as Quality of Service or QoS) as simple as allowing or denying traffic, or as complicated as remapping 802.1p bits from a Layer 2 network to ToS values in a Layer 3 network.

This chapter provides information about configuring QoS global and port parameters through the Command Line Interface (CLI). Refer to Chapter 44, “QoS Policy Commands,” for information about commands used to configure QoS policy rules.

MIB information for the QoS commands is as follows:

Filename: alcatelIND1Qos.mib
Module   ALCATEL-IND1-QoS-MIB
The QoS commands are listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global commands</th>
<th>qos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos trust ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos default servicing mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos forward log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos log console</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos log lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos log level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos default bridged disposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos default multicast disposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos stats interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos nms priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos phones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos user-port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos dei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos force-yellow-priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>debug qos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>debug qos internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos clear log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos revert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos flush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos stats reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show qos queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show qos queue statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show qos slice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show qos log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show qos config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show qos statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port and Slice commands</th>
<th>qos port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos port reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos port trusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos port servicing mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos port q maxbw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos port maximum egress-bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos port maximum ingress-bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos port default 802.1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos port default dscp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos port default classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>qos port dei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show qos port</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**qos**

Enables or disables QoS. This section describes the base command with a single required option (enable or disable).

In lieu of these options, the base command (qos) can be used with other keywords to set up global QoS configuration. These keywords are listed here and described as separate commands later in this chapter. In addition, some keywords have a no form to remove the parameter or return it to its default.

```
qos {enable | disable}
[trust ports]
[default servicing mode]
[forward log]
[log console]
[log lines lines]
[log level level]
[default bridged disposition {accept | deny | drop}]
[default multicast disposition {accept | deny | drop}]
[stats interval seconds]
[user-port {filter | shutdown} {spoof | bpdu | rip}]
[dei]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

**enable**  
Enables QoS. The QoS software in the switch classifies flows coming into the switch to attempt to match them to QoS policies. If a match is found, the policy parameters are applied to the flow. The enable setting can be used alone or in conjunction with optional command keywords.

**disable**  
Disables QoS. Flows coming into the switch are not matched to policies. The disable setting cannot be used with any other command keyword.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When QoS is disabled, flows coming into the switch are classified but not matched to a policy. Traffic is treated as best effort and assigned to default queues.
- The command keywords can be used with or without enable; these keywords cannot be used with disable.
Examples

-> qos enable default disposition deny
-> qos disable
-> qos enable

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

qos apply Applications configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
policy rule Configures a policy rule on the switch.
show policy rule Displays information for policy rules configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaQoSConfigTable
  alaQoSConfigEnable
  alaQoSConfigTrustedPorts
  alaQoSConfigDefaultQueues
  alaQoSConfigAppliedDefaultQueues
  alaQoSConfigLogLines
  alaQoSConfigLogLevel
  alaQoSConfigLogConsole
  alaQoSConfigFlowTimeout
  alaQoSConfigAppliedFlowTimeout
  alaQoSConfigFragmentTimeout
  alaQoSConfigAppliedFragmentTimeout
  alaQoSConfigReflexiveTimeout
  alaQoSConfigAppliedReflexiveTimeout
  alaQoSConfigNatTimeout
  alaQoSConfigAppliedNatTimeout
  alaQoSConfigClassifyFragments
  alaQoSConfigAppliedClassifyFragments
  alaQoSConfigDefaultMulticastDisposition
  alaQoSConfigAppliedDefaultMulticastDisposition
  alaQoSConfigDefaultDisposition
  alaQoSConfigAppliedDefaultDisposition
  alaQoSConfigDEIMarking
qos trust ports

Configures the global trust mode for QoS ports. Trusted ports accepts 802.1p and ToS/DSCP values in incoming packets; untrusted ports sets any 802.1p or ToS/DSCP values to zero in incoming packets, unless a default 802.1p or ToS/DSCP value is configured.

Any port configured through the qos port command is automatically added in the trust mode specified by this command. See page 43-40 for more information about this command.

qos trust ports

qos no trust ports

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
By default, 802.1Q-tagged ports, and mobile ports are trusted; any other port is untrusted by default.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
- Use the qos ports trusted command to override the default for a particular port.
- The setting only applies to ports with incoming traffic.
- Any port configured for 802.1Q tagging is always trusted regardless of the global setting.
- Mobile ports are always trusted regardless of the global setting.
- Use the qos port default 802.1p or qos port default dscp commands to specify that a value other than zero must be applied to the incoming packets. This value is overridden if a policy exists that specifies a different value for such packets.

Examples
- -> qos trust ports
- -> qos no trust ports

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **qos port**
  - Configures a physical port for QoS.
- **qos port trusted**
  - Configures whether a particular port is trusted or untrusted.
- **show qos port**
  - Displays information about QoS ports.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaQoSConfigTable**
  - **alaQoSConfigTrustedPorts**
qos default servicing mode

Configures the default queuing scheme for destination (egress) ports.

```
qos default servicing mode {strict-priority | wrr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7] | drr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7]}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **strict-priority**: Selects the strict priority queuing scheme as the default servicing mode. All eight available queues on a port are serviced strictly by priority.
- **wrr**: Selects the weighted round robin (WRR) queuing scheme as the default servicing mode. Traffic is serviced based on the weight of each queue.
- **drr**: Selects the deficit round robin (DRR) queuing scheme as the default servicing mode. Traffic is serviced based on the weight of each queue.
- **w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7**: The value of the desired weight for each of the queues when WRR, priority-WRR, or DRR is the active queuing scheme. The range is 0 to 15.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>strict-priority</td>
<td>strict-priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrr</td>
<td>priority-WRR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drr</td>
<td>DRR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7</td>
<td>1 (best effort)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Each queue can have a different weight value and configuring these values in ascending or descending order is not required. When a queue is given a weight of 0, it is configured as a Strict-Priority queue.
- Use the `wrr` parameter to configure a Priority-WRR queuing scheme, which consists of a combination of Strict-Priority queues (zero weight) and WRR queues (non-zero weight).
- Using the `qos default servicing mode` command does not override configuration values that were set on a per port basis with the `qos port servicing mode` command.
- The servicing mode only applies to destination (egress) ports as traffic shaping occurs at the destination ports. Even though the `qos port servicing mode` and `qos default servicing mode` commands are allowed on source (ingress) ports, they do not affect traffic on these ports.

**Examples**

```
-> qos default servicing mode strict-priority
-> qos default servicing mode wrr 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
-> qos default servicing mode drr 10 0 12 14 0 0 8 1
```
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **qos port servicing mode**: Configures the servicing mode (SPQ or priority WRR) for a port.
- **show qos queue**: Displays information for all QoS queues.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSConfig**
  - **alaQoSConfigServicingMode**
  - **alaQoSConfigLowPriorityWeight**
  - **alaQoSConfigMediumPriorityWeight**
  - **alaQoSConfigHighPriorityWeight**
  - **alaQoSConfigUrgentPriorityWeight**
qos forward log

Enables the QoS software in the switch to send events to the policy server software in the switch in real time. The policy server software can then be polled by an NMS application for logged events.

qos forward log
qos no forward log

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
By default, logged events are not sent to the policy server software in the switch.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
An NMS application can query the Policy Manager in the switch for logged events. Use the qos forward log command to forward each event as it happens.

Examples
-> qos forward log

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
qos log lines
  Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.
show qos log
  Displays the log of QoS events.

MIB Objects
alaQoSConfigTable
  alaQoSConfigForwardLog
qos log console

Sends QoS log messages to the switch logging utility, which is an event logging application available on the OmniSwitch. The configuration of the switch logging utility determines if QoS messages are sent to a log file in the flash file system of the switch, displayed on the switch console, or sent to a remote syslog server.

qos log console
qos no log console

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

QoS log messages are not sent to the switch logging utility by default.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- To display QoS log events as they happen on an output console attached to the switch, configure the switch logging utility to output events to the console by using the swlog output command.
- Use show qos log command to view the entire log at any time.

Examples

-> qos log console
-> qos no log console

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- qos log lines
  - Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.
- swlog output flash file-size
  - Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket (remote session).
- show qos log
  - Displays the log of QoS events.

MIB Objects

- alaQoSConfigTable
  - alaQoSConfigLogConsole
**qos log lines**

Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.

`qos log lines lines`

### Syntax Definitions

- `lines` The number of lines included in the QoS log. A value of zero turns off logging to the console. The range is 0–512.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>lines</code></td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- To turn off logging, enter 0 for the number of log lines. (Note: Error messages are still logged.)
- If you change the number of log lines, you can clear all messages in the QoS log. To avoid clearing all messages in the log, enter the `qos log lines` command in the `boot.cfg` file. The log length is changed at the next reboot.

### Examples

```
-> qos log lines 5
-> qos log lines 0
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- `show qos log` Displays the log of QoS events.

### MIB Objects

- `alaQoSConfigTable`
  - `alaQoSConfigLogLines`
**qos log level**

Configures the level of log detail.

```
qos log level level
qos no log level
```

### Syntax Definitions

*level*  
The level of log detail, in the range from 2 (least detail) to 9 (most detail).

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `qos debug` command to change the type of debugging messages that are logged. The `qos log level` command configures the level of detail for these messages.

- If the `qos debug` command is not configured to log any information (default configuration), the `qos log level` command has no effect.

- To log fatal errors only, set the log level to 0.

- A high log level value has an impact on the performance of the switch.

### Examples

```
-> qos log level 4
-> qos log level 0
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos log lines**
  Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.

- **debug qos**
  Configures the type of QoS events that are displayed in the QoS log.

- **show qos log**
  Displays the log of QoS events.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSConfigTable**

  - **alaQoSConfigLogLevel**
qos default bridged disposition

Configures the default disposition for bridged traffic (Layer 2) that comes into the switch and does not match any policies.

qos default bridged disposition {accept | deny | drop}

Syntax Definitions

accept Specifies that the switch must accept the flow.
drop Specifies that the switch must silently drop the flow.
deny Specifies that the switch must drop the flow and issue an ICMP message indicating the flow was dropped for administrative reasons. Currently this option provides the same result as drop; that is, the flow is silently dropped.

Defaults

By default, the disposition for flows that do match any policies is accept.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use policy action disposition command to configure disposition for particular flows. The disposition for a particular flow overrides the global setting.

- Typically, when configuring IP filtering rules, the global default disposition must be set to deny. Filtering rules can then be configured to allow particular types of traffic through the switch.

- If you set the bridged disposition to deny or drop, and you configure rules to allow bridged traffic, each type of allowed traffic must have two rules, one for source and one for destination.

Examples

-> qos default bridged disposition deny

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

**policy action disposition**  Configures a disposition for a policy action.

MIB Objects

alaQoSConfigTable

alaQoSConfigDefaultBridgedDisposition
alaQoSConfigAppliedDefaultBridgedDisposition
qos default multicast disposition

Configures the default disposition for multicast flows coming into the switch that do not match any policies.

qos default multicast disposition {accept | deny | drop}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accept</td>
<td>Specifies that the switch must accept the flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop</td>
<td>Specifies that the switch must silently drop the flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deny</td>
<td>Specifies that the switch must drop the flow and issue an ICMP message indicating the flow was dropped for administrative reasons. Currently this option provides the same result as drop; that is, the flow is silently dropped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, multicast flows that do not match policies are accepted on the switch.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the policy action multicast command to specify the disposition for a particular action associated with a multicast condition. The disposition for a particular action overrides the global setting.

Examples

-> qos default multicast disposition deny

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

policy action disposition Configures a disposition for a policy action.

MIB Objects

alaQoSConfigTable
alaQoSConfigDefaultMulticastDisposition
alaQoSConfigAppliedDefaultMulticastDisposition
**qos stats interval**

Configures how often the switch polls network interfaces for statistics about QoS events.

```
qos stats interval seconds
```

**Syntax Definitions**

```
seconds
```
The number of seconds before the switch polls network interfaces for statistics. The range is 10–3600.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Change the statistics interval to a smaller interval if you want to monitor QoS events.
- Change the statistics interval to a larger interval if you want to free some switch memory.

**Examples**

```
-> qos stats interval 30
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

```
show qos statistics
```
Displays statistics about the QoS configuration.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConfigTable
  alaQoSConfigStatsInterval
```
**qos nms priority**

Enables or disables the automatic prioritization of NMS traffic—SSH (TCP Port 22), Telnet (TCP Port 23), WebView (HTTP Port 80) and SNMP (UDP port 161)—that is destined for the switch. Prioritization maximizes access for NMS traffic and helps to reduce the potential for DoS attacks.

`qos nms priority`

`qos no nms priority`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

By default, NMS traffic prioritization is enabled.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to disable automatic prioritization of NMS traffic.
- The NMS traffic from the first eight active IP interfaces is prioritized; any such traffic from additional interfaces is not prioritized.
- The precedence of an active IP interface is determined by the value of the SNMP interface index (ifindex), which was assigned to the interface when it was created. The lower the ifindex value the higher the precedence; the higher the ifindex value the lower the precedence. The precedence is determined only for active IP interfaces.
- To change the precedence of an IP interface, use the `ip interface ifindex` command and specify a higher (lower precedence) or lower (higher precedence) ifindex value.
- When automatic NMS prioritization is enabled, QoS policies that specify priority are not applied to the NMS traffic. Other QoS policies, however, are applied to this type of traffic as usual. If a policy specifies rate limiting, then the policy with the lowest rate limiting value is applied.

**Examples**

`-> qos nms priority`

`-> qos no nms priority`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
QoS Commands

Related Commands

**show qos config**
Displays the QoS configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects

alaQoSConfigTable
alaQoSConfigAutoNms
**qos phones**

Enables or disables the automatic prioritization of IP phone traffic.

```plaintext
qos phones priority priority_value
qos no phones
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*priority_value* The priority given to scheduling traffic on the output port. Value ranges from 0 (lowest) to 7 (highest).

---

**Defaults**

By default, the priority value is set to 5.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to disable automatic prioritization of IP phone traffic.

- IP phone traffic is identified by examining the source MAC address of the packet received on the port. If the source MAC falls within one of the following ranges, the QoS IP phone priority is automatically assigned to the MAC:
  - The IP phone range is:
    - 00-80-9F-54-xx-xx to 00-80-9F-64-xx-xx
    - 00-80-9F-66-xx-xx to 00-80-9F-6F-xx-xx
    - 00-80-9F-8E-xx-xx to 00-80-9F-8F-xx-xx

- To apply the QoS IP phone priority to other, non-IP phone traffic automatically, add the source MAC addresses of such traffic to the QoS “alaPhones” group.

- When automatic prioritization of IP phone traffic is enabled, QoS policies that specify priority are not applied to the IP phone traffic. Other QoS policies, however, are applied to this type of traffic as usual.

---

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> qos phones priority 7
-> qos no phones
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
QoS Commands

**Related Commands**

- `show qos config` Displays the QoS configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSConfigTable`
- `alaQoSConfigAutoPhones`
**qos user-port**

Configures the option to filter packets or administratively disable a port when the specified type of traffic is received on a port that is a member of the pre-defined UserPorts group.

```
qos user-port {filter | shutdown} {spoof | bpdu | rip | dhcp-server | dns-reply}
qos no user-port {filter | shutdown}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

- **filter**
  - Filters the specified type of traffic when it is received on UserPort ports.

- **shutdown**
  - Administratively disables UserPort ports that receive the specified type of traffic.

- **spoof**
  - Detects IP spoofing. The source IP address of a packet ingressing on a user port is compared to the subnet of the VLAN for the user port; if these two items do not match, the packet is dropped. Also applies to ARP packets.

- **bpdu**
  - Filters conventional Spanning Tree BPDU (destination MAC address 0x0180c2:000000) packets and GVRP (destination MAC address 0x0180c2:000021) packets.

- **rip**
  - Filters RIP protocol packets.

- **dhcp-server**
  - Filters response packets originating from a DHCP or BOOTP server that is configured on the known UDP port 67.

- **dns-reply**
  - Filters all packets (both TCP and UDP) that originate from the known DNS port 53.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>filter</td>
<td>spoof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shutdown</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable the filter or shutdown function. This form of the command affects the overall operation of the feature.

- To specify more than one-traffic type in the same command line, enter each type separated by a space (for example, **spoof bpdu rip**).

- Existing traffic types to filter or shutdown are removed each time the **filter** or **shutdown** option is configured. Specify all desired traffic types each time the **qos user-port** command is performed to retain previously configured traffic types.
No changes to the filtering and shutdown options are applied to the switch until the qos apply command is performed.

This command only applies to ports that are members of the UserPorts group. Use the policy port group command to create and assign members to the UserPorts group.

An SNMP trap is sent when a port is administratively disabled through a UserPorts shutdown function or a port disable action.

To enable a port disabled by a user port shutdown operation, use the interfaces admin command to administratively enable the port or disconnect and reconnect the port cable.

Up to 126 IP interfaces are supported with spoof detection on user ports. If the number of interfaces exceeds this amount, user port packets ingressing on those interfaces that exceed the 126 limit are dropped.

Examples

- `qos user-port filter spoof bpdu`
- `qos user-port shutdown spoof bpdu rip`
- `qos no user-port shutdown`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- `policy port group` Configures a port group and its associated slot and port numbers.
- `show qos config` Displays QoS configuration information.

MIB Objects

- `alaQoSConfigTable`
  - `alaQoSConfigUserportFilter`
  - `alaQoSConfigAppliedUserportFilter`
  - `alaQoSConfigUserportShutdown`
  - `alaQoSConfigAppliedUserportShutdown`
qos dei

Configures the global Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI) bit marking setting for all QoS ports. The DEI setting applies to packets marked yellow (non-conforming) as the result of Tri-Color Marking (TCM) rate limiting.

qos dei egress

qos no dei egress

Syntax Definitions

egress Marks the DEI/CFI bit for egress packets if TCM marked the packets yellow.

Defaults

By default, no DEI/CFI bit marking is done.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to disable the global DEI bit marking (egress) configuration for the switch.
- Use the qos port dei command to set the DEI bit marking configuration for a specific port. The port setting takes precedence over the global DEI setting.
- Packets marked yellow by TCM rate limiting are still transmitted when there is no congestion on the egress port queues. Setting the DEI/CFI bit for yellow egress packets (qos dei egress) ensures that an upstream switch is made aware that the packet was marked yellow.
- DEI mapping of ingress traffic (qos port dei ingress) is not supported.

Examples

- -> qos dei egress
- -> qos no dei egress

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.
Related Commands

**qos port**  
Configures a physical port for QoS.

**qos port dei**  
Configures the Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI) bit marking setting for the specified QoS port.

**policy action cir**  
Configures a Tri-Color Marking policy action.

**show qos config**  
Displays global information about the QoS configuration.

**show qos port**  
Displays information about QoS ports.

MIB Objects

alaQoSConfigTable  
alaQoSConfigDEIMarking
**qos force-yellow-priority**

Configures equal scheduling of yellow traffic on all the egress queues. This command enables you to configure priority value for yellow traffic on OmniSwitch.

```plaintext
qos force-yellow-priority priority_value
qos no force-yellow-priority
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`priority_value` The priority value for yellow traffic. Value ranges from 0 (lowest) to 7 (highest).

**Defaults**

By default, the priority value is set to 0.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove the equal scheduling of yellow traffic.
- This configuration is global, and cannot be configured on per port basis.

**Examples**

- `-> qos force-yellow-priority 1`
- `-> qos no force-yellow-priority`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos port` Configures a physical port for QoS.
- `qos port dei` Configures the Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI) bit marking setting for the specified QoS port.
- `policy action cir` Configures a Tri-Color Marking policy action.
- `show qos config` Displays global information about the QoS configuration.
- `show qos port` Displays information about QoS ports.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConfigTable
  alaQoSConfigForceYellowPriority
**debug qos**

Configures the type of QoS events that are displayed in the QoS log.

```plaintext
debug qos [info] [config] [rule] [main] [route] [hre] [port] [msg] [sl] [ioctl] [mem] [cam] [mapper] [flows] [queue] [slot] [l2] [l3] [classifier] [nat] [sem] [pm] [ingress] [egress] [rsvp] [balance] [nimsg]
debug no qos
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **flows**: Logs events for flows on the switch.
- **queue**: Logs events for queues created and destroyed on the switch.
- **rule**: Logs events for rules configured on the switch.
- **l2**: Logs Layer 2 QoS events on the switch.
- **l3**: Logs Layer 3 QoS events on the switch.
- **nat**: Logs events for Network Address Translation policies.
- **port**: Logs events related to QoS ports.
- **msg**: Logs QoS messages.
- **classifier**: Logs information whenever the switch classifies a flow; if the log level is higher, more details are provided.
- **info**: Logs basic information about the switch.
- **config**: Logs information about the global configuration.
- **main**: Logs information about basic program interfaces.
- **route**: Logs information about routing.
- **hre**: Logs information about hardware route programming.
- **sl**: Logs information about source learning.
- **mem**: Logs information about memory.
- **cam**: Logs information about CAM operations.
- **mapper**: Logs information about mapping queues.
- **slot**: Logs events related to slots.
- **sem**: Logs information about semaphore, process locking.
- **pm**: Logs events related to the Policy Manager.
- **ingress**: Logs information about packets arriving on the switch.
- **egress**: Logs information about packets leaving the switch.
rsvp Logs information about RSVP flows. *Currently not supported.*

balance Logs information about flows that are part of a load balancing cluster.

nimsg Logs information about QoS interfaces.

**Defaults**

By default basic information messages are logged (info). Error messages are always logged.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of this command to change the type of messages that are logged or to return debugging to its default state.
- Use this command to troubleshoot QoS events on the switch.

**Examples**

```
-> debug qos flows queue
-> qos debug no flows no queue
-> debug no qos
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **qos forward log** Enables the switch to send events to the PolicyView application in real time.
- **qos log lines** Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.
- **show qos log** Displays the log of QoS events.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConfigTable
  alaQoSConfigDebug
debug qos internal

Displays debugging information for QoS internal to the switch.

```
debug qos internal [slice slot/slice] [flow] [queue] [port] [l2tree] [l3tree] [vector] [pending] [verbose] [mapper] [pool] [log] [pingonly | nopingingonly]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/slice**: The slot number and slice for which you want to view debugging information. A *slice* is a logical section of hardware that corresponds to particular ports on a network interface module.

- **flow**: Displays information about QoS flows.

- **queue**: Displays information about QoS queues.

- **port**: Displays information about QoS ports.

- **l2tree**: Displays information about Layer 2 flows.

- **l3tree**: Displays information about Layer 3 flows.

- **vector**: Displays information about vectors.

- **pending**: Displays information about pending QoS objects.

- **verbose**: Sets the output to verbose mode for more detailed information.

- **mapper**: Displays information about QoS mapping flows to queues.

- **pool**: Displays information about the buffer pool.

- **log**: Displays information about QoS information that is logged.

- **pingonly**: Specifies that any policies configured with an ICMP protocol condition apply only to ICMP echo-requests.

- **nopingingonly**: Configures the switch so that any policies configured with an ICMP protocol condition apply to any ICMP packets.

**Defaults**

Debugging is disabled by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pingonly</td>
<td>nopingingonly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `debug qos` command to set the level of log detail in the QoS log.
**Examples**

-> debug qos internal "verbose log"

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **debug qos**  Configures the type of QoS events that are displayed in the QoS log.
- **policy condition ip protocol**  Configures an IP protocol for a policy condition.

**MIB Objects**

N/A
qos clear log

Clears messages in the current QoS log.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command is useful for clearing messages from a large log file so that the file is easier to view. Logs can get large if invalid rules are configured on the switch, or if many QoS events have taken place. Clearing the log makes the file easier to manage.

**Examples**

```
-> qos clear log
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **qos log lines** Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.
- **debug qos** Configures the type of QoS events that are displayed in the QoS log.
- **show qos log** Displays the log of QoS events.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSConfigTable`
  - `alaQoSConfigClearLog`
qos apply

Applies configured global QoS and policy settings to the current configuration (changes are active and stored in flash).

**qos apply**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- `qos apply` command is required to activate all QoS and policy commands, and is the only command that causes current changes to be written to flash.

- Rules are configured through the `policy rule` command, but are not active on the switch until you enter `qos apply`.

**Examples**

```bash
-> qos apply
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos revert` Removes any policies configured through policy rule but not applied to the current configuration through the `qos apply` command.

- `qos reset` Resets the QoS configuration to its default values.

- `qos flush` Deletes all pending policy information.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSConfigTable`  
  - `alaQoSConfigApply`
**qos revert**

Deletes any QoS configuration that has not been applied to the configuration through the `qos apply` command.

```
qos revert
```

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to remove currently configured policies that have not yet been activated through the `qos apply` command.

**Examples**

```
-> qos revert
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `policy rule`  
  Configures a policy rule and saves it to the current configuration but does not make it active on the switch.

- `qos apply`  
  Applies all QoS settings configured on the switch to the current configuration.

- `qos reset`  
  Resets the QoS configuration to its defaults.

**MIB Objects**

```
alaQoSConfigTable
  alaQoSConfigRevert
```
**qos flush**

Deletes all pending policy information. This command is different from `qos revert`, which returns the pending policy configuration to its last applied settings.

```
qos flush
```

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If you enter this command, the pending policy configuration is erased. If you then enter `qos apply`, the erased configuration *overwrites the applied policies and the entire policy configuration is erased.*

---

**Note.** Do not use this command unless you want to erase all of your policy configuration and start configuring new policies.

---

- Use the `qos revert` command to return the pending policy configuration to its last applied value.

- Policy configuration includes the following commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>base commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>policy rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policy network group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policy service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policy service group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```
-> qos flush
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **qos revert**  
  Deletes any QoS configuration that has not been applied to the configuration through the *qos apply* command.

- **qos apply**  
  Applies configured global QoS and policy settings to the current configuration (changes are active and stored in flash).

- **policy server flush**  
  Removes all cached LDAP policy data from the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- alaQoSConfigTable
  
    - alaQoSConfigFlush
qos reset

Resets the QoS configuration to its defaults.

qos reset

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to reset QoS configuration that has not yet been applied through the qos apply command. The parameters are reset to their defaults.

Examples
-> qos reset

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
qos apply
Applies all QoS settings configured on the switch to the current configuration.

qos revert
Deletes any QoS configuration that has not been applied to the configuration through the qos apply command.

MIB Objects
alaQoSConfigTable
alaQoSConfigReset
**qos stats reset**

Resets QoS statistic counters to zero.

```
qos stats reset [egress]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

All QoS statistic counters are reset to zero.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to reset global QoS statistics to zero. Statistics are displayed with the `show qos statistics` command.

- Use the `egress` parameter to reset only the egress CoS queue statistics to zero. Statistics are displayed with the `show qos queue` command.

**Examples**

```
-> qos stats reset
-> qos stats reset egress
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2: `egress` parameter added.

**Related Commands**

- `show qos statistics` Displays statistics about the QoS configuration.
- `show qos queue` Displays QoS egress CoS queue statistics.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSConfigTable`  
  `alaQoSConfigStatsReset`
**qos port reset**

Resets all QoS port configuration to the default values.

```plaintext
qos port slot/port reset
```

**Syntax Definitions**

| slot/port | The physical slot and port number. For example: 3/1. |

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

The QoS port configuration parameters that are reset include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default queues</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trusted</td>
<td>not trusted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> qos port 3/1 reset
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSPortTable
  alaQoSPortSlot
  alaQoSPortPort
  alaQoSPortReset
qos port

Configures QoS parameters for a physical port. This section describes the base command with a single required option (slot/port).

In lieu of these options, the base command (qos port) can be used with other keywords to set up a QoS configuration on a per port basis. These keywords are listed here and described as separate commands later in this chapter. In addition, some keywords have a no form to remove the parameter or return it to its default.

qos port slot/port
  [trusted]
  [servicing mode]
  [maximum bandwidth]
  [maximum egress-bandwidth]
  [maximum ingress-bandwidth]
  [default 802.1p value]
  [default dscp value]
  [default classification {802.1p | tos | dscp}]
  [dei]

Syntax Definitions

slot/port The physical slot and port number. For example: 4/1.

Defaults

- Mobile ports and ports enabled for 802.1Q are always trusted; by default, any other ports are not trusted.
- By default, QoS ports do not preempt queues of lower priority.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the trusted option to change the trust mode for the port.

Examples

- > qos port 3/1 trusted
  - > qos port 4/2 no trusted

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; DEI field added.
QoS Commands  qos port

Related Commands

qos apply  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
qos port  Configures whether the default mode for QoS ports is trusted or untrusted.
show qos port  Displays information about QoS ports.

MIB Objects

alaQoSPortTable
  alaQoSPortSlot
  alaQoSPortPort
  alaQoSPortTrusted
  alaQoSPortDefault8021p
  alaQoSPortDefaultDSCP
  alaQoSPortMaximumDefaultBandwidth
  alaQoSPortAppliedMaximumDefaultBandwidth
  alaQoSPortDefaultClassification
  alaQoSPortAppliedDefaultClassification
  alaQoSPortLowPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortAppliedLowPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortMediumPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortAppliedMediumPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortHighPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortAppliedHighPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortUrgentPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortAppliedUrgentPriorityWeight
  alaQoSPortDEIMarking
**qos port trusted**

Configures whether an individual port is trusted or untrusted. Trusted ports accepts the 802.1p and ToS/DSCP values in incoming packets; untrusted ports sets any 802.1p or ToS/DSCP values to zero in incoming packets, unless a default 802.1p or ToS/DSCP value is configured.

```
qos port slot/port trusted
qos port slot/port no trusted
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`slot/port` The slot number and port number of the physical port.

**Defaults**

By default, QoS ports are not trusted.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `qos trust ports` command to set the default trust mode for all QoS ports. Use `qos port trusted` command to override the default value for QoS ports.
- The setting applies only to ports with incoming traffic.
- Use the `qos port default 802.1p` or `qos port default dscp` commands to specify that a value other than zero must be applied to the incoming packets. This value is overridden if a policy exists that specifies a different 802.1p or ToS/DSCP value for such packets.
- Mobile ports and ports configured for 802.1Q are always trusted.

**Examples**

```
-> qos port 3/1 trusted
-> qos port 4/2 no trusted
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **qos port**
  Configures a physical port for QoS.

- **qos trust ports**
  Configures the global trust mode for QoS ports.

- **show qos port**
  Displays information about QoS ports.

MIB Objects

alaQoSPortTable

  - alaQoSPortTrusted
qos port servicing mode

Configures a queuing scheme for an individual destination (egress) port.

```
qos port slot/port servicing mode {strict-priority | wrr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7] |
drr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7] | default}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**: The slot and port number to which this servicing mode applies.
- **strict-priority**: Selects the strict priority queuing scheme as the servicing mode for the specified port. All eight available queues on a port are serviced strictly by priority.
- **wrr**: Selects the weighted round robin (WRR) queuing scheme as the default servicing mode. Traffic is serviced based on the weight of each queue.
- **drr**: Selects the deficit round robin (DRR) queuing scheme as the default servicing mode. Traffic is serviced based on the weight of each queue.
- **w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7**: The value of the desired weight for each of the queues when WRR, Priority WRR, or DRR is the active queuing scheme. The range is 0 to 15.
- **default**: Selects the switch default servicing mode for the port. The default mode is configured using the `qos default servicing mode` command.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>strict-priority</td>
<td>priority-wrr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrr</td>
<td>drr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7</td>
<td>1 (best effort)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Each queue can have a different weight value and configuring these values in ascending or descending order is not required. When a queue is given a weight of 0, it is configured as a Strict-Priority queue.
- Use the `wrr` parameter to configure a Priority-WRR queuing scheme, which consists of a combination of Strict-Priority queues (zero weight) and WRR queues (non-zero weight).
- The `qos port servicing mode` command overrides the servicing mode configured with the `qos default servicing mode` command.
- The servicing mode only applies to destination (egress) ports as traffic shaping occurs at the destination ports. Even though the `qos port servicing mode` and `qos default servicing mode` commands are allowed on source (ingress) ports, they do not affect traffic on these ports.
Once the **qos port servicing mode** command is used on a port, this same command is required to make any additional mode changes for that port. If the port is changed back to the default servicing mode, however, this restriction is removed and the **qos default servicing mode** command is also allowed on the port.

**Examples**

- `-> qos port 3/1 servicing mode strict-priority`
- `-> qos port 3/3 servicing mode wrr 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8`
- `-> qos default servicing mode priority-wrr 0 10 0 9 0 2 3`
- `-> qos port 3/4 servicing mode drr 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17`
- `-> qos port 3/2 servicing mode default`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **qos default servicing mode**: Configures the default servicing mode for all switch ports.
- **show qos queue**: Displays information for all QoS queues.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSPortTable`
  - `alaQoSPortServicingMode`
  - `alaQosPortQ0PriorityWeight`
  - `alaQosPortQ1PriorityWeight`
  - `alaQosPortQ2PriorityWeight`
  - `alaQosPortQ3PriorityWeight`
  - `alaQosPortQ4PriorityWeight`
  - `alaQosPortQ5PriorityWeight`
  - `alaQosPortQ6PriorityWeight`
  - `alaQosPortQ7PriorityWeight`
qos port q maxbw

Configures a maximum bandwidth for each of the eight COS egress queues on the specified port.

\[ \text{qos port slot/port q n maxbw kbps} \]
\[ \text{qos port slot/port no q n maxbw kbps} \]

**Syntax Definitions**

*slot/port* 
The slot/port on which the COS max bandwidth is configured.

*n* 
The number of the queue for the specified port. Range is 1 to 8.

*kbps* 
The maximum bandwidth value (in Kbits per second). The value can be entered as an integer (for example, **10000**) or with abbreviated units (for example, **10 k, 10 m, 10 g, or 10 t**). If the value is entered in bits per second, the switch rounds the value up to the nearest thousand.

**Defaults**

By default the maximum bandwidth value for each queue is set to zero (port speed).

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to return the maximum bandwidth value for the specified queue to the default value (zero).

- Configuring the maximum bandwidth for the same queue is allowed on the same command line (see the “Examples” section).

- Configuring the bandwidth values for different queues requires a separate command for each queue.

**Examples**

- \( \text{qos port 1/3 q1 maxbw 5g} \)
- \( \text{qos port 1/3 q2 maxbw 4g} \)
- \( \text{qos port 2/1 q7 maxbw 50k} \)
- \( \text{qos port 1/3 no q1 maxbw} \)

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **qos default servicing mode**
  Configures the default servicing mode for all switch ports.

- **show qos queue**
  Displays information for all QoS queues.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSPortTable**
  - **alaQoSPortSlot**
  - **alaQoSPortPort**
  - **alaQoSPortCOS0MaximumBandwidth**
  - **alaQoSPortCOS1MaximumBandwidth**
  - **alaQoSPortCOS2MaximumBandwidth**
  - **alaQoSPortCOS3MaximumBandwidth**
  - **alaQoSPortCOS4MaximumBandwidth**
  - **alaQoSPortCOS5MaximumBandwidth**
  - **alaQoSPortCOS6MaximumBandwidth**
  - **alaQoSPortCOS7MaximumBandwidth**
**qos port maximum egress-bandwidth**

Configures the maximum rate at which to send traffic on the specified QoS port.

- `qos port slot/port maximum egress-bandwidth bps`
- `qos port slot/port no maximum egress-bandwidth`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port** - The slot number and port number of the physical port.
- **bps** - The maximum amount of bandwidth that can be used for all traffic egressing on the QoS port.

**Defaults**

By default, the maximum bandwidth is the maximum allowed for the interface type on which the port resides.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a configured maximum egress bandwidth value from a port.
- When configuring the maximum egress bandwidth for a combo port, specify the bandwidth value in multiples of 2 Mbps.
- The maximum egress bandwidth value cannot exceed the maximum bandwidth of the interface type associated with the port.
- Modifying the maximum egress bandwidth is most useful for low-bandwidth links.

**Examples**

- `-> qos port 3/1 maximum egress-bandwidth 1000`
- `-> qos port 3/1 no maximum egress-bandwidth`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos port maximum ingress-bandwidth**
  Configures the rate at which traffic is received on a QoS port.
- **qos apply**
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **qos port**
  Configures a physical port for QoS.
- **show qos port**
  Displays information about QoS ports.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSPortTable**
  - **alaQoSPortSlot**
  - **alaQoSPortPort**
  - **alaQoSPortMaximumBandwidth**
  - **alaQoSPortMaximumBandwidthStatus**
qos port maximum ingress-bandwidth

Configures the maximum rate at which traffic is received on a QoS port.

```plaintext
qos port slot/port maximum ingress-bandwidth bps
qos port slot/port no maximum ingress-bandwidth
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot/port`: The slot number and port number of the physical port.
- `bps`: The maximum amount of bandwidth that can be used for all traffic ingressing on the QoS port.

**Defaults**

By default, the maximum bandwidth is the maximum allowed for the interface type on which the port resides.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a configured maximum ingress bandwidth value from a port.
- The maximum ingress bandwidth value cannot exceed the maximum bandwidth of the interface type associated with the port.
- Modifying the maximum ingress bandwidth is most useful for low-bandwidth links.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> qos port 3/1 maximum ingress-bandwidth 1000
-> qos port 3/1 no maximum ingress-bandwidth
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos port maximum egress-bandwidth`: Configures the rate at which traffic is sent on a QoS port.
- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `qos port`: Configures a physical port for QoS.
- `show qos port`: Displays information about QoS ports.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSPortTable

alaQoSPortSlot
alaQoSPortPort
alaQoSPortMaximumIngBandwidth
alaQoSPortMaximumIngBandwidthStatus
**qos port default 802.1p**

Configures the 802.1p value to be inserted in flows ingressing on an untrusted port.

```
qos port slot/port default 802.1p value
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>slot/port</th>
<th>The slot number and port number of the physical port.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>The priority value to be set. Values range from 0 (lowest priority) to 7 (highest priority).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- By default, untrusted ports sets the 802.1p bit to zero on incoming flows. Use this command to specify that a different 802.1p value must be applied to the flow.

- If there is a matching QoS policy rule that sets the priority, the default 802.1p value is not used.

- On the 802.1p bit for tagged packets received on untrusted ports is set with the default 802.1p value, which is configured using the `qos port default 802.1p` command. If the packet is untagged, however, then the DSCP bit is set with the default DSCP value, which is configured using the `qos port default dscp` command.

**Examples**

```
-> qos port 3/1 default 802.1p 5
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply` Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `qos port` Configures a physical port for QoS.
- `show qos port` Displays information about QoS ports.
MIB Objects
alaQoSPortTable
  alaQoSPortDefault8021p
  alaQoSAppliedPortDefault8021p
**qos port default dscp**

Configures the ToS/DSCP value to be inserted in flows ingressing on an untrusted port.

**qos port slot/port default dscp value**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot/port` The slot number and port number of the physical port.
- `value` The ToS/DSCP value. The range is 0–63.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The value configured by this command sets the upper byte (precedence) and therefore configures the ToS/DSCP value for the port.
- If there is a matching QoS policy rule that sets the priority, the default DSCP value is not used.
- On the 802.1p bit for tagged packets received on untrusted ports is set with the default 802.1p value, which is configured using the `qos port default 802.1p` command. If the packet is untagged, however, then the DSCP bit is set with the default DSCP value, which is configured using the `qos port default dscp` command.

**Examples**

```
-> qos port 3/1 default dscp 63
```
Related Commands

- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **qos port**: Configures a physical port for QoS.
- **show qos port**: Displays information about QoS ports.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSPortTable**
  - **alaQoSPortDefaultDSCP**
  - **alaQoSAppliedPortDefaultDSCP**
qos port default classification

Specifies the default egress priority value to use for IP traffic ingressing on trusted ports.

\textbf{qos port} \textit{slot/port default classification} \{\textit{802.1p} | \textit{dscp}\}

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- \textit{slot/port} \hspace{2cm} The slot number and port number of the physical port.
- \textit{802.1p} \hspace{2cm} Specifies that the 802.1p value of the flow is used to prioritize flows coming in on the port.
- \textit{dscp} \hspace{2cm} Specifies that DSCP value of the flow is used to prioritize flows coming in on the port.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\textit{802.1p}</td>
<td>\textit{dscp}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The egress priority assigned to an IP packet received on a trusted port is based on the DSCP value of the packet unless 802.1p is specified using this command.
- The default classification priority is not used if there is a matching QoS policy rule that sets the egress priority value.
- This command does not affect Layer 2 traffic, which is always classified with 802.1p.
- In some network situations, some IP traffic can be dropped before any QoS rules can take effect for the traffic.

**Examples**

- \texttt{-> qos port 8/24 default classification dscp}
- \texttt{-> qos port 7/1 default classification 802.1p}

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `qos apply` Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `qos port` Configures a physical port for QoS.
- `show qos port` Displays information about QoS ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSPortTable`
  - `alaQoSPortDefaultClassification`
**qos port dei**

Configures the Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI) bit marking setting for the specified QoS port. The DEI setting applies to packets marked yellow (non-conforming) as the result of Tri-Color Marking (TCM) rate limiting.

```
qos port slot/port dei [egress]
qos port slot/port no dei [egress]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: The slot number and port number of the physical port.
- **egress**: Sets the DEI/CFI bit for egress packets if TCM has marked the packets as yellow.

**Defaults**

By default, no DEI/CFI bit marking is done.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable the DEI bit marking (egress) configuration for the specified port.
- Use the **qos dei** command to set the global DEI bit marking configuration for all QoS switch ports. The port-level setting takes precedence over the global DEI setting.
- Packets marked yellow by TCM rate limiting are still transmitted when there is no congestion on the egress port queues. Setting the DEI/CFI bit for yellow egress packets (**qos port dei egress**) ensures that an upstream switch is made aware that the packet was marked yellow.
- DEI mapping of ingress traffic (**qos port dei ingress**) is not supported.

**Examples**

```
-> qos port 1/20 dei egress
-> qos port dei egress
-> qos port 1/20 no dei egress
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **qos port**
  Configures a physical port for QoS.

- **qos dei**
  Configures the global Drop Eligible Indicator (DEI) bit marking setting for all QoS ports.

- **policy action cir**
  Configures a Tri-Color Marking policy action.

- **show qos config**
  Displays global information about the QoS configuration.

- **show qos port**
  Displays information about QoS ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSPortTable`
- `alaQoSConfig`
- `alaQoSConfigDEIMarking`
- `alaQoSPortDEIMarking`
show qos port

Displays information about all QoS ports or a particular port.

show qos port [slot/port] [statistics]

Syntax Definitions

slot/port
The physical slot and port number. For example: 3/1.

statistics
Displays statistics for high-density gigabit modules.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Information for all ports is displayed unless a particular port is specified.

• Use the qos port command to configure port parameters.

• For ports that are trusted (Yes displays in the Trust field), the Trust field includes one of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates that the port is manually configured as trusted through the qos port trusted command; the port setting takes precedence over the global trust setting configured through the qos trust ports command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Indicates that the port is automatically trusted regardless of the global setting set through the qos trust ports command. (Applies to mobile ports and ports configured for 802.1Q.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

-> show qos port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Trust</th>
<th>P/DSCP</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Ques</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>DEI</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>DSCP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100M</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>DSCP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>DSCP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>DSCP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>DSCP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>DSCP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/7</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>DSCP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0/0</td>
<td>DSCP</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ethernet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QoS Commands

show qos port

1/9  No  No  0/ 0  DSCP  8  0  0K  -  No  ethernet
1/10 No  No  0/ 0  DSCP  8  0  0K  -  Yes  ethernet
1/11 No  No  0/ 0  DSCP  8  0  0K  -  No  ethernet
1/12 No  No  0/ 0  DSCP  8  0  0K  -  No  ethernet

-> show qos port 1/1

Slot/ Port Active Trust P/DSCP Default Default Classification Deflt Total Physical Egress Mark Type
----+-----+-----+------+---------------+------+-----+---------+-----+-----+-------+
5/1  Yes    No    0/ 0    DSCP           8      0     100M      -     Yes  ethernet

output definitions

Slot/Port The slot and physical port number.
Active Whether the port is sending or receiving QoS traffic.
Trust Whether the port is trusted or not trusted.
Default P The default 802.1p setting for the port.
Default DSCP The default ToS/DSCP setting for the port.
Default Classification The default classification setting for the port (802.1p or DSCP).
Default Queues The number of default queues.
Total Queues The total number of queues.
Physical Bandwidth The amount of physical bandwidth available on the port.
Egress The amount of egress bandwidth for the port.
DEI Mark Whether the port sets the DEI bit for yellow (non-conforming) egress packets.
Type The interface type: ethernet or wan.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; DEI Mark field added.

Related Commands

qos port Configures a physical port for QoS.

MIB Objects

alaQoSPortTable
  alaQoSPortSlot
  alaQoSPortPort
  alaQoSPortEnabled
  alaQoSPortDefault8021p
  alaQoSPortDefaultDSCP
  alaQoSPortDefaultClassification
  alaQoSPortDefaultQueues
  alaQoSPortMaximumReservedBandwidth
  alaQoSPortMaximumDefaultBandwidth
  alaQoSPortDEIMarking
alaQoSClassify
  alaQoSClassifySourceInterfaceType
**show qos queue**

Displays information for all QoS queues or only for those queues associated with a specific port.

`show qos queue [slot/port]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`slot/port` The physical slot and port number. For example: 3/1.

---

**Defaults**

By default, statistics are displayed for all queues.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `slot/port` parameter to display queue statistics for a specific port.

---

**Examples**

```
-> show qos queue 2/10
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>Q No</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>Wt</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Bufs</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Xmit/Drop</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1000/20</td>
<td>PRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1000/20</td>
<td>PRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1000/20</td>
<td>PRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1000/20</td>
<td>PRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1000/20</td>
<td>PRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1000/20</td>
<td>PRI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Xmit Packets: 184368,
Total Drop Packets: 0
```

---

**output definitions**

- **Slot/Port**: The physical slot/port numbers associated with the queue.
- **VPN**: The virtual port number associated with the queue.
- **Q No**: The queue number (0 through 7).
- **Pri**: The priority associated with the queue (0 through 7), configured through the `policy action priority` command.
- **Wt**: The weight value assigned to each queue. Configured through the `qos default servicing mode` and `qos port servicing mode` commands.
- **Bandwidth Min**: The minimum bandwidth requirement for the queue.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth Max</td>
<td>The maximum bandwidth requirement for the queue (the bandwidth allowed by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the maximum configured for all actions associated with the queue). Configured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>through the <code>policy action maximum bandwidth</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Bufs</td>
<td>The number of buffers associated with the queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Depth</td>
<td>The maximum queue depth, in bytes. Configured through the `policy action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>maximum depth` command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets Xmit/Drop</td>
<td>The number of packets transmitted/dropped from this queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of queuing performed on this queue (<code>pri</code>, <code>wrr</code>, <code>drr</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>The number of high and low priority packets per queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit/Dropped Packet</td>
<td>The number of packets and bytes transmitted or dropped per queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transmit/Dropped/Mbits</td>
<td>The rate of Mbits transmitted or dropped per port per queue displayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; `slot/port` and `statistics` parameters added.
Release 6.6.4; `Mbits/sec` added in the output of the command.

Related Commands

- **policy rule**: Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).
- **show qos queue statistics**: Displays queue details including statistics on a specific port in a system.
MIB Objects

alaQoSQueueTable
  alaQoSQueueId
  alaQoSQueueSlot
  alaQoSQueuePort
  alaQoSQueuePortId
  alaQoSQueueType
  alaQoSQueuePriority
  alaQoSQueueMinimumBandwidth
  alaQoSQueueMaximumBandwidth
  alaQoSQueueAverageBandwidth
  alaQoSQueueMaximumDepth
  alaQoSQueueMaximumBuffers
  alaQoSQueue8021p
  alaQoSQueuePacketsSent
  alaQoSQueuePacketsDropped
  alaQoSQueueMaxLength
  alaQoSQueueAverageLength
  alaQoSQueueCurrentLength

alaQoSQueueStatsTable
  alaQoSQueueStatsEntry
  alaQoSQueueStatsQueueId
  alaQoSQueueStatsSlot
  alaQoSQueueStatsPort
  alaQoSQueueStatsPriority
  alaQoSQueueStatsPacketsSent
  alaQoSQueueStatsPacketsDropped
  alaQoSQueueStatsBytesSent
  alaQoSQueueStatsBytesDropped
  alaQoSQueueStatsRateSent
  alaQoSQueueStatsRateDropped
**show qos queue statistics**

Displays queue details including statistics on a specific port in a system.

**show qos queue statistics [slot/port]**

### Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*  
The physical slot and port number. For example: 3/1.

### Defaults

By default, statistics are displayed for all queues.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the *slot/port* parameter to display queue statistics for a specific port.
- Use this command to display Queue details including statistics of a specific port.
- As per the current implementation, the statistics are replayed at the end of configured QoS statistics interval. For example, if a 10 second interval is configured, at 10th second the rate counter statistics (mbps/sec) are populated. In the next 10 seconds, if no traffic is sent the rate counters display zero.
- Due to hardware limitations, the counter can hold data up to 34.3 Gig Bytes (35 Bit Counter) in an interval, after that it will wrap around. After each interval this counter is reset. So the interval has to be configured appropriately to ensure the counter does not wrap.
- For 1G traffic maximum supported time interval is around 200-230 secs with max frame size. By default the interval is 60 seconds and minimum supported interval is 10 seconds.
- QoS statistics interval of 10-20 seconds interval will be ideal for all type of port speed.

### Examples

```
-> show qos queue statistics 3/1
Slot/ Port No Pri Transmit Packets bytes Mbits/sec Dropped Packets bytes Mbits/sec
-----+---+-----+---------+-------------------+---------+---------+-----------------+---+---+----------+----------+
3/1  0  High    311989   22463208   10      0        0      0
3/1  0  Low      0       0         0         0      0
3/1  1  High    311408   22421376   10      0        0      0
3/1  1  Low      0       0         0         0      0
3/1  2  High    310827   22379544   10      0        0      0
3/1  2  Low      0       0         0         0      0
3/1  3  High    310240   22337280   10      0        0      0
3/1  3  Low      0       0         0         0      0
3/1  4  High    309660   22295520   10      0        0      0
3/1  4  Low      0       0         0         0      0
3/1  5  High    309082   22253904   10      0        0      0
3/1  5  Low      0       0         0         0      0
```
### Output Definitions

| Slot/Port | The physical slot/port numbers associated with the queue. |
| VPN       | The virtual port number associated with the queue. |
| Q No      | The queue number (0 through 7). |
| Pri       | The priority associated with the queue (0 through 7), configured through the `policy action priority` command. |
| Wt        | The weight value assigned to each queue. Configured through the `qos default servicing mode` and `qos port servicing mode` commands. |
| Bandwidth Min | The minimum bandwidth requirement for the queue. |
| Bandwidth Max | The maximum bandwidth requirement for the queue (the bandwidth allowed by the maximum configured for all actions associated with the queue). Configured through the `policy action maximum bandwidth` command. |
| Max Bufs  | The number of buffers associated with the queue. |
| Max Depth | The maximum queue depth, in bytes. Configured through the `policy action maximum depth` command. |
| Packets Xmit/Drop | The number of packets transmitted/dropped from this queue. |
| Type      | The type of queuing performed on this queue (`pri, wr, drr`). |
| Priority  | The number of high and low priority packets per queue. |
| Transmit/Dropped Packet/Bytes | The number of packets and bytes transmitted or dropped per queue. |
| Transmit/Dropped/Mbits | The rate of Mbits transmitted or dropped per port `per queue` displayed in seconds. |

### Release History

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **policy rule**
  
  Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).

- **show qos queue**
  
  Displays information for all QoS queues or only for those queues associated with a specific port.
MIB Objects

alaQoSQueueTable
  alaQoSQueueId
  alaQoSQueueSlot
  alaQoSQueuePort
  alaQoSQueuePortId
  alaQoSQueueType
  alaQoSQueuePriority
  alaQoSQueueMinimumBandwidth
  alaQoSQueueMaximumBandwidth
  alaQoSQueueAverageBandwidth
  alaQoSQueueMaximumDepth
  alaQoSQueueMaximumBuffers
  alaQoSQueue8021p
  alaQoSQueuePacketsSent
  alaQoSQueuePacketsDropped
  alaQoSQueueMaxLength
  alaQoSQueueAverageLength
  alaQoSQueueCurrentLength

alaQoSQueueStatsTable
  alaQoSQueueStatsEntry
  alaQoSQueueStatsQueueId
  alaQoSQueueStatsSlot
  alaQoSQueueStatsPort
  alaQoSQueueStatsPriority
  alaQoSQueueStatsPacketsSent
  alaQoSQueueStatsPacketsDropped
  alaQoSQueueStatsBytesSent
  alaQoSQueueStatsBytesDropped
  alaQoSQueueStatsRateSent
  alaQoSQueueStatsRateDropped
**show qos slice**

Displays rule availability and usage information for QoS slices of QoS slots. A *slice* is a logical section of hardware and corresponds to particular ports on the interface.

**show qos slice [slot/slice]**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*slot/slice*  
The slot number and slice for which you want to view information. The number of slices per module varies depending on the type of module.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Information for all slots/slices is displayed unless a particular slot/slice is requested.
- This command is useful for monitoring switch resources required for policy rules.

---

**Examples**

```
-> show qos slice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Slice</th>
<th>Ranges</th>
<th>CAM</th>
<th>Rules</th>
<th>Counters</th>
<th>Meters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/0 Firebolt</td>
<td>16/16</td>
<td>0 128/101</td>
<td>128/101</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>128/125</td>
<td>128/125</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/24</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>128/0</td>
<td>128/62</td>
<td>64/64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>128/124</td>
<td>128/123</td>
<td>64/63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slot/Slice</td>
<td>The slot and slice number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of slice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranges Total</td>
<td>The total number of TCP/UDP port ranges supported per slot/slice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranges Free</td>
<td>The number of TCP/UDP port ranges that are still available for use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAM</td>
<td>The CAM number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules Total</td>
<td>The total number of rules supported per CAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules Free</td>
<td>The number of rules that are still available for use. On startup, the switch uses 27 rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counters Total</td>
<td>The total number of counters supported per CAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counter Free</td>
<td>The number of counters that are still available for use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meters Total</td>
<td>The total number of meters supported per CAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meters Free</td>
<td>The number of meters that are still available for use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

**policy rule**

Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).

**MIB Objects**

N/A
show qos log

Displays the log of QoS events.

show qos log

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to display the current QoS log. To clear the log, use the qos clear log command.

Examples
-> show qos log
**QOS Log**
Insert rule 0
Rule index at 0
Insert rule 1
Rule index at 1
Insert rule 2
Rule index at 2
Enable rule r1 (1) 1,1
Enable rule r2 (0) 1,1
Enable rule yuba1 (2) 1,1
Verify rule r1(1)
Enable rule r1 (1) 1,1
Really enable r1
Update condition c1 for rule 1 (1)
Verify rule r2(1)
Enable rule r2 (0) 1,1
Really enable r2
Update condition c2 for rule 0 (1)
Verify rule yuba1(1)
Enable rule yuba1 (2) 1,1
Really enable yuba1
Update condition yubamac for rule 2 (1)
QoS Manager started TUE MAR 10 13:46:50 2002

Match rule 2 to 1
Match rule 2 to 2
Match rule 2 to 3
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **qos clear log**: Clears messages in the current QoS log.
- **qos log lines**: Configures the number of lines in the QoS log.

MIB Objects

N/A
show qos config

Displays global information about the QoS configuration.

show qos config

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view the current global configuration for QoS. Use the show qos statistics command to view statistics about the QoS software in the switch.

Examples

-> show qos config
QoS Configuration:
   Enabled            : Yes,
   Pending changes    : port,
   DEI:
      Marking     : Enabled,
   Classifier:
      Default queues : 8,
      Default queue service : strict-priority,
      Trusted ports   : No,
      NMS Priority    : Yes,
      Phones         : trusted,
   Default bridged disposition : accept,
   Default IGMP/MLD disposition: accept,
Logging:
   Log lines      : 256,
   Log level      : 6,
   Log to console : No,
   Forward log    : No,
   Stats interval : 60 seconds,
Userports:
   Filter   : spoof,
   Shutdown: none,
   Debug     : info
### Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Command Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QoS Configuration</td>
<td>Whether QoS is enabled or disabled. Configured through the <code>qos</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marking</td>
<td>Whether DEI marking for egress packets is enabled or disabled. configured through the <code>qos dei</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default queues</td>
<td>The number of default queues for QoS ports. There are eight queues for each QoS port; this value is not configurable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default queue service</td>
<td>The default servicing mode for the switch (<code>strict-priority</code>, <code>WRR</code>, or <code>DRR</code>). Configured through the <code>qos default servicing mode</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusted Ports</td>
<td>The default trusted mode for switch ports. Configured through the <code>qos trust ports</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMS Priority</td>
<td>Whether the automatic prioritization of NMS traffic is enabled or disabled. Configured through the <code>qos nms priority</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phones</td>
<td>Whether IP Phone traffic is automatically trusted or assigned a priority value. Configured through the <code>qos phones</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default bridged disposition</td>
<td>Whether bridged traffic that does not match any policy is accepted or denied on the switch. Configured through the <code>qos default bridged disposition</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default IGMP/MLD disposition</td>
<td>Whether multicast flows that do not match any policy are accepted or denied on the switch. Configured through the <code>qos default multicast disposition</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log lines</td>
<td>The number of lines included in the QoS log. Configured through the <code>qos log lines</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log level</td>
<td>The level of log detail. Configured through the <code>qos log level</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log to console</td>
<td>Whether log messages are sent to the console. Configured through the <code>qos log console</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward log</td>
<td>Whether logged events are sent to the policy server software in the switch in real time. Configured through the <code>qos forward log</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stats interval</td>
<td>How often the switch polls network interfaces for statistics about QoS events. Configured through the <code>qos stats interval</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter</td>
<td>The type of traffic that is filtered on ports that are members of the UserPorts group. Configured through the <code>qos user-port</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutdown</td>
<td>The type of traffic that triggers an administrative shutdown of the port if the port is a member of the UserPorts group. Configured through the <code>qos user-port</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debug</td>
<td>The type of information that is displayed in the QoS log. Configured through the <code>qos dei</code> command. A value of <code>info</code> indicates the default debugging type.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

- **Release 6.6.1:** Command introduced.
- **Release 6.6.2:** **DEI Marking** field added.
Related Commands

qos
Enables or disables QoS. This base command can be used with keyword options to configure QoS globally on the switch.

show qos statistics
Displays statistics about the QoS configuration.

MIB Objects

alaQoSConfigTable
alaQoSConfigEnable
alaQoSConfigDBIMarking
alaQosConfigServicingMode
alaQoSConfigTrustPorts
alaQoSConfigAutoNms
alaQoSConfigAutoPhones
alaQoSConfigDefaultBridgedDisposition
alaQoSConfigDefaultMulticastDisposition
alaQoSConfigLogLines
alaQoSConfigLogLevel
alaQoSConfigLogConsole
alaQoSConfigStatsInterval
alaQoSConfigUserportFilter
alaQoSConfigUserportShutdown
alaQoSConfigDebug
**show qos statistics**

Displays statistics about the QoS configuration.

```
show qos statistics
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command displays statistics about the global QoS configuration. Use the `show qos config` command to display information about configurable global parameters.

**Examples**

```
-> show qos statistics
QoS stats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Matches</th>
<th>Drops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3 Inbound</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3 Outbound</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGMP Join</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Fragments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown Fragments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent NI messages</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received NI messages</td>
<td>4322</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed NI messages</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load balanced flows</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexive flows</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexive correction</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow lookups</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow hits</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max PTree nodes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max PTree depth</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoofed Events</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NonSpoofed Events</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DropServices</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2TP</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2TP Drop</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2TP Match</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Software resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applied</th>
<th>Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLI LDAP ACLM</td>
<td>CLI LDAP ACLM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blt Total</td>
<td>Blt Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rules</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actions</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conditions</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>services</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service groups</td>
<td>1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network groups</td>
<td>0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port groups</td>
<td>2 0 0 8 10 2 0 0 8 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac groups</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>map groups</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan groups</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hardware resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>Slice</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Free</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Free</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

- **Events**: The number of Layer 2 or Layer 3 flows transmitted on the switch.
- **Matches**: The number of Layer 2 or Layer 3 flows that match policies.
- **Drops**: The number of Layer 2 or Layer 3 flows that were dropped.
- **L2**: The number of Layer 2 events, matches, and drops.
- **L3 Ingress**: The number of Layer 3 ingress events, matches, and drops.
- **L3 Egress**: The number of Layer 3 egress events, matches, and drops.
- **IGMP join**: The number of multicast events, matches, and drops.
- **Fragments**: The number of fragments dropped.
- **Bad Fragments**: The number of fragments received with an offset of 1.
- **Unknown Fragments**: The number of out-of-order fragments received.
- **Sent NI messages**: The number of messages sent to network interfaces.
- **Received NI messages**: The number of messages received by network interfaces.
- **Failed NI messages**: The number of failed message attempts to network interfaces.
- **Load balanced flows**: The number of Server Load Balance flow entries.
- **Reflexive flows**: The number of reflexive flows.
- **Reflexive correction**: The number of reflexive flow corrections.
- **Flow lookups**: The number of flow table lookups.
- **Flow hits**: The number of flow table lookup hits.
- **Max PTREE nodes**: The highest number of nodes in the classifier tree.
- **Max Ptree depth**: The length of the longest path in the classifier tree.
- **Spoofed Events**: The number of spoofed events.
- **Nonspoofed Events**: The number of nonspoofed events.
- **DropServices**: The number of TCP/UDP flows dropped.
- **Software Resources**: The current usage and availability of software resources for the QoS configuration.
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hardware Resources</th>
<th>The current usage and availability of hardware resources for the QoS configuration.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L2TP</td>
<td>The number of L2TP packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2TP Drop</td>
<td>The number of L2TP packets dropped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2TP Match</td>
<td>The number L2TP packets that match policies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Release 6.6.2; L2TP parameters added.

**Related Commands**

`qos stats reset`  
Resets QoS statistic counters to zero.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSStats
  alaQoSStatsL2Events
  alaQoSStatsL2matches
  alaQoSStatsL2Drops
  alaQoSStatsL3IngressEvents
  alaQoSStatsL3IngressMatches
  alaQoSStatsL3IngressDrops
  alaQoSStatsL3EgressEvents
  alaQoSStatsL3EgressMatches
  alaQoSStatsL3EgressDrops
  alaQoSStatsFragments
  alaQoSStatsBadFragments
  alaQoSStatsUnknownFragments
  alaQoSStatsSpoofedEvents
  alaQoSStatsNonspoofedEvents
  alaQoSStatsDropServicesEvents
This chapter describes CLI commands used for policy management in the switch. The Quality of Service (QoS) software in the switch uses policy rules for classifying incoming flows and deciding how to treat outgoing flows. A policy rule is made up of a policy condition and a policy action. Policy rules may be created on the switch through CLI or SNMP commands, or they may be created through the PolicyView GUI application on an attached LDAP server.

Note. Rules created through PolicyView cannot be modified through the CLI; however, you can create policies in the CLI that take precedence over policies created through PolicyView.

Refer to Chapter 43, “QoS Commands,” for information about commands used to configure QoS software.

MIB information for the QoS policy commands is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filename</th>
<th>alcatelIND1Qos.mib</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>ALCATEL-IND1-QoS-MIB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important Note. Some of the commands listed here are not currently supported on one or more platforms. See command descriptions in this chapter and check release notes for information about commands that are not supported.

The QoS Policy commands are listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy commands</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>policy rule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policy validity period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policy condition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policy action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policy list</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show policy action</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show policy list</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show active policy list</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show policy condition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show active policy rule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show active policy rule meter-statistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show policy rule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show policy validity period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group commands</td>
<td>policy network group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy service protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy service source tcp port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy service destination tcp port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy service source udp port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy service destination udp port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy service group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy mac group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy port group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy vlan group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy map group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show policy network group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show policy mac group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show policy port group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show policy vlan group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show policy map group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show policy service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show policy service group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition commands</th>
<th>policy condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source ip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source ipv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition destination ipv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition multicast ip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source network group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition destination network group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition multicast network group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source ip port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition destination ip port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source tcp port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition destination tcp port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source udp port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition destination udp port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition ethertype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition tcpflags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition service group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition icmptype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition icmpcode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition ip protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition ipv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition 802.1p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition tos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition dscp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source mac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition destination mac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source mac group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition destination mac group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source vlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source vlan group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition destination port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition source port group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>policy condition destination port group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Command for testing conditions              | show policy classify          |
### Action commands

- `policy action`
- `policy action disposition`
- `policy action shared`
- `policy action priority`
- `policy action maximum bandwidth`
- `policy action maximum depth`
- `policy action cir`
- `policy action tos`
- `policy action 802.1p`
- `policy action dscp`
- `policy action map`
- `policy action permanent gateway ip`
- `policy action port-disable`
- `policy action redirect port`
- `policy action redirect linkagg`
- `policy action no-cache`
- `policy action mirror`
- `show policy classify`
Types of policies are generally determined by the kind of traffic they classify (policy conditions) and how the policy is enforced (policy actions). Commands used for particular types of policies are listed here. See the *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide* for more information about creating these types of policies and information about valid condition/action combinations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Type</th>
<th>Conditions/Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Access Control Lists**                     | policy condition  
policy list  
policy rule |
| **Traffic prioritization/shaping**           | policy action shared  
policy action priority  
policy action maximum bandwidth  
policy action maximum depth  
show policy classify  
policy rule |
| **802.1p/ToS/DSCP tagging or mapping**       | policy condition tos  
policy condition dscp  
policy condition 802.1p  
policy action cir  
policy action 802.1p  
policy action dscp  
policy rule |
| **Network Address Translation (NAT)**        | policy condition source ip  
policy condition source ipv6  
policy rule |
| **Policy based port mirroring**               | policy action mirror |
policy rule

Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).

```
policy rule rule_name [enable | disable] [precedence precedence] [condition condition] [action action] [validity period name | no validity period] [save] [accounting | no accounting] [log [interval seconds]] [count {packets | bytes}] [trap | no trap]
```

```
no policy rule rule_name
```

```
policy rule rule_name [no reflexive] [no save] [no log]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **rule_name**: The name of the policy rule, any alphanumeric string.
- **enable**: Enables the policy rule.
- **disable**: Disables the policy rule.
- **precedence**: The precedence value in the range 0–65535. This value determines the order in which rules are searched for a matching condition. A higher number indicates higher precedence. Typically the range 30000–65535 is reserved for PolicyView.
- **condition**: The condition name that is associated with this rule. Conditions are configured through the `policy condition` command.
- **action**: The name of the action that is associated with this rule. Actions are configured through the `policy action` command.
- **name**: The name of a user-defined validity period that is associated with this rule. Validity periods are configured through the `policy validity period` command.
- **save**: Marks the policy rule so that it may be captured as part of the switch configuration.
- **accounting**: Enable or disable accounting mode for the rule.
- **no accounting**: Disable accounting mode for the rule.
- **log**: Configures the switch to log messages about specific flows coming into the switch that match this policy rule.
- **seconds**: Configures how often to look for packets that match this policy rule when rule logging is applied (in the range from 0–3600 seconds). A value of 0 specifies to log as often as possible.
- **packets**: Counts the number of packets that match the rule.
- **bytes**: Counts the number of bytes that match the rule.
- **trap**: Enables or disables traps for the rule.
Defaults

By default, rules are not reflexive, but they are saved to the configuration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precedence</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accounting</td>
<td>no-accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log interval</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packets</td>
<td>bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trap</td>
<td>enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Any rule configured through this command is not active on the switch until the qos apply command is issued.

- A policy rule configured through the PolicyView application may not be edited in the CLI. You may, however, create a rule using the CLI with a higher precedence that will override a rule created through PolicyView.

- Use the no form of the command to remove the rule from the configuration. The change will not take effect, however, until the qos apply command is issued.

- When a flow comes into the switch, the switch examines Layer 2 source policies first; if no match is found, it examines Layer 2 destination policies; if no match is found it then examines Layer 3 policies. The precedence value only applies within the group of the same type of rules.

- If multiple rules (of the same type; that is, Layer 2 source, Layer 2 destination, or Layer 3) are configured with the same precedence, the switch evaluates the rules in the order they were created.

- Only one validity period is associated with a policy rule. Each time this command is entered with a validity period name specified, the existing period name is overwritten with the new one.

- Software and hardware resources are allocated for rules associated with a validity period even if the validity period is not active. Pre-allocating the resources makes sure the rule can be enforced when the validity period becomes active.

- The save option marks the policy rule so that the rule will be captured in an ASCII text file (using the configuration snapshot command), saved to the working directory after the write memory command or copy running-config working command is entered, or saved after a reboot. Rules are saved by default. If no save is entered for the rule, the policy rule will not be written to the configuration. The save option should be disabled only if you want to use a policy rule temporarily.
• If the **configuration snapshot** command is entered after the **policy rule** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy rule** command:

  ```
  from {cli | ldap | blt}
  ```

  This syntax indicates how the rule was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in rule, this setting is not configurable.

• The **log** option is useful for determining the source of attacks on the switch firewall.

• If traps are enabled for the rule, a trap is only sent when a port disable action or UserPort shutdown operation is triggered.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> policy rule rule2 precedence 65535
-> policy rule rule2 validity period vp01
-> no policy rule rule2
-> policy rule rule2 no precedence
-> policy rule no validity period
```  

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **policy validity period**
  - Configures a validity period that specifies days, times, and/or months during which an associated policy rule is in effect.

- **policy condition**
  - Configures condition parameters.

- **policy action**
  - Configures action parameters.

- **qos apply**
  - Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **show policy rule**
  - Displays information for policy rules configured on the switch.

- **show active policy rule**
  - Displays only those policy rules that are currently being enforced on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSRuleTable
  alaQoSRuleName
  alaQoSRuleEnabled
  alaQoSRuleSource
  alaQoSRulePrecedence
  alaQoSRuleCondition
  alaQoSRuleAction
  alaQoSRuleReflexive
  alaQoSRuleSave
  alaQoSRuleLog
  alaQoSRuleLogInterval
  alaQoSRuleCountType
  alaQoSRulePacketCount
  alaQoSRuleByteCount
  alaQoSRuleExcessPacketCount
  alaQoSRuleExcessByteCount
  alaQoSRuleAccounting
  alaQoSRulePacketRate
  alaQoSRuleBitRate
  alaQoSRuleAccPacketCount
  alaQoSRuleAccByteCount

alaQoSAppliedRuleTable
  alaQoSAppliedRuleAccounting
  alaQoSAppliedRulePacketRate
  alaQoSAppliedRuleBitRate
  alaQoSAppliedRuleAccPacketCount
  alaQoSAppliedRuleAccByteCount
  alaQoSAppliedRuleName
  alaQoSAppliedRuleEnabled
  alaQoSAppliedRuleSource
  alaQoSAppliedRulePrecedence
  alaQoSAppliedRuleCondition
  alaQoSAppliedRuleAction
  alaQoSAppliedRuleReflexive
  alaQoSAppliedRuleSave
  alaQoSAppliedRuleLog
  alaQoSAppliedRuleLogInterval
  alaQoSAppliedRuleCountType
  alaQoSAppliedRulePacketCount
  alaQoSAppliedRuleByteCount
  alaQoSAppliedRuleExcessPacketCount
  alaQoSAppliedRuleExcessByteCount
**Policy rule accounting**

Enables the accounting mode for a rule.

```plaintext
policy rule <rule_name> accounting
policy rule <rule_name> no accounting
```

### Syntax Definitions

- `rule_name` Specifies the name of the rule for which the user wants to enable the accounting mode.

### Defaults

By default accounting is disabled.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of the command to disable the accounting mode for the rule.

### Examples

```plaintext
-> policy rule r1 accounting
-> policy rule r1 no accounting
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.4; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- `policy rule` Configures a policy rule on the switch and optionally associates that rule with a validity period.
- `show active policy rule accounting` Displays the accounting results for all the rules that have the accounting mode enabled or for the particular rule specified in the command.
**policy validity period**

Configures a validity period that specifies the days and times in which a policy rule is in effect.

```
policy validity period name [[no] days days] [[no] months months] [[no] hours hh:mm to hh:mm | no hours] [interval mm:dd:yyyy hh:mm to mm:dd:yyyy hh:mm | no interval]
no policy validity period name
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **name**
  - The name of the validity period (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).

- **days**
  - The day(s) of the week this validity period is active. Enter the actual day of the week (e.g., monday, tuesday, wednesday, etc.).

- **months**
  - The month(s) in which the validity period is active. Enter the actual month (e.g., january, february, march, etc.).

- **hh:mm**
  - The time of day, specified in hours and minutes, the validity period starts and the time of day the validity period ends (e.g., 10:30 to 11:30).

- **mm:dd:yyyy hh:mm**
  - An interval of time in which a rule is in effect. Specify a start and end to the interval period by entering a beginning date and time followed by an end date and time (e.g., 11:01:2005 12:01 to 11:02:2005 12:01).

### Defaults

By default, no validity period is in effect for a policy rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>days</td>
<td>no restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>months</td>
<td>no restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh:mm</td>
<td>no specific time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm:dd:yyyy hh:mm</td>
<td>no interval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a validity period from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular validity period. Note that at least one parameter must be associated with a validity period.

- Any combination of days, months, hours, and interval parameters is allowed. The validity period is only in effect when all specified parameters are true.

- Use the **policy rule** command to associate a validity period with a rule.
Software and hardware resources are allocated for rules associated with a validity period even if the validity period is not active. Pre-allocating the resources makes sure the rule can be enforced when the validity period becomes active.

If the `snapshot` command is entered after the `policy validity period` command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the `policy validity period` command:

```plaintext
from {cli | ldap | blt}
```

This syntax indicates how the service was created. The `cli` and `ldap` options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The `blt` option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> policy validity period vp01 days tuesday thursday months january february
-> policy validity period vp01 hours 13:00 to 19:00
-> policy validity period vp02 interval 01/01/05 12:01 to 02/01/05 11:59
-> policy validity period vp01 no days thursday
-> no policy validity period vp02
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `policy rule` Configures a policy rule on the switch and optionally associates that rule with a validity period.
- `show policy validity period` Displays information about policy validity periods.
MIB Objects

alaQoSValidityPeriodTable
  alaQoSValidityPeriodName
  alaQoSValidityPeriodSource
  alaQoSValidityPeriodDays
  alaQoSValidityPeriodDaysStatus
  alaQoSValidityPeriodMonths
  alaQoSValidityPeriodMonthsStatus
  alaQoSValidityPeriodHour
  alaQoSValidityPeriodHourStatus
  alaQoSValidityPeriodEndHour
  alaQoSValidityPeriodInterval
  alaQoSValidityPeriodIntervalStatus
  alaQoSValidityPeriodEndInterval

alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodTable
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodName
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodSource
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodDays
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodDaysStatus
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodMonths
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodMonthsStatus
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodHour
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodHourStatus
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodEndHour
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodInterval
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodIntervalStatus
  alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodEndInterval
policy network group

Configures a network group name and its associated IP addresses. The group may be used as part of a policy condition. The action associated with any policy using the condition will be applied to all members of the network group.

policy network group net_group ip_address [mask net_mask] [ip_address2 [mask net_mask2]...]

no policy network group net_group

policy network group net_group no ip_address [mask netmask] [ip_address2 [mask net_mask2]...]

Syntax Definitions

net_group The name of the network group (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).

ip_address An IPv4 address included in the network group. IPv6 addresses are not supported with network groups.

net_mask The mask for the IPv4 address. If no mask is entered, the IPv4 address is assumed to be a host address.

ip_address2 Optional. Another IPv4 address to be included in the network group. Multiple IP addresses may be configured for a network group. Separate each address/mask combination with a space.

net_mask2 Optional mask for the IPv4 address. If no mask is entered, the natural mask for the address will be used.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to configure a group of IPv4 addresses to which you want to apply QoS rules. Rather than create a condition for each IPv4 address, group the addresses together. Use the policy condition command to associate a condition with the network group.

- Use the no form of the command to remove a network group from the configuration, or to remove an IP address from a network group.

- If the snapshot command is entered after the policy network group command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the policy network group command:

  from {cli | ldap | blt}

  This syntax indicates how the network group was created. The cli and ldap options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The blt option indicates a built-in network group, this setting is not configurable.
Examples

-> policy network group webgroup1 10.10.12.5 10.50.3.1
-> policy network group webgroup1 no 10.10.12.5
-> no policy network group webgroup1

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

policy condition  Configures a policy condition. A network group may be configured as part of a policy condition.
qos apply      Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
show policy network group  Displays information for policy network groups.

MIB Objects

alaQoSNetworkGroupsTable
   alaQoSNetworkGroupsName
   alaQoSNetworkGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupsTable
   alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupsName
   alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupsSource
alaQoSNetworkGroupTable
   alaQoSNetworkGroupIpAddr
   alaQoSNetworkGroupsIpMask
alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupTable
   alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupIpAddr
   alaQoSAppliedNetworkGroupsIpMask
policy service group

Configures a service group and its associated services. The group may be used as part of a policy condition. The action associated with any policy using the condition will be applied to all members of the service group.

```
policy service group service_group service_name1 [service_name2...]
no policy service group service_group
policy service group service_group no service_name1 [service_name2...]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `service_group` The name of the service group (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
- `service_name1` The service name is configured through the `policy service` command and includes information about protocol, source port, and destination port.
- `service_name2...` Optional. Additional service names may be configured for a service group. Separate each service name with a space.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to configure a group of services to which you want to apply QoS rules. Rather than create a condition for each service, group services together. Use the `policy condition` command to associate a condition with the service group.
- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a service group from the configuration, or to remove a service from a service group.
- To drop packets destined to specific TCP and UDP ports, create port services for the traffic that you want dropped and add these services to a service group called DropServices. Then create a condition for this service group and a source port group, which can then be used in a deny rule. Refer to the *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide* for more information about ACL security enhancements.
- If the `snapshot` command is entered after the `policy service group` command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the `policy service group` command:

  ```
  from {cli | ldap | blt}
  ```

  This syntax indicates how the service group was created. The `cli` and `ldap` options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The `blt` option indicates a built-in service group, this setting is not configurable.
Examples

-> policy service group servgroup2 telnet ftp
-> policy service group servgroup2 no telnet
-> no policy service group servgroup2

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

qos apply
- Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
policy service
- Configures a service that may be used as part of a policy service group.
policy condition
- Configures a policy condition. A network group may be configured as part of a policy condition.
show policy service group
- Displays information for policy service groups.

MIB Objects

alaQoSServiceGroupsTable
  alaQoSServiceGroupsName
  alaQoSServiceGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsName
  alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsSource
alaQoSServiceGroupTable
  alaQoSServiceGroupServiceName
alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupServiceName
**policy mac group**

Configures a MAC group and its associated MAC addresses. The group may be used as part of a policy condition. The action associated with any policy using the condition will be applied to all members of the MAC group.

```
policy mac group mac_group mac_address [mask mac_mask] [mac_address2 [mask mac_mask2]...]

no policy mac group mac_group
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **mac_group**: The name of the MAC group (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
- **mac_address**: The MAC address associated with the group (for example, 00:20:da:05:f6:23).
- **mac_mask**: The mask of the MAC address, used to identify which bytes in the MAC address are significant when comparing the MAC address in the received frame with the MAC address in the policy condition. If no mask is specified, the switch automatically uses ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff.
- **mac_address2**: Optional. Additional MAC addresses may be configured for a MAC group. Separate each address with a space.
- **mac_mask2**: The mask of an additional MAC address, used to identify which bytes in the MAC address are significant when comparing the MAC address in the received frame with the MAC address in the policy condition. If no mask is specified, the switch automatically uses ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to configure a group of source or destination MAC addresses to which you want to apply QoS rules. Rather than create a condition for each MAC address, group MAC addresses together. Use the `policy condition` command to associate a condition with the MAC group.
- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a MAC group from the configuration, or to remove a MAC address from a MAC group.
- The MAC group name “alaPhones” is a reserved group name used to identify the MAC addresses of IP phones. See the `qos phones` command for more information.
- If the `snapshot` command is entered after the `policy map group` command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the `policy map group` command:
from {cli | ldap | blt}

This syntax indicates how the map group was created. The cli and ldap options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The blt option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

Examples

-> policy mac group mac_group1 00:20:da:05:f6:23 00:20:da:05:f6:24
-> no policy mac group mac_group1

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>policy condition</td>
<td>Configures a policy condition. A MAC group may be configured as part of a policy condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qos apply</td>
<td>Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show policy mac group</td>
<td>Displays information about policy MAC groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIB Objects

alaQoSMACGroupsTable
 alaQoSMACGroupsName
 alaQoSMACGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedMACGroupsTable
 alaQoSAppliedMACGroupsName
 alaQoSAppliedMACGroupsSource
alaQoSMACGroupTable
 alaQoSMACGroupMacAddr
 alaQoSMACGroupMacMask
alaQoSAppliedMACGroupTable
 alaQoSAppliedMACGroupMacAddr
 alaQoSAppliedMACGroupMacMask
policy port group

Configures a port group and its associated slot and port numbers. A port group may be attached to a policy condition. The action associated with that policy will be applied to all members of the port group.

```
policy port group group_name slot/port[-port] [slot/port[-port]...]  
no policy port group group_name  
policy port group group_name no slot/port[-port] [slot/port[-port]...]  
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **group_name**: The name of the port group (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
- **slot/port[-port]**: The slot and port (or port range) to be included in the group. At least one slot/port combination must be specified. Additional combinations may be included in the group; each combination should be separated by a space.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to configure a group of ports to which you want to apply QoS rules. Rather than create a condition for each port, group ports together. Use the `policy condition` command to associate a condition with the port group.

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a port group from the configuration, or to remove a slot/port from a port group.

- If a range of ports is specified using the syntax `slot/port-port` (For example, `2/1-8`), a single port within that range cannot be removed on its own. The entire range must be deleted as it was entered.

- When a port group is used as part of a policy rule and a policy action specifies a maximum bandwidth, each interface in the port group will be allowed the maximum bandwidth.

- To prevent IP source address spoofing, add ports to the port group called `UserPorts`. This port group does not need to be used in a condition or rule to be effected on flows and only applies to routed traffic. Ports added to the UserPorts group will block spoofed traffic while still allowing normal traffic on the port. Refer to the `OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide` for more information about ACL security enhancements.

- Use the `qos user-port` command to configure the option to filter or administratively disable a port when a specific type of traffic (Spoof, RIP and/or, BPDU) is received on a port that is a member of the pre-defined UserPorts group.
• If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy port group** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy port group** command:

```plaintext
from {cli | ldap | blt}
```

This syntax indicates how the port group was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> policy port group port_group4 3/1-2 4/3 5/4
-> policy port group port_group4 no 3/1-2
-> policy port group UserPorts 4/1-8 5/1-8
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **policy condition**: Configures a policy condition. A port group may be configured as part of a policy condition.
- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy action maximum bandwidth**: Configures a maximum bandwidth value for a policy action.
- **show policy port group**: Displays information about policy port groups.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSPortGroupsTable`
  - `alaQoSPortGroupsName`
  - `alaQoSPortGroupsSource`
- `alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsTable`
  - `alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsName`
  - `alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsSource`
- `alaPortGroupTable`
  - `alaQoSPortGroupSlot`
  - `alaQoSPortGroupPort`
  - `alaQoSPortGroupPortEnd`
- `alaAppliedPortGroupTable`
  - `alaQoSAppliedPortGroupSlot`
  - `alaQoSAppliedPortGroupPort`
  - `alaQoSAppliedPortGroupPortEnd`
policy vlan group

Configures a VLAN group and its associated VLAN ID numbers. A VLAN group may be attached to a policy condition. The action associated with that policy will be applied to all members of the VLAN group.

```
policy vlan group group_name vlanstart[-vlanend] [vlanstart2[-vlanend2]...]  
no policy vlan group group_name  
policy vlan group group_name no vlanstart[-vlanend] [vlanstart2[-vlanend2]...]  
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **group_name**
  - The name of the VLAN group (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).

- **vlanstart[-vlanend]**
  - The VLAN (or VLAN range) to be included in the group. At least one VLAN combination is required. To specify a contiguous range of VLAN IDs, use a hyphen. To specify multiple ID entries, use a space (for example, 10-15 50 100 250-252).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a VLAN group from the configuration, or to remove a VLAN from a VLAN group.

- Use this command to configure a group of inner and/or outer VLAN to which you want to apply QoS rules. Rather than creating a condition for each VLAN, group VLANs together. Use the **policy condition** command to associate a condition with the VLAN group.

- If a range of VLANs is specified using the syntax `vlanstart-vlanend` (For example, 100-120), a single VLAN within that range cannot be removed on its own. The entire range must be deleted as it was entered.

- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy vlan group** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy port group** command:

  ```
  from {cli | ldap | blt}
  ```

  This syntax indicates how the VLAN group was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

**Examples**

```
-> policy vlan group vlan_group1 100-200 205 240-245 1000  
-> policy vlan group vlan_group2 1000-2000
```
-> policy vlan group vlan_group3 3000
-> policy vlan group vlan_group3 3000 3100-3105
-> no policy vlan group vlan_group2
-> policy vlan group vlan_group1 no 100-200

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **policy condition source vlan**: Configures a source VLAN policy condition. A VLAN group may be configured as part of this type of policy condition.
- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy vlan group**: Displays information about policy VLAN groups.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSvlanGroupsTable
  alaQoSvlanGroupsName
  alaQoSvlanGroupsSource
  alaQoSvlanGroupsStatus
alaQoSappliedVlanGroupsTable
  alaQoSappliedVlanGroupsName
  alaQoSappliedVlanGroupsSource
  alaQoSappliedVlanGroupsStatus
alaQoSvlanGroupTable
  alaQoSvlanGroupVlan
  alaQoSvlanGroupVlanEnd
  alaQoSvlanGroupStatus
alaQoSappliedVlanGroupTable
  alaQoSappliedVlanGroupVlan
  alaQoSappliedVlanGroupVlanEnd
  alaQoSappliedVlanGroupStatus
**policy map group**

Configures a map group and its associated mappings for 802.1p, Type of Service (ToS), or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values. A map group may be referenced in a policy action with the `map` keyword.

```
policy map group map_group {value1:value2...}
no policy map group map_group
policy map group no {value1:value2...}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **map_group**
  - The name of the map group (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).

- **value1**
  - The 802.1p, ToS, or DSCP value to be mapped to another value. May be a value or a range of values (for example, `1-2`).

- **value2...**
  - The 802.1p, ToS, or DSCP value to be used in place of `value1`. Additional mapping pairs may be included.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a mapping pair or to remove the map group entirely.
- The map group may contain more than one mapping pair.
- If the `snapshot` command is entered after the `policy map group` command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the `policy map group` command:

  ```
  from {cli | ldap | blt}
  ```

  This syntax indicates how the map group was created. The `cli` and `ldap` options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The `blt` option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

### Examples

```
-> policy map group tosGroup 1-4:3 5-6:5 7:6
-> policy map group tosGroup no 7:6
-> no policy map group tosGroup
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

*policy action map*  
Configures a mapping group for a policy action.

MIB Objects

alaQoSMapGroupsTable
  - alaQoSMapGroupsName
  - alaQoSMapGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsTable
  - alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsName
  - alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsSource
alaQoSMapGroupTable
  - alaQoSMapGroupKey
  - alaQoSMapGroupKeyEnd
  - alaQoSMapGroupValue
alaQoSAppliedMapGroupTable
  - alaQoSAppliedMapGroupKey
  - alaQoSAppliedMapGroupKeyEnd
  - alaQoSAppliedMapGroupValue
**policy service**

Configures a service that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition. A service is a source and/or destination TCP or UDP port or port range.

This overview section describes the base command. *At least one option must be configured with the base command.* Some options may be used in combination; some options are shortcuts for keyword combinations (see the Usage Guidelines). Options are described as separate commands. See the command descriptions and usage guidelines for valid combinations.

Use the **no** form for keywords to remove a parameter from a service.

```
policy service service_name
  [protocol protocol]
  [source ip port [port[-port]]]
  [destination ip port [port[-port]]]
  [source tcp port [port[-port]]]
  [destination tcp port [port[-port]]]
  [source udp port [port[-port]]]
  [destination udp port [port[-port]]]
no policy service service_name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **service_name**
  - The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
- **protocol**
  - The protocol associated with the service. The range of values is 0–255. Currently a value of 6 (for TCP) or 17 (for UDP) is supported. This value must be specified for **source ip port** or **destination ip port**; it cannot be specified for **source tcp port**, **destination tcp port**, **source udp port**, or **destination udp port**.
- **port**
  - The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23. Specify a range of ports using a hyphen (for example, **22-23**).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service. Note that at least one parameter must be associated with a service.
The command options offer alternate ways of configuring TCP or UDP ports for a service. Note that port types (TCP or UDP) cannot be mixed in the same service. The following table shows how the keywords are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To configure:</th>
<th>Use keywords:</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP or UDP ports for a service</td>
<td>protocol source ip port destination ip port</td>
<td>The protocol must be specified with at least one source or destination port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP ports for a service</td>
<td>source tcp port destination tcp port</td>
<td>Keywords may be used in combination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP ports for a service</td>
<td>source udp port destination udp port</td>
<td>Keywords may be used in combination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the `snapshot` command is entered after the `policy service` command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the `policy service` command:

`from {cli | ldap | blt}`

This syntax indicates how the service was created. The `cli` and `ldap` options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The `blt` option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

**Examples**

The following two commands show two different ways of configuring the same service:

```plaintext
-> policy service telnet2 protocol 6 destination ip port 23
-> policy service telnet3 destination tcp port 23
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `policy service group` Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.
- `policy condition` Creates a policy condition.
- `qos apply` Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `show policy service` Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSServiceTable
- alaQoSServiceName
- alaQoSServiceSource
- alaQoSServiceIpProtocol
- alaQoSServiceSourceIpPort
- alaQoSServiceSourceIpPortEnd
- alaQoSServiceDestinationIpPort
- alaQoSServiceDestinationIpPortEnd
- alaQoSServiceSourceTcpPort
- alaQoSServiceSourceTcpPortEnd
- alaQoSServiceDestinationTcpPort
- alaQoSServiceDestinationTcpPortEnd
- alaQoSServiceSourceUdpPort
- alaQoSServiceSourceUdpPortEnd
- alaQoSServiceDestinationUdpPort
- alaQoSServiceDestinationUdpPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedServiceTable
- alaQoSAppliedServiceName
- alaQoSAppliedServiceSource
- alaQoSAppliedServiceIpProtocol
- alaQoSAppliedSourceIpPort
- alaQoSAppliedSourceIpPortEnd
- alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationIpPort
- alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationIpPortEnd
- alaQoSAppliedSourceTcpPort
- alaQoSAppliedSourceTcpPortEnd
- alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationTcpPort
- alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationTcpPortEnd
- alaQoSAppliedSourceUdpPort
- alaQoSAppliedSourceUdpPortEnd
- alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationUdpPort
- alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationUdpPortEnd
policy service protocol

Configures a service with a protocol and IP port or port range that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition.

**policy service** *service_name* protocol *protocol* [[source ip port [port[-port]]] [destination ip port [port[-port]]]]

**no** policy service *service_name*

**policy service** *service_name* [no source ip port] [no destination ip port]

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **service_name**
  - The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).

- **protocol**
  - The protocol associated with the service. The range of values is 0–255. Currently a value of 6 (for TCP) or 17 (for UDP) is supported.

- **port**
  - The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23. A port range should be separated by a hyphen (for example, 22-23).

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service. (A protocol value cannot be removed from a service.)

- Shortcut commands for the **policy service protocol** command include the following: **policy service source tcp port**, **policy service destination tcp port**, **policy service source udp port**, and **policy service destination udp port**.

- If the **snapshot** command is entered after the **policy service** command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the **policy service** command:

  ```
  from {cli | ldap | blt}
  ```

  This syntax indicates how the service was created. The **cli** and **ldap** options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The **blt** option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

---

**Examples**

- `-> policy service telnet2 protocol 6 destination ip port 23 source ip port 22`
- `-> policy service telnet2 no source ip port`
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **policy service group**: Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.
- **policy condition**: Creates a policy condition.
- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy service**: Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSServiceTable**
  - **alaQoSServiceName**
  - **alaQoSServiceSource**
  - **alaQoSServiceIpProtocol**
  - **alaQoSServiceSourceIpPort**
  - **alaQoSServiceSourceIpPortEnd**
  - **alaQoSServiceDestinationIpPort**
  - **alaQoSServiceDestinationIpPortEnd**

- **alaQoSAppliedServiceTable**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceName**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceSource**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceIpProtocol**
  - **alaQoSAppliedSourceIpPort**
  - **alaQoSAppliedSourceIpPortEnd**
  - **alaQoSAppliedDestinationIpPort**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationIpPortEnd**
**policy service source tcp port**

Configures a service with a source TCP port or port range that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition.

```
policy service service_name source tcp port [port [-port]]
no policy service service_name
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **service_name**: The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
- **port**: The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired TCP service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23. A port range should be separated by a hyphen (for example, 22-23).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- This command is a shortcut for the `policy service protocol` command.
- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service. Note that at least one parameter must be associated with a service.
- Ports associated with a particular service must all be of the same type. (The `destination tcp port` keyword may be used with this command; other keywords for the command are not allowed.)
- If the `snapshot` command is entered after the `policy service` command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the `policy service` command:

```
from {cli | ldap | blt}
```

This syntax indicates how the service was created. The `cli` and `ldap` options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The `blt` option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

### Examples

```
-> policy service serv_5 source tcp port 21-22
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **policy service group**: Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.
- **policy condition**: Creates a policy condition.
- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy service**: Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSServiceTable**
  - **alaQoSServiceName**
  - **alaQoSServiceSource**
  - **alaQoSServiceSourceTcpPort**
  - **alaQoSServiceSourceTcpPortEnd**

- **alaQoSAppliedServiceTable**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceName**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceSource**
  - **alaQoSAppliedSourceTcpPort**
  - **alaQoSAppliedSourceTcpPortEnd**
policy service destination tcp port

Configures a service with a destination TCP port or port range that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition.

`policy service service_name destination tcp port port[-port]`

`no policy service service_name`

`policy service service_name no destination tcp port`

**Syntax Definitions**

`service_name` The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).

`port` The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired TCP service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23. A port range should be separated by a hyphen (for example, 22-23).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service.

- This command is a shortcut for the `policy service protocol` command.

- A policy service may be grouped in a policy group using the `policy service group` command. A policy condition may then be associated with the service group.

- If the `snapshot` command is entered after the `policy service` command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the `policy service` command:

  `from {cli | ldap | blt}`

  This syntax indicates how the service was created. The `cli` and `ldap` options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The `blt` option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

**Examples**

`-> policy service service4 destination tcp port 23`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **policy service group**
  Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.
- **policy condition**
  Creates a policy condition.
- **qos apply**
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy service**
  Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSServiceTable**
  - **alaQoSServiceName**
  - **alaQoSServiceSource**
  - **alaQoSServiceDestinationTcpPort**
  - **alaQoSServiceDestinationTcpPortEnd**
- **alaQoSAppliedServiceTable**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceName**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceSource**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationTcpPort**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationTcpPortEnd**
**policy service source udp port**

Configures a service with a source UDP port or port range that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition.

```
policy service service_name source udp port [port[[-port]]]
no policy service service_name
policy service service_name no source udp port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **service_name**
  The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).

- **port**
  The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired UDP service. A port range should be separated by a hyphen (for example, `22-23`).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is a shortcut for the `policy service protocol` command.

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service. Note that at least one parameter must be associated with a service.

- Ports associated with a particular service must all be of the same type. (The `destination tcp port` keyword may be used with this command; other keywords for the command are not allowed.)

- If the `snapshot` command is entered after the `policy service` command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the `policy service` command:

  ```
  from {cli | ldap | blt}
  ```

  This syntax indicates how the service was created. The `cli` and `ldap` options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The `blt` option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

**Examples**

```
-> policy service serv_a source udp port 1000
-> no policy service serv_a
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**policy service group**
Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.

**policy condition**
Creates a policy condition.

**qos apply**
Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**show policy service**
Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaQoSServiceTable
- alaQoSServiceName
- alaQoSServiceSource
- alaQoSServiceSourceUdpPort
- alaQoSServiceSourceUdpPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedServiceTable
- alaQoSAppliedServiceName
- alaQoSAppliedServiceSource
- alaQoSAppliedSourceUdpPort
- alaQoSAppliedSourceUdpPortEnd
policy service destination udp port

Configures a service with a destination UDP port or port range that may be used as part of a policy service group or included as part of a policy condition.

```
policy service service_name destination udp port port[-port]
no policy service service_name
policy service service_name no destination udp port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `service_name` The name of the service (up to 31 alphanumeric characters).
- `port` The well-known port number (or port range) for the desired UDP service. For example, a port number for NETBIOS is 137. A port range should be separated by a hyphen (for example, `137-138`).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is a shortcut for the `policy service protocol` command.
- A policy service may be grouped in a policy group using the `policy service group` command. A policy condition may then be associated with the service group.
- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a service from the configuration, or to remove parameters from a particular service.
- If the `snapshot` command is entered after the `policy service` command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the `policy service` command:

  ```
  from {cli | ldap | blt}
  ```

  This syntax indicates how the service was created. The `cli` and `ldap` options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The `blt` option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

**Examples**

```
-> policy service service4 destination udp port 137
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **policy service group**: Configures a policy service group, which is made up of policy services.
- **policy condition**: Creates a policy condition.
- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy service**: Displays information about policy services configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSServiceTable**
  - **alaQoSServiceName**
  - **alaQoSServiceSource**
  - **alaQoSServiceDestinationUdpPort**
  - **alaQoSServiceDestinationUdpPortEnd**

- **alaQoSAppliedServiceTable**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceName**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceSource**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationUdpPort**
  - **alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationUdpPortEnd**
policy condition

Creates a QoS policy condition. The condition determines what parameters the switch uses to classify incoming flows. Condition parameters may be configured when the condition is created; or parameters may be configured for an existing condition. At least one parameter must be configured for a condition.

This section describes the base command. Optional keywords are listed below and described as separate commands later in this chapter. (Options may be used in combination but are described separately for ease in explanation.) Use the no form for keywords to remove a parameter from the condition.

Some condition parameters may not be supported depending on the platform you are using. Also some condition parameters may not be supported with some action parameters. See the condition/action tables in the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide.

```plaintext
policy condition condition_name
  [source ip ip_address [mask netmask]]
  [source ipv6 {any | ipv6_address [mask netmask]]
  [destination ip ip_address [mask netmask]]
  [destination ipv6 {any | ipv6_address [mask netmask]]
  [multicast ip ip_address [mask netmask]]
  [source network group network_group]
  [destination network group network_group]
  [multicast network group multicast_group]
  [source ip port port[-port]]
  [destination ip port port[-port]]
  [source tcp port port[-port]]
  [destination tcp port port[-port]]
  [source udp port port[-port]]
  [destination udp port port[-port]]
  [ethertype etype]
  [established]
  [tcpflags {any | all} flag [mask flag]]
  [service service]
  [service group service_group]
  [icmptype type]
  [icmpcode code]
  [ip protocol protocol]
  [ipv6]
  [tos tos_value tos_mask]
  [dscp [dscp_value[-value] [dscp_mask]]
  [source mac mac_address [mask mac_mask]]
  [destination mac mac_address [mask mac_mask]]
  [source mac group group_name]
  [destination mac group mac_group]
  [source vlan vlan_id]
  [source vlan group group_name]
  [destination vlan vlan_id]
  [802.1p 802.1p_value]
  [source port slot/port[-port]]
```
[source port group group_name]
[destination port slot/port[-port]]
[destination port group group_name]

no policy condition condition_name

Syntax Definitions

condition_name

The name of the condition. Any alphanumeric string.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- A policy condition and a policy action are combined to make a policy rule. See the policy rule command page for more information.
- Use the qos apply command to activate configuration changes.
- If multiple keywords are defined for a single condition, the traffic flow must match all of the parameters in the condition before the rule is enforced.
- Use the no form of the command to remove a condition from a policy rule.
- At least one parameter must be associated with a condition.
- If the snapshot command is entered after the policy condition command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the policy condition command:

  from {cli | ldap | blt}

  This syntax indicates how the condition was created. The cli and ldap options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The blt option indicates a built-in condition, this option is not configurable.

Examples

  -> policy condition cond4 source port 3/1

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**qos apply**  
Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**policy action**  
Configures a policy action.

**policy rule**  
Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).

**show policy condition**  
Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
alaQoSConditionName
alaQoSConditionSource
alaQoSConditionSourceSlot
alaQoSConditionSourcePort
alaQoSConditionSourcePortEnd
alaQoSConditionSourcePortGroup
alaQoSConditionDestinationSlot
alaQoSConditionDestinationPort
alaQoSConditionDestinationPortEnd
alaQoSConditionDestinationPortGroup
alaQoSConditionSourceInterfaceType
alaQoSConditionDestinationInterfaceType
alaQoSConditionSourceMacAddr
alaQoSConditionSourceMacMask
alaQoSConditionSourceMacGroup
alaQoSConditionDestinationMacAddr
alaQoSConditionDestinationMacMask
alaQoSConditionDestinationMacGroup
alaQoSConditionSourceVlan
alaQoSConditionSourceVlanGroup
alaQoSConditionDestinationVlan
alaQoSCondition8021p
alaQoSConditionSourceIpAddr
alaQoSConditionSourceIpMask
alaQoSConditionSourceNetworkGroup
alaQoSConditionDestinationIpAddr
alaQoSConditionDestinationIpMask
alaQoSConditionDestinationNetworkGroup
alaQoSConditionMulticastIpAddr
alaQoSConditionMulticastIpMask
alaQoSConditionMulticastNetworkGroup
alaQoSConditionTos
alaQoSConditionDscp
alaQoSConditionTcpFlags
alaQoSConditionIpProtocol
alaQoSConditionSourceIpPort
alaQoSConditionSourceIpPortEnd
alaQoSConditionDestinationIpPort
alaQoSConditionDestinationIpPortEnd
alaQoSConditionSourceTcpPort
alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPort
alaQoSConditionSourceTcpPortEnd
alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPortEnd
alaQoSConditionSourceUdpPort
policy condition source ip

Configures a source IP address for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name source ip ip_address [mask netmask]
policy condition condition_name no source ip
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **condition_name**: The name of the condition.
- **ip_address**: The source IP address of the Layer 3 flow.
- **netmask**: The mask for the source IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If a mask is not specified, the IP address is assumed to be a host address.
- A source IP address and a source IP network group cannot be specified in the same condition.
- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source IP address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond3 source ip 173.201.18.3
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy condition**: Creates a policy condition.
- **show policy condition**: Shows information about a particular policy condition configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSourceIpAddr
  alaQoSConditionSourceIpMask

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpAddr
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpMask
policy condition source ipv6

Configures a source IPv6 address for a policy condition.

policy condition condition_name source ipv6 {any | ipv6_address [mask netmask]}

policy condition condition_name no source ipv6

Syntax Definitions

condition_name: The name of the condition.
any: Any source IPv6 address.
ipv6_address: A specific source IPv6 address.
netmask: The mask for the source IPv6 address.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of the command to remove a source IPv6 address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- If a mask is not specified, the IPv6 address is assumed to be a host address.
- This policy condition is not supported when applied to an egress policy list.

Examples

-> policy condition cond3 source ipv6 ::1234:531F:BCD2:F34A

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

qos apply: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
policy condition: Creates a policy condition.
show policy condition: Shows information about a particular policy condition configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable
- alaQoSConditionName
- alaQoSConditionSourceIpv6Addr
- alaQoSConditionSourceIpv6AddrStatus
- alaQoSConditionSourceIpv6Mask

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
- alaQoSAppliedConditionName
- alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpv6Addr
- alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpv6AddrStatus
- alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpMask
policy condition destination ip

Configures a destination IP address for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name destination ip ip_address [mask netmask]
policy condition condition_name no destination ip
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **condition_name**: The name of the condition.
- **ip_address**: The destination IP address of the Layer 3 flow.
- **netmask**: The mask for the destination IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If a mask is not specified, the IP address is assumed to be a host address.
- A destination IP address and a destination IP network group cannot be specified in the same condition.
- Use the no form of the command to remove a destination IP address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 destination ip 208.192.21.0 mask 255.255.255.0
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **policy condition**: Creates a policy condition.
- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy condition**: Shows information about a particular policy condition configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpAddr
  alaQoSConditionDestinationIpMask

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpAddr
  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpMask
policy condition destination ipv6

Configures a destination IPv6 address for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name destination ipv6 {any | ipv6_address [mask netmask]}
policy condition condition_name no destination ipv6
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name`: The name of the condition.
- `any`: Any destination IPv6 address.
- `ipv6_address`: A specific destination IPv6 address.
- `netmask`: The mask for the source IPv6 address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a destination IPv6 address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- If a mask is not specified, the IPv6 address is assumed to be a host address.
- This policy condition is not supported when applied to an egress policy list.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond3 destination ipv6 ::1234:531F:BCD2:F34A
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy condition`: Creates a policy condition.
- `show policy condition`: Shows information about a particular policy condition configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable
- alaQoSConditionName
- alaQoSConditionDestinationIpv6Addr
- alaQoSConditionDestinationIpv6AddrStatus
- alaQoSConditionDestinationIpv6Mask

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
- alaQoSAppliedConditionName
- alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpv6Addr
- alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpv6AddrStatus
- alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpMask
policy condition multicast ip

Configures a multicast IP address for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name multicast ip ip_address [mask netmask]
policy condition condition_name no multicast ip
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name`: The name of the condition.
- `ip_address`: The multicast IP address.
- `netmask`: Optional. The mask for the multicast IP address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If a mask is not specified, the IP address is assumed to be a host address.
- A multicast IP address and a multicast network group cannot be specified in the same condition.
- Use the no form of the command to remove a multicast IP address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond4 multicast ip 224.1.1.1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `policy condition`: Creates a policy condition.
- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
MIB Objects
alaQoSConditionTable
   alaQoSConditionName
   alaQoS MulticastIpAddr
   alaQoS MulticastIpMask
alaQoS AppliedConditionTable
   alaQoS AppliedConditionName
   alaQoSAppliedMulticastIpAddr
   alaQoSAppliedMulticastIpMask
**policy condition source network group**

Associates a source network group with a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name source network group network_group
policy condition condition_name no source network group
```

### Syntax Definitions

- `condition_name` The name of the condition.
- `network_group` The name of the source network group. Network groups are configured through the `policy network group` command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source network group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A source IP address and a source IP network group cannot be specified in the same condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond5 source network group webgroup1
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- `qos apply` Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy condition` Creates a policy condition.
- `policy network group` Configures a network group name and its associated IP addresses.
- `show policy condition` Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
- `show policy network group` Displays information about policy network groups.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSourceNetworkGroup

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceNetworkGroup
policy condition destination network group

Associates a destination network group with a policy condition.

policy condition condition_name destination network group network_group

policy condition condition_name no destination network group

Syntax Definitions

condition_name The name of the condition.

network_group The name of the destination network group. Network groups are configured through the policy network group command.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of the command to remove a destination network group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- A destination IP address and a destination IP network group cannot be specified in the same condition.

Examples

-> policy condition cond6 destination network group webgroup1

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>policy condition</td>
<td>Creates a policy condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policy network group</td>
<td>Configures a network group name and its associated IP addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qos apply</td>
<td>Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show policy condition</td>
<td>Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show policy network group</td>
<td>Displays information about policy network groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionDestinationNetworkGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationNetworkGroup
policy condition multicast network group

Associates a multicast group with a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name multicast network group multicast_group
policy condition condition_name no multicast network group
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **condition_name**: The name of the condition.
- **multicast_group**: The multicast group name. Multicast groups are configured through the `policy network group` command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a multicast group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A multicast address and a multicast network group cannot be specified in the same condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond3 multicast group video2
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy condition`: Creates a policy condition.
- `policy network group`: Configures a network group name and its associated IP addresses.
- `show policy condition`: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
- `show policy network group`: Displays information about policy network groups.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
    alaQoSConditionName
    alaQoSConditionMulticastNetworkGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
    alaQoSAppliedConditionName
    alaQoSAppliedConditionMulticastNetworkGroup
policy condition source ip port

Configures a source IP port number for a policy condition.

**policy condition condition_name source ip port port [-port]**

**policy condition condition_name no source ip port**

### Syntax Definitions

- **condition_name**: The name of the condition.
- **port**: The TCP or UDP port number of the source address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source IP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- The protocol (TCP or UDP) must be specified in the condition, either on the same command line or in a previous command. Use the **ip protocol** keywords. See the **policy condition ip protocol** command.
- The same condition cannot specify a source IP port with a source TCP port, source UDP port, service, or service group.

### Examples

```ini
-> policy condition cond1 ip protocol 6 source ip port 137
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy condition ip protocol**: Configures an IP protocol for a policy condition.
- **show policy condition**: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSourceIpPort
  alaQoSConditionSourceIpPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpPort
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceIpPortEnd
**policy condition destination ip port**

Configures a destination IP port number for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name destination ip port port[-port]  
policy condition condition_name no destination ip port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name` The name of the condition.
- `port` The TCP or UDP port number (or port range) of the destination address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of the command to remove a destination IP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- The protocol (TCP or UDP) must be specified in the same condition, either on the same command line or in a previous command. Use the `ip protocol` keywords. See the `policy condition ip protocol` command.

- The same condition cannot specify a destination IP port with a service or service group.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond2 ip protocol 6 destination ip port 137-138
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply` Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy condition ip protocol` Configures an IP protocol for a policy condition.
- `show policy condition` Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
    alaQoSConditionName
    alaQoSConditionDestinationIpPort
    alaQoSConditionDestinationIpPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
    alaQoSAppliedConditionName
    alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpPort
    alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationIpPortEnd
policy condition source tcp port

Configures a source TCP port number for a policy condition.

\[ \text{policy condition } \textit{condition}_name \text{ source tcp port } \textit{port}[-\textit{port}] \]

\[ \text{policy condition } \textit{condition}_name \text{ no source tcp port} \]

**Syntax Definitions**

- \textit{condition}_name: The name of the condition.
- \textit{port}: The TCP port number of the source address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the \texttt{no} form of the command to remove a source TCP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- This command is a shortcut for the \texttt{policy condition source ip port} command, which requires that the protocol also be specified. Rather than specifying \texttt{source ip port} and \texttt{ip protocol}, use \texttt{source tcp port}.
- The same condition cannot specify a source TCP port with a service or service group.
- IP port protocol types cannot be mixed in the same condition; ports must be either TCP or UDP.
- Use this condition in combination with the IPv6 condition (\texttt{policy condition ipv6}) to configure IPv6 policies for Layer 4 information, services, and service groups.

**Examples**

- \[ \rightarrow \text{policy condition cond3 source tcp port 137} \]
- \[ \rightarrow \text{policy condition cond4 ipv6 source tcp port 21} \]
- \[ \rightarrow \text{policy condition cond3 no source tcp port} \]

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**  
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **policy condition**  
  Creates a policy condition.

- **show policy condition**  
  Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
  - alaQoSConditionName
  - alaQoSConditionSourceTcpPort
  - alaQoSConditionSourceTcpPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  - alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  - alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceTcpPort
  - alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceTcpPortEnd
policy condition destination tcp port

Configures a destination TCP port number for a policy condition.

```bash
policy condition condition_name destination tcp port port[-port]
policy condition condition_name no destination tcp port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name` The name of the condition.
- `port` The TCP port number (or port range) of the destination address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a destination TCP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- This command is a shortcut for the `policy condition destination ip port` command, which requires that the protocol also be specified. Rather than specifying `destination ip port` and `ip protocol`, use `destination tcp port`.
- The same condition cannot specify a destination TCP port with a service or service group.
- IP port protocol types cannot be mixed in the same condition; ports must be either TCP or UDP.
- Use this condition in combination with the IPv6 condition (`policy condition ipv6`) to configure IPv6 policies for Layer 4 information, services, and service groups.

**Examples**

```bash
-> policy condition cond4 destination tcp port 137-138
-> policy condition cond5 ipv6 destination tcp port 140
```

```bash
-> policy condition cond4 no destination tcp port
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy condition**: Creates a policy condition.
- **show policy condition**: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSConditionTable**
  - **alaQoSConditionName**
  - **alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPort**
  - **alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPortEnd**

- **alaQoSAppliedConditionTable**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionName**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationTcpPort**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationTcpPortEnd**
**policy condition source udp port**

Configures a source UDP port number for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name source udp port [port [-port]]
policy condition condition_name no source udp port
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **condition_name**: The name of the condition.
- **port**: The UDP port number of the source address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a source UDP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- This command is a shortcut for the `policy condition source ip port` command, which requires that the protocol also be specified. Rather than specifying `source ip port` and `ip protocol`, use `source udp port`.

- The same condition cannot specify a source UDP port with a service or service group.

- IP port protocol types cannot be mixed in the same condition; ports must be either TCP or UDP.

- Use this condition in combination with the IPv6 condition (`policy condition ipv6`) to configure IPv6 policies for Layer 4 information, services, and service groups.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond5 source udp port 1200-1400
-> policy condition cond6 ipv6 source udp port 1000
-> policy condition cond5 no source udp port
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy condition**
  Creates a policy condition.
- **show policy condition**
  Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSConditionTable**
  - **alaQoSConditionName**
  - **alaQoSConditionSourceUdpPort**
  - **alaQoSConditionSourceUdpPortEnd**
- **alaQoSAppliedConditionTable**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionName**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceUdpPort**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceUdpPortEnd**
**policy condition destination udp port**

Configures a destination UDP port number for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name destination udp port port[-port]
policy condition condition_name no destination udp port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name` The name of the condition.
- `port` The UDP port number (or port range) of the destination address of the Layer 3 flow, in the range from 0–65535. A range of ports (separated by a hyphen) may be specified instead of a single port.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a destination UDP port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- This command is a shortcut for the `policy condition destination ip port` command, which requires that the protocol also be specified. Rather than specifying `destination ip port` and `ip protocol`, use `destination tcp port`.

- The same condition cannot specify a destination UDP port with a service or service group.

- IP port protocol types cannot be mixed in the same condition; ports must be either TCP or UDP.

- Use this condition in combination with the IPv6 condition (`policy condition ipv6`) to configure IPv6 policies for Layer 4 information, services, and service groups.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond4 destination udp port 137-138
-> policy condition cond5 ipv6 destination udp port 140
-> policy condition cond4 no destination udp port
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**  
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **policy condition**  
  Creates a policy condition.

- **show policy condition**  
  Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSConditionTable**
  - **alaQoSConditionName**
  - **alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPort**
  - **alaQoSConditionDestinationTcpPortEnd**

- **alaQoSAppliedConditionTable**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionName**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationTcpPort**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationTcpPortEnd**
policy condition ethertype

Configures an ethertype value to use for traffic classification.

```
policy condition condition_name ethertype etype
policy condition condition_name no ethertype
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **condition_name**: The name of the condition.
- **etype**: The ethertype value, in the range 1536–65535 or 0x600–0xffff hex.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove an ethertype value from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- Enter a numeric or equivalent hex value for the etype.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond12 ethertype 8137
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **policy condition**: Creates a policy condition.
- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy condition**: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable
   alaQoSConditionName
   alaQoSConditionEthertype
   alaQoSConditionEthertypeStatus
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
   alaQoSAppliedConditionName
   alaQoSAppliedConditionEthertype
   alaQoSAppliedConditionEthertypeStatus
**policy condition established**

Configures an established TCP connection as a policy condition. A connection is considered established if the `ack` or `rst` flags in the TCP header of the packet are set.

```
policy condition condition_name established
```

```
policy condition condition_name no established
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`condition_name`  
The name of the condition.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove `established` from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- When an initial TCP connection packet is received only the `syn` flag is set. As a result, TCP packets are only examined if they are not the starting packet.
- Typically this condition is used in combination with `source ip`, `destination ip`, `source port`, `source TCP port`, or `destination TCP port` conditions.
- The `source mac`, `destination mac`, and `ethertype conditions` cannot be combined with the `established` condition parameter.
- Note that even though `established` can be used with most action parameters, it is mainly intended for ACL use.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond2 source ip 192.168.5.10 established
-> policy condition cond3 destination ip 10.255.11.40
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

```
qos apply
Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
policy condition
Creates a policy condition.
show policy condition
Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
```
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
   alaQoSConditionTcpEstablished
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
   alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpEstablished
policy condition tcpflags

Configures a specific TCP flag value or combination of flag values as a policy condition.

policy condition condition_name tcpflags [any | all] {F | S | R | P | A | U | E | W} mask {F | S | R | P | A | U | E | W}

policy condition condition_name no tcpflags

Syntax Definitions

classification parameter The name of the condition.
any Match on any of the specified TCP flags.
all Match all specified TCP flags.
F | S | R | P | A | U | E | W TCP flag value to match (F=fin, S=syn, R=rst, P=psh, A=ack, U=urg, E=ecn, and W=cwr). The E and W flags are currently not supported.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of the command to remove tcpflags from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- Use the any option to indicate that a match on any one of the specified TCP flags qualifies as a match for the condition. Use the all option to indicate that a match on all specified TCP flags is required to qualify as a match for the condition.
- Enter one or more TCP flags after the any or all keyword to indicate that the value of the flag bit must be set to one to qualify as a match.
- Enter one or more TCP flags after the mask keyword to indicate which TCP flags to match.
- If a TCP flag is specified as part of the mask but does not have a corresponding match value specified with the any or all options, then zero is assumed as the match value. For example, tcpflags all f s mask f s a looks for the following bit values to determine a match: f=1, s=1, a=0.
- Typically this condition is used in combination with source ip, destination ip, source port, source TCP port, or destination TCP port conditions.
- The source mac, destination mac, and ethertype conditions cannot be combined with the established condition parameter.
- Note that even though tcpflags can be used with most action parameters, it is mainly intended for ACL use.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition c1 tcpflags all f s mask f s a
-> policy condition c2 tcpflags any a r mask a r
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **qos apply**
  - Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy condition**
  - Creates a policy condition.
- **show policy condition**
  - Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSConditionTable`
  - `alaQoSConditionTcpFlags`, `alaQoSConditionTcpFlagsStatus`, `alaQoSConditionTcpFlagsVal`, `alaQoSConditionTcpFlagsValStatus`, `alaQoSConditionTcpFlagsMask`, `alaQoSConditionTcpFlagsMaskStatus`,
- `alaQoSAppliedConditionTable`
  - `alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlags`, `alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlagsStatus`, `alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlagsVal`, `alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlagsValStatus`, `alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlagsMask`, `alaQoSAppliedConditionTcpFlagsMaskStatus`, 
policy condition service

Configures a service for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name service service_name
policy condition condition_name no service
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>condition_name</code></td>
<td>The name of the condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>service_name</code></td>
<td>The service name, configured through the <code>policy service</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a service group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- A policy condition that specifies a service cannot also specify a service group, IP protocol, source IP port, or destination IP port.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond12 service serv2
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `policy service`: Configures a service that may be used as part of a policy service group.
- `qos apply`: Applies configured global QoS and policy settings to the current configuration (changes will be active and stored in flash).
- `show policy service`: Displays information about all particular policy services or a particular policy service configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSConditionTable`  
  - `alaQoSConditionService`  
  - `alaQoSAppliedConditionTable`  
  - `alaQoSAppliedConditionService`
**policy condition service group**

Associates a policy service group with a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name service group service_group

policy condition condition_name no service group
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name`: The name of the condition.
- `service_group`: The service group name. Service groups are configured through the `policy service group` command.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a service group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- A policy condition that specifies a service group cannot also specify a service, IP protocol, source IP port, or destination IP port.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond12 service group servgroup2
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `policy service group`: Configures a service group and its associated services.
- `policy condition`: Creates a policy condition.
- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `show policy condition`: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionServiceGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionServiceGroup
policy condition icmptype

Configures an ICMP type value to use for traffic classification.

```
policy condition condition_name icmptype type
policy condition condition_name no icmptype
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **condition_name**: The name of the condition.
- **type**: The ICMP type value, in the range 0–255.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of the command to remove an ICMP type value from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond12 icmptype 100
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `policy condition`: Creates a policy condition.
- `policy condition icmcode`: Configures an ICMP code value for traffic classification.
- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `show policy condition`: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
   alaQoSConditionName
   alaQoSConditionIcmpType
   alaQoSConditionIcmpTypeStatus

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
   alaQoSAppliedConditionName
   alaQoSAppliedConditionIcmpType
   alaQoSAppliedConditionIcmpTypeStatus
**policy condition icmpcode**

Configures an ICMP code value to use for traffic classification.

```
policy condition condition_name icmpcode code
```

```
policy condition condition_name no icmpcode
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name`: The name of the condition.
- `code`: The ICMP code value, in the range 0–255.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `no` form of the command to remove an ICMP code value from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond12 icmpcode 150
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `policy condition`: Creates a policy condition.
- `policy condition icmpcode`: Configures an ICMP type value for traffic classification.
- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `show policy condition`: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
   alaQoSConditionName
   alaQoSConditionIcmpCode
   alaQoSConditionIcmpCodeStatus
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
   alaQoSAppliedConditionName
   alaQoSAppliedConditionIcmpCode
   alaQoSAppliedConditionIcmpCodeStatus
policy condition ip protocol

Configures an IP protocol for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name ip protocol protocol
no ip protocol
```

Syntax Definitions

- **condition_name**: The name of the condition.
- **protocol**: The protocol associated with the flow. The range is 0–255.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>protocol</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a protocol from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- If a source or destination port is specified (through the `policy condition source ip port` or `policy condition destination ip port` commands), the protocol must be specified.

- The same condition cannot specify an IP protocol with a service or service group.

Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 ip protocol 6
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **policy condition source ip port**: Configures a source IP port number for a policy condition.
- **policy condition destination ip port**: Configures a destination IP port number for a policy condition.
- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy condition**: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable
   alaQoSConditionName
   alaQoSConditionIpProtocol
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
   alaQoSAppliedConditionName
   alaQoSAppliedConditionIpProtocol
policy condition ipv6

Configures a policy condition to classify IPv6 traffic.

```
policy condition condition_name ipv6
policy condition condition_name no ipv6
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name` The name of the condition.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove IPv6 traffic as a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- When the `ipv6` keyword is used in a condition, a policy that uses the condition is considered an IPv6 policy. IPv6 policies are effected only on IPv6 traffic. All other IP policies are considered IPv4 policies and are effected only on IPv4 traffic.

- IPv6 Layer 4 policies are supported and are configured using the `ipv6` keyword in a condition that specifies Layer 4 information, services, or service groups. Note that IPv6 Layer 4 policies only work with packets that contain a single header.

- The `icmptype` and `icmpcode` keywords in an IPv6 policy imply the ICMPv6 protocol, not the ICMPv4 protocol.

- This policy condition is not supported when applied to an egress policy list.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond4 ipv6
-> policy condition cond5 ipv6 tos 7
-> policy condition cond6 ipv6 source port 1/1
-> policy condition cond7 ipv6 source tcp port 21
-> policy condition cond8 ipv6 source tcp port 0-1024
-> policy condition cond6 no ipv6
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- `qos apply` - Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `show policy condition` - Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

- `alaQoSConditionTable`  
  - `alaQoSConditionName`
  - `alaQoSConditionIpv6Traffic`
- `alaQoSAppliedConditionTable`  
  - `alaQoSAppliedConditionName`
  - `alaQoSAppliedConditionIpv6Traffic`
**policy condition tos**

Configures the precedence bits in the Type of Service (ToS) byte value for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name tos tos_value [mask tos_mask]
policy condition conditioning no tos
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **conditioning**: The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
- **tos_value**: The Type of Service bits value included in the IP header. The three most significant bits of the byte determine the precedence (i.e., priority) of the frame (0 is the lowest, 7 is the highest).
- **tos_mask**: The mask for the ToS bits, in the range 0–7.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a ToS value from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- If a ToS value is specified, a DSCP value may not be specified.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond2 tos 7
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `policy condition`: Creates a policy condition.
- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `show policy condition`: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
   alaQoSConditionName
   alaQoSConditionTos
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
   alaQoSAppliedConditionName
   alaQoSAppliedConditionTos
**policy condition dscp**

Configures the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) for a policy condition. The DSCP value defines the six most significant bits of the DS byte in the IP header.

```
policy condition condition_name dscp {dscp_value[-value]} [mask dscp_mask]
policy condition condition_name no dscp
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **condition_name**: The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
- `{dscp_value[-value]}`: The DiffServ Code Point value, in the range 0–63. Use a hyphen to specify a range of DSCP values for the condition (for example, 10-20).
- `dscp_mask`: The mask for the DSCP bits, in the range 0–7.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a DSCP value from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- If a DSCP value is specified, a ToS value may not be specified.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond4 dscp 10
-> policy condition cond5 dscp 20-30
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **policy condition**: Creates a policy condition.
- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy condition**: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSConditionTable**
  - **alaQoSConditionName**
  - **alaQoSConditionDscp**
  - **alaQoSConditionDscpMask**
  - **alaQoSConditionDscpEnd**
  - **alaQoSConditionDscpStatus**

- **alaQoSAppliedConditionTable**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionName**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionDscp**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionDscpMask**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionDscpEnd**
  - **alaQoSAppliedConditionDscpStatus**
policy condition source mac

Configures a source MAC address for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name source mac mac_address [mask mac_mask]
policy condition condition_name no source mac
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **condition_name**
  The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.

- **mac_address**
  The source MAC address in the Layer 2 header of the frame (for example, 00:20:da:05:f6:23)

- **mac_mask**
  Optional. The mask for the source MAC address (for example, ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a source MAC address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- A source MAC address and a source MAC group cannot be specified in the same condition.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond2 source mac 00:20:da:05:f6:23
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply`
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- `policy condition`
  Creates a policy condition.

- `show policy condition`
  Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSourceMacAddr
  alaQoSConditionSourceMacMask

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceMacAddr
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceMacMask
**policy condition destination mac**

Configures a destination MAC address for a policy condition.

---

**Note.** Specifying a destination MAC address and mask of all zeros (00:00:00:00:00:00) as a policy condition can result in the switch dropping all traffic. Only use this type of condition in combination with other policies that will allow desired traffic and/or if a source or destination slot/port is also part of the destination MAC condition.

---

```
policy condition condition_name destination mac mac_address [mask mac_mask]
policy condition condition_name no destination mac
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **condition_name**
  - The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.

- **mac_address**
  - The destination MAC address in the Layer 2 header of the frame (for example, 00:20:da:05:f6:23).

- **mac_mask**
  - Optional. The mask for the destination MAC address (for example, ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff).

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of the command to remove a destination MAC address from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- A destination MAC address and a destination MAC group cannot be specified in the same condition.

---

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond3 destination mac 00:20:da:05:f6:23
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

qos apply  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
policy condition  Creates a policy condition.
show policy condition  Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSource
  alaQoSConditionDestinationMacAddr
  alaQoSConditionDestinationMacMask
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSource
  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationMacAddr
  alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationMacMask
**policy condition source mac group**

Associates a source MAC group with a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name source mac group group_name
```

```
policy condition condition_name no source mac group
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **condition_name**
  
  The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.

- **group_name**
  
  The name of the source MAC group, configured through the `policy mac group` command.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source MAC group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- A source MAC address and a source MAC group cannot be specified in the same condition.

### Examples

```
-> policy condition cond4 source mac group mac_group1
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **policy mac group**: Configures a MAC group and its associated MAC addresses.

- **policy condition**: Creates a policy condition.

- **show policy condition**: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
   alaQoSConditionName
   alaQoSConditionSourceMacGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
   alaQoSAppliedConditionName
   alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceMacGroup
policy condition destination mac group

Associates a destination MAC group with a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name destination mac group mac_group
policy condition condition_name no destination
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name`: The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
- `mac_group`: The name of the destination MAC group, configured through the `policy mac group` command.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a destination MAC group from a policy condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- A destination MAC address and a destination MAC group cannot be specified in the same condition.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond5 destination mac group mac_group1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy mac group`: Configures a MAC group and its associated MAC addresses.
- `policy condition`: Creates a policy condition.
- `show policy condition`: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable
   alaQoSConditionName
   alaQoSConditionDestinationMacGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
   alaQoSAppliedConditionName
   alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationMacGroup
**policy condition source vlan**

Configures a source VLAN for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name source vlan vlan_id
```

```
policy condition condition_name no source vlan
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name`: The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
- `vlan_id`: The source VLAN ID for the flow.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source VLAN from a policy condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

- The **source vlan** policy condition classifies double-tagged traffic (for example, VLAN Stacking packets) based on the value of the **outer** VLAN tag of the packet.

- A source VLAN ID and a source VLAN group cannot be specified in the same condition.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond5 source vlan 3
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy condition`: Creates a policy condition.
- `show policy condition`: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSConditionTable`
- `alaQoSConditionName`
- `alaQoSConditionSourceVlan`
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>policy condition source vlan</th>
<th>QoS Policy Commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaQoSAppliedConditionTable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaQoSAppliedConditionName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceVlan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
policy condition source vlan group

Associates a source VLAN group with a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name source vlan group vlan_group
policy condition condition_name no source vlan group
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name`: The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
- `vlan_group`: The name of an existing VLAN group, configured through the `policy vlan group` command. See page 44-21 for more information about this command.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a source VLAN group from a policy condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- The `source vlan group` condition classifies double-tagged traffic (for example, VLAN Stacking packets) based on the value of the outer VLAN tag of the packet.
- A source VLAN ID and a source VLAN group cannot be specified in the same condition.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond1 source vlan group vlan_group1
-> policy condition cond1 no source vlan group
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.
Related Commands

qos apply  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
policy vlan group  Configures a VLAN group and its associated VLAN IDs.
policy condition  Creates a policy condition.
show policy condition  Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSourceVlanGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceVlanGroup
policy condition destination vlan

Configures a destination VLAN for a policy condition. Note that this condition is supported only in combination with a multicast condition (multicast ip, multicast ipv6, or multicast network group).

`policy condition condition_name destination vlan vlan_id`

`policy condition condition_name no destination vlan`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name`: The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
- `vlan_id`: The destination VLAN ID for the flow.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a destination VLAN from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- Note that this condition is supported for multicast only policies.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond4 destination vlan 3 multicast ip any
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy condition`: Creates a policy condition.
- `show policy condition`: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
   alaQoSConditionName
   alaQoSConditionDestinationVlan
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
   alaQoSAppliedConditionName
   alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationVlan
**policy condition 802.1p**

Configures the 802.1p value for a policy condition.

```
policy condition condition_name 802.1p 802.1p[-802.1p_end]
policy condition condition_name no 802.1p
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **condition_name**: The name of the condition. Specify an existing condition name or a new condition.
- **802.1p[-802.1p_end]**: The 802.1p value, or a range of 802.1p values, to be included in the condition. Use a hyphen to specify a range of values (e.g., 2-5). Only one entry is allowed per command line (a single 802.1p value or a range of values, not both).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to specify 802.1p or range of 802.1p values within range 0-7 (for example, 2-7) to which you want to apply QoS rules, rather than creating a condition for each 802.1p, specify 802.1p range together in condition.
- Use the `no` form of the command to remove an 802.1p value or range of values for a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- When a range of values is configured for a single condition, removing a single value from within that range is not allowed. All 802.1p values are removed from a condition when the `no` form of this command is used.
- The **802.1p** policy condition classifies double-tagged traffic (for example, VLAN Stacking packets) based on the 802.1p value of the outer VLAN tag of the packet.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond1 802.1p 0-7
-> policy condition cond2 802.1p 5
-> policy condition cond3 802.1p 2-5
-> policy condition cond3 no 802.1p
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1: command was introduced.
Release 6.6.2: ability to specify a range of 802.1p values was added.
**Related Commands**

- `qos apply` Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy condition` Creates a policy condition.
- `show policy condition` Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSConditionTable`  
  - `alaQoSConditionName`  
  - `alaQoSCondition8021p`  
  - `alaQoSCondition8021pEnd`  
  - `alaQoSCondition8021pStatus`

- `alaQoSAppliedConditionTable`  
  - `alaQoSAppliedConditionName`  
  - `alaQoSAppliedCondition8021p`  
  - `alaQoSAppliedCondition8021pEnd`  
  - `alaQoSAppliedCondition8021pStatus`
**policy condition source port**

Configures a source port number for a policy condition. Use the `no` form of the command to remove a source port number from a condition.

```
policy condition condition_name source port slot/port[-port]
policy condition condition_name no source port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name`: The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
- `slot/port`: The slot and port number (or range of ports) on which the frame is received.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a source port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- This policy condition is not supported when applied to an egress policy list.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond2 source port 3/1
-> policy condition cond3 source port 3/2-4
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy condition`: Creates a policy condition.
- `show policy condition`: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSourceSlot
  alaQoSConditionSourcePort
  alaQoSConditionSourcePortEnd
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourceSlot
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourcePort
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourcePortEnd
policy condition destination port

Configures a destination port number for a policy condition. Note that this condition is supported only in combination with a multicast condition (multicast ip, multicast ipv6, or multicast network group).

**policy condition condition_name destination port slot/port**

**policy condition condition_name no destination port**

**Syntax Definitions**

- **condition_name**: The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
- **slot/port**: The slot and port number (or range of ports) on which the frame is received.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination port from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- The destination port condition is only applied to bridged traffic, it is not applied to routed traffic.

**Examples**

- `-> policy condition cond3 destination port 4/2 multicast ip any`
- `-> policy condition cond4 destination port 4/3-4 multicast ipv6 any`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy condition**: Creates a policy condition.
- **show policy condition**: Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSConditionTable
- alaQoSConditionName
- alaQoSConditionDestinationSlot
- alaQoSConditionDestinationPort
- alaQoSConditionDestinationPortEnd

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
- alaQoSAppliedConditionName
- alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationSlot
- alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationPort
- alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationPortEnd
**policy condition source port group**

Associates a source port group with a policy condition. Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source port group from a condition.

```
policy condition condition_name source port group group_name
policy condition condition_name no source port group
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name` The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.
- `group_name` The name of the source port group. Port groups are configured through the **policy port group** command.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a source port group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.
- This policy condition is not supported when applied to an egress policy list.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond6 source port group portgr4
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **policy port group** Configures a port group and its associated slot and port numbers.
- **qos apply** Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy condition** Creates a policy condition.
- **show policy condition** Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
  alaQoSConditionName
  alaQoSConditionSourcePortGroup

alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
  alaQoSAppliedConditionName
  alaQoSAppliedConditionSourcePortGroup
policy condition destination port group

 Associates a destination port group with a policy condition. Note that this condition is supported only in combination with a multicast condition (multicast ip, multicast ipv6, or multicast network group).

 **policy condition**  
 `condition_name`  
 `destination port group`  
 `group_name`  

 **policy condition**  
 `condition_name`  
 `no destination port`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `condition_name`  
  The name of the condition. May be an existing condition name or a new condition.

- `group_name`  
  The name of the destination port group. Port groups are configured through the `policy port group` command.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a destination port group from a condition; however, at least one classification parameter must be associated with a condition.

**Examples**

```
-> policy condition cond6 destination port group portgr4 multicast ip any
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **qos apply**  
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **policy port group**  
  Configures a port group and its associated slot and port numbers.

- **policy condition**  
  Creates a policy condition.

- **show policy condition**  
  Shows information about policy conditions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSConditionTable
   alaQoSConditionName
   alaQoSConditionDestinationPortGroup
alaQoSAppliedConditionTable
   alaQoSAppliedConditionName
   alaQoSAppliedConditionDestinationPortGroup
policy action

Configures or deletes a QoS action. A QoS action describes how traffic that matches a particular QoS condition should be treated. It may specify a particular set of bandwidth and queue parameters, or it may simply specify whether the flow is allowed or denied on the switch.

This section describes the base command. Optional keywords are listed below and described as separate commands later in this chapter. (Options may be used in combination but are described separately for ease in explanation.) Use the no form for keywords to remove the parameter from the action.

Note that some action parameters may not be supported depending on the platform you are using. Also some action parameters may not be supported with some conditions. See the condition table in the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide.

policy action action_name
  [disposition {accept | drop | deny}]
  [shared]
  [priority priority_value]
  [maximum bandwidth bps]
  [maximum depth bytes]
  [cir bps [cbs byte] [pir bps] [pbs byte]
  [tos tos_value]
  [802.1p 802.1p_value]
  [dscp dscp_value]
  [map {802.1p | tos | dscp} to {802.1p | tos | dscp} using map_group]
  [permanent gateway ip ip_address]
  [port-disable]
  [redirect port slot/port]
  [redirect linkagg link_agg]
  [no-cache]
  [{ingress | egress | ingress egress | no} mirror slot/port]

policy no action action_name

Syntax Definitions

action_name A name for the action, any alphanumeric string.

Defaults

By default, no drop algorithm is configured for the action, and any queues created by the action are not shared.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accept</td>
<td>drop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
Usage Guidelines

- Any condition parameters that the hardware supports will be used to classify the traffic; any condition parameters that are not supported by the hardware will not be used to classify traffic, and the event will be logged in the QoS log.

- Bandwidth and queue parameters may be specified when the action is created or may be specified as separate commands.

- Use the `qos apply` command to activate configuration changes.

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a QoS action from the configuration.

Note. Do not apply `policy action mirror` with `disposition drop` as both these actions cannot be combined.

- If the `snapshot` command is entered after the `policy action` command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the `policy action` command:

  ```
  from {cli | ldap | blt}
  ```

  This syntax indicates how the action was created. The `cli` and `ldap` options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The `blt` option indicates a built-in action, this setting is not configurable.

Note. When a port group policy condition is applied using the `policy condition port group` command, the `policy action shared` command works only for port groups created on the same slot and ASIC. Each ASIC on a slot shares 24 ports sequentially (for example, ports 1/1 to 1/24 are part of one ASIC, port 1/25 to 1/48 belong to a different ASIC on the same slot). The port groups can be created using the `policy port group` command.

Examples

- `policy action action1 accept`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `policy condition` Configures a condition associated with the action.
- `qos apply` Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `show policy action` Displays information about policy actions.

MIB Objects

- `alaQoSActionTable`
  - `alaQoSActionName`
  - `alaQoSActionSource`
  - `alaQoSActionDisposition`
  - `alaQoSActionMinimumBandwidth`
alaQoSActionMaximumBandwidth
alaQoSActionPeakBandwidth
alaQoSActionPriority
alaQoSActionShared
alaQoSActionMaximumBuffers
alaQoSActionMaximumDepth
alaQoSActionCIR
alaQoSActionCIRStatus
alaQoSActionCBS
alaQoSActionCBSStatus
alaQoSActionPIR
alaQoSActionPIRStatus
alaQoSActionPBS
alaQoSActionPBSSstatus
alaQoSAction8021p
alaQoSActionTos
alaQoSActionTosRewriteMask
alaQoSActionDscp
alaQoSActionMapFrom
alaQoSActionMapTo
alaQoSActionMapGroup
alaQoSActionSourceRewriteIpAddr
alaQoSActionSourceRewriteIpMask
alaQoSActionSourceRewriteIpGroup
alaQoSActionDestinationRewriteIpAddr
alaQoSActionDestinationRewriteIpMask
alaQoSActionDestinationRewriteIpGroup
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
alaQoSAppliedActionName
alaQoSAppliedActionSource
alaQoSAppliedActionDisposition
alaQoSAppliedActionMinimumBandwidth
alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumBandwidth
alaQoSAppliedActionPeakBandwidth
alaQoSAppliedActionPriority
alaQoSAppliedActionShared
alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumDepth
alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumBuffers
alaQoSAppliedActionCIR
alaQoSAppliedActionCIRStatus
alaQoSAppliedActionCBS
alaQoSAppliedActionCBSStatus
alaQoSAppliedActionPIR
alaQoSAppliedActionPIRStatus
alaQoSAppliedActionPBS
alaQoSAppliedActionPBSSstatus
alaQoSAppliedAction8021p
alaQoSAppliedActionTos
alaQoSAppliedActionTosRewriteMask
alaQoSAppliedActionDscp
alaQoSAppliedActionMapFrom
alaQoSAppliedActionMapTo
alaQoSAppliedActionMapGroup
alaQoSAppliedActionSourceRewriteIpAddr
alaQoSAppliedActionSourceRewriteIpMask
alaQoSAppliedActionSourceRewriteIpGroup
alaQoSAppliedActionDestinationRewriteIpAddr
alaQoSAppliedActionDestinationRewriteIpMask
alaQoSAppliedActionDestinationRewriteIpGroup
policy list

Configures a list of policy rules. There are two types of lists supported: User Network Profile (UNP) and egress. Rules assigned to a UNP list are applied to traffic classified into a specific profile. Rules assigned to an egress list are applied to traffic egressing on QoS ports.

**policy list** *list_name* **type** [unp | egress] **rules** *rule_name* [rule_name2...] **[enable | disable]**

**no policy list** *list_name*

**policy list** *list_name* **no rules** *rule_name* [rule_name2...]

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*list_name* The name to assign to the policy list. Note that the list name is case sensitive.

*unp* Applies the list of policy rules to the User Network Profile to which the list is assigned.

*egress* Applies the list of policy rules to traffic egressing on QoS ports.

*rule_name* The name of an existing QoS policy rule to include in the policy list.

*rule_name2* Optional. The name of another QoS policy rule to include in the policy list. Separate each rule name specified with a space.

*enable* Enables the policy list.

*disable* Disables the policy list.

---

**Defaults**

A default policy list is available when the switch boots up. This list has no name and is not configurable. All QoS policy rules are assigned to this default list unless the **no default-list** option of the **policy rule** command is used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unp</td>
<td>egress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a policy list from the configuration or to remove a policy rule from an existing list.

- Accounting mode is not supported for egress policy list. So if accounting mode is enabled for the rule then that rule cannot be part of egress policy list. Similarly, if a rule is part of an egress policy list, then that rule cannot have accounting mode enabled.
- The QoS policy rule name specified with this command must already exist in the switch configuration.

- Only those rules that are assigned to an egress policy list are applied to egress traffic. However, certain policy conditions and actions are not supported within an egress policy list. For example, IPv6 conditions are not allowed. See the “Configuring QoS” chapter in the OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide for more information.

- QoS changes DSCP and 802.1p values for traffic ingressing on an untrusted port. As a result, the new values may not match any egress policy list rules as expected. To avoid this scenario, trust the ingress port or configure a default ToS/DSCP/802.1p value as required.

- If an egress policy list rule contains an 802.1p condition and the ingress port is trusted, set the default classification of the ingress port to 802.1p. If the default classification of the ingress port is set to DSCP, the 802.1p value of the traffic is changed per the DSCP classification and will not match the egress 802.1p condition.

- An egress policy rule supports a maximum of two destination port groups.

- Egress rate limiting configured through an Ethernet Service SAP profile takes precedence over egress rate limiting specified within a QoS egress policy list rule.

- A rule may belong to a UNP list, the default list, and an egress policy list at the same time. By default, a rule is assigned to a default policy list when the rule is created. If the rule is subsequently assigned to another policy list, it still remains associated with the default list.

- If a rule is a member of multiple policy lists but one or more of these lists are disabled, the rule is still active in those lists that are enabled.

- If the QoS status of a rule is disabled, then the rule is disabled for all lists even if a list to which the policy belongs is enabled.

- Any policy list configured through this command is not active on the switch until the qos apply command is issued.

- If the snapshot command is entered after the policy list command is configured, the resulting ASCII file will include the following additional syntax for the policy list command:

  `from {cli | ldap | blt}`

  This syntax indicates how the list was created. The cli and ldap options may be changed by a user modifying the ASCII file; however, changing this setting is not recommended. The blt option indicates a built-in object, this setting is not configurable.

**Examples**

```
-> policy list unp1 type rules r1 r2 r3
-> policy list unp1 disable
-> policy list unp1 no rules r2
-> policy list unp1 enable
-> no policy list unp1
-> policy list egr1 type egress rules r1 r2 r3
-> policy list egr1 disable
-> policy list egr1 no rules r3
-> policy list egr1 enable
-> no policy list egr1
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **policy rule**  
  Configures a policy rule on the switch and optionally associates that rule with a validity period.

- **show policy rule**  
  Displays information for policy rules configured on the switch.

- **show active policy list**  
  Displays only those policy lists that are currently being enforced on the switch.

- **show policy list**  
  Displays information for policy lists configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSRuleGroupsTable
  - alaQoSRuleDefaultList
  - alaQoSRuleGroupsName
  - alaQoSRuleGroupsSource
  - alaQoSRuleGroupsType
  - alaQoSRuleGroupsEnabled
  - alaQoSRuleGroupsStatus
  - alaQoSRuleGroupPacketRate
  - alaQoSRuleGroupBitRate
  - alaQoSRuleGroupAccPacketCount
  - alaQoSRuleGroupAccByteCount

alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupsTable
  - alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupsName
  - alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupsSource
  - alaQoSAppliedGroupsType
  - alaQoSAppliedGroupsEnabled
  - alaQoSAppliedGroupsStatus
  - alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupPacketRate
  - alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupBitRate
  - alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupAccPacketCount
  - alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupAccByteCount
policy action disposition

Configures a disposition for a policy action.

policy action action_name disposition {accept | drop | deny}

policy action action_name no disposition

Syntax Definitions

- action_name: The name of the action.
- accept: Specifies that the switch should accept the flow.
- drop: Specifies that the switch should silently drop the flow.
- deny: Specifies that the switch should drop the flow and issue an ICMP message indicating the flow was dropped for administrative reasons. Currently this option will provide the same result as drop; that is, the flow is silently dropped.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accept</td>
<td>drop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove a disposition from an action.
- The policy action disposition drop & policy action mirror actions cannot be combined in one policy condition.
- This command does not support Layer 2 conditions such as destination VLAN or destination MAC address.

Examples

- -> policy action a3 disposition deny
- -> policy action a3 no disposition

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy action**  Creates a policy action.
- **show policy action**  Displays information about policy actions.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSActionTable**
  - **alaQoSActionName**
  - **alaQoSActionDisposition**
- **alaQoSAppliedActionTable**
  - **alaQoSAppliedActionName**
  - **alaQoSAppliedActionDisposition**
policy action shared

Enables queues created by a particular action to be shared.

```plaintext
policy action action_name shared
policy action action_name no shared
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`action_name` The name of the action.

**Defaults**

By default, queues created by an action are not shared.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If multiple rules have the same action, more than one flow may be scheduled on the same queue if the queue is defined as shared; otherwise, a separate queue is created for each flow.

- Note that flows must be sent over the same virtual port for the flows to share a queue. For example, flows with the same 802.1Q tag may share the same queue.

- Use the no form of the command to disable sharing.

**Note.** When a port group policy condition is applied using the `policy condition port group` command, the `policy action shared` command works only for port groups created on the same slot and ASIC. Each ASIC on a slot shares 24 ports sequentially (for example, ports 1/1 to 1/24 are part of one ASIC, port 1/25 to 1/48 belong to a different ASIC on the same slot). The port groups can be created using the `policy port group` command.

**Example**

```plaintext
-> policy action action5 shared
-> policy action action5 no shared
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `policy action` Creates a policy action.
- `qos apply` Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `show policy action` Displays information about actions configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**
alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionShared
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionShared
policy action priority

Configures the priority for queuing a flow to which the QoS action applies.

policy action action_name priority priority_value

policy action action_name no priority

Syntax Definitions

action_name The name of the action.
priority_value The priority given to scheduling traffic on the output port. Values range from 0 (lowest) to 7 (highest).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Use the no form of this command to remove a priority value from an action.
• This priority value is independent of 802.1Q, Type of Service (ToS), or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values.
• Note that the value displayed on the show qos queue screen may be different from the value entered here.

Examples

-> policy action action1 priority 1
-> policy action action1 no priority

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

qos apply Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
policy action Creates a policy action.
show policy action Displays information about actions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionPriority
  alaQoSActionPriorityStatus
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionPriority
  alaQoSAppliedActionPriorityStatus
policy action maximum bandwidth

Configures a maximum bandwidth value for a policy action.

policy action action_name maximum bandwidth bps

policy action action_name no maximum bandwidth

Syntax Definitions

action_name
The name of the action.

bps
The desired value for maximum bandwidth, in bits per second. The value may be entered as an integer (for example, 10000) or with abbreviated units (for example, 10k). If the value is entered in bits per second, the switch rounds the value up to the nearest thousand.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Use the no form of the command to remove a maximum bandwidth value from an action.

• Note that the bandwidth may be entered in bits per second. Alternatively, the bandwidth may be entered in abbreviated units (1k, 2k, etc). If the bandwidth value is entered in bytes, the switch rounds the value to the nearest thousand bytes. For example, if you enter 1 to 1024, the result is 1K. If you enter 1025 to 2048, the result is 2K.

Examples

- > policy action action4 maximum bandwidth 10000
- > policy action action4 maximum bandwidth 10k
- > policy action action4 no maximum bandwidth

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.


**Related Commands**

- `qos apply`  
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy action`  
  Creates a policy action.
- `show policy classify`  
  Creates a Tri-Color Marking (TCM) policy action.
- `show policy action`  
  Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSActionTable`  
  `alaQoSActionName`  
  `alaQoSActionMaximumBandwidth`

- `alaQoSAppliedActionTable`  
  `alaQoSAppliedActionName`  
  `alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumBandwidth`
**policy action maximum depth**

Configures the maximum queue depth assigned to this action, in bytes. The queue depth determines the amount of buffer allocated to each queue. When the queue depth is reached, the switch starts dropping packets.

```
policy action action_name maximum depth bytes
```

```
policy action action_name no maximum depth
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `action_name` The name of the action.
- `bytes` The maximum queue depth, in bytes. The value may be entered as an integer (for example, `10000`) or with abbreviated units (for example, `10k`). If the value is entered in bytes, the switch rounds the value up to the nearest thousand.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a maximum depth value from a policy action.
- Note that the bandwidth may be entered in bytes. Alternatively, the bandwidth may be entered in abbreviated units (`1k, 2k`, etc). If the bandwidth value is entered in bytes, the switch rounds the value to the nearest thousand bytes. For example, if you enter 1 to 1024, the result is 1K. If you enter 1025 to 2048, the result is 2K.

**Examples**

```
-> policy action action2 maximum depth 100
-> policy action action2 no maximum depth
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **qos apply**  
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy action**  
  Creates a policy action.
- **show policy action**  
  Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaQoSActionTable**
  - **alaQoSActionName**
  - **alaQoSActionMaximumDepth**
- **alaQoSAppliedActionTable**
  - **alaQoSAppliedActionName**
  - **alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumDepth**
policy action cir

Configures a Tri-Color Marking (TCM) policy action. This type of action consists of parameters for Committed Information Rate (CIR), Committed Burst Size (CBS), Peak Information Rate (PIR), and Peak Burst Size (PBS).

Policy action action_name cir bps [cbs byte] [pir bps] [pbs byte]

Policy action action_name no cir bps

Syntax Definitions

action_name The name of the action.

bps The burst size value, in bits per second.

byte The desired value for maximum bucket size, in bytes.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bps</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>byte</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove the TCM parameter values.
- The cir and pir bits and the cbs and pbs bytes parameter values may be entered as an integer (for example, 10000) or with abbreviated units (for example, 10m).
- The cbs and pbs parameters are optional. If not specified, the default value used by the switch for maximum depth is used as the default cbs and pbs value.
- The optional pir parameter is used to invoke the Two-Rate TCM mode; otherwise, TCM operates in the Single-Rate mode by default. Note that the pir value must be greater than the cir value when using the Two-Rate TCM mode.

Examples

- policy action A3 cir 10M
- policy action A4 cir 10M cbs 4k
- policy action A5 cir 10M cbs 4k pir 20M pbs 40M
- policy action A3 no cir 10M

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **policy action**
  Creates a policy action.

- **show policy action**
  Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

- **show active policy list**
  Displays information about pending and applied policy rules that are active (enabled) on the switch.

MIB Objects

alaQoSActionTable
  - allaQoSActionCIR
  - allaQoSActionCBS
  - allaQoSActionPIR
  - allaQoSActionPBS

alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  - allaQoSActionCIR
  - allaQoSActionCBS
  - allaQoSActionPIR
  - allaQoSActionPBS
**policy action tos**

Configures a Type of Service (ToS) bits value to be applied to packets in outgoing flows to which the specified policy applies.

**policy action** *action_name* tos *tos_value*

**policy action** *action_name* no tos

**Syntax Definitions**

*action_name*  
The name of the action.

*tos_value*  
The three-bit priority value in the IP header that should be set on outgoing frames in flows that match the specified policy. Values range from 0 (lowest priority) to 7 (highest priority).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of this command to remove a ToS value from a policy action.
- Note that specifying both ToS and DSCP in the same action is not allowed.
- An 802.1p or ToS/DSCP action always sets the packet priority. For 802.1p marking, the priority is set according to the marked 802.1p. For ToS marking, the priority is set according to the marked ToS. For DSCP marking, the priority is set according to the marked DSCP.
- A ToS action alters the packet IP ToS fields. The DSCP bits 3,4,5 are reset to 0. For example, a ToS 2 action on a packet carrying DSCP 5 will set a DSCP value of 40.

**Examples**

```
-> policy action action3 tos 4
-> policy action action3 no tos
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **qos apply**  
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy action**  
  Creates a policy action.
- **show policy action**  
  Displays information about actions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionTos
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoS AppliedActionName
  alaQoS AppliedActionTos
policy action 802.1p

Configures a value to be set in the 802.1p bits of the 802.1Q byte of an outgoing frame for traffic that matches a policy with this action.

`policy action action_name 802.1p 802.1p_value`

`policy action action_name no 802.1p`

**Syntax Definitions**

`action_name` The name of the action.

`802.1p_value` The priority value to be set in 802.1Q frames. Values range from 0 (lowest priority) to 7 (highest priority).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove an 802.1p value from a policy action.
- Note that specifying both ToS and DSCP in the same action is not allowed.
- An 802.1p or ToS/DSCP action always sets the packet priority. For 802.1p marking, the priority is set according to the marked 802.1p. For ToS marking, the priority is set according to the marked ToS. For DSCP marking, the priority is set according to the marked DSCP.

**Examples**

```
-> policy action action4 802.1p 7
-> policy action action4 no 802.1p
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply` Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy action` Creates a policy action.
- `show policy action` Displays information about actions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSActionTable
alaQoSActionName
alaQoSAction8021p
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
alaQoSAppliedActionName
alaQoSAppliedAction8021p
**policy action dscp**

Configures a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value to be set in an outgoing flow for traffic that matches rules with this action.

```
policy action action_name dscp dscp_value
policy action action_name no dscp
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `action_name` The name of the action.
- `dscp_value` The DSCP value to be set, in the range 0–63.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a DSCP value from a policy action.
- Note that specifying both ToS and DSCP in the same action is not allowed.
- An 802.1p or ToS/DSCP action always sets the packet priority. For 802.1p marking, the priority is set according to the marked 802.1p. For ToS marking, the priority is set according to the marked ToS. For DSCP marking, the priority is set according to the marked DSCP.

**Examples**

```
-> policy action action2 dscp 61
-> policy action action2 no dscp
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply` Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `policy action` Creates a policy action.
- `show policy action` Displays information about actions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionDscp
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionDscp
policy action map

Configures a mapping group for a policy action.

policy action map {802.1p | tos | dscp} to {802.1p | tos | dscp} using map_group

policy action no map

Syntax Definitions

802.1p     Indicates that an 802.1p value should be mapped.
tos        Indicates that a ToS value should be mapped.
dscp       Indicates that a DSCP value should be mapped.

map_group  The name of the map group, configured through the policy vlan group command.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- When remapping is configured with this command and a flow matches a policy with this remapping action, and the 802.1p, ToS, or DSCP setting in the incoming flow is specified by the map group, the value will be remapped in the outgoing flow according to the map group.

- If the 802.1p, ToS, or DSCP setting in the incoming flow is not a value specified in the map group, the switch will do one of two things:

  If the remap from and remap to types are the same (802.1p to 802.1p, ToS to ToS, or DSCP to DSCP), the values in the outgoing flow will be unchanged. If the remap from and remap to types are not the same (for example: 802.1p to ToS), the switch will set the remap to value to zero (in this case, the ToS bit would be set to zero). The remap to value remains the same (in this case, the 802.1p bit would remain unchanged).

- Use the no form of the command to delete the map group from the configuration.

Examples

  -> policy action a1 map 802.1p to 802.1p using mapGroup2
  -> policy action a2 map 802.1p to tos using mapGroup3

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **policy map group**: Configures a map group and its associated mappings for 802.1p, Type of Service (ToS), or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values.
- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **policy action**: Creates a policy action.
- **show policy action**: Displays information about policy actions.
- **show policy map group**: Displays information about all pending and applied policy map groups or a particular map group.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSActionTable**
  - **alaQoSActionMapFrom**
  - **alaQoSActionMapTo**
  - **alaQoSActionMapGroup**
- **alaQoSAppliedActionTable**
  - **alaQoSAppliedActionMapFrom**
  - **alaQoSAppliedActionMapTo**
  - **alaQoSAppliedActionMapGroup**
policy action permanent gateway ip

Used for Policy Based Routing (PBR). Routed flows to which this action is applied will be directed to the IP address specified in the action regardless of whether or not a route already exists in the switch routing table.

**Policy Action Syntax**

```
policy action action_name permanent gateway ip ip_address

policy action action_name no permanent gateway ip
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **action_name**
  - The name of the action.

- **ip_address**
  - The destination IP address to which packets will be routed.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to remove a gateway IP address from a policy action.
- If the gateway goes down, the traffic to be routed over the gateway will be dropped.
- This policy action is not supported when applied to an egress policy list.

**Examples**

```
-> policy action pbr2 permanent gateway ip 10.10.2.1
-> policy action pbr2 no permanent gateway ip
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply`  
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- `show policy action`  
  Displays information about actions configured on the switch.
MIB Objects

alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionPermanentGatewayIpAddr
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionPermanentGatewayIpAddr
policy action port-disable

Administratively disables the source port of the traffic to which this action is applied.

policy action action_name port-disable

policy action action_name no port-disable

Syntax Definitions

action_name

The name of the action.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove port-disable from the policy action.
- An SNMP trap is sent when a port is administratively disabled through a port disable action or a User-Ports shutdown function.
- To enable a port disabled by this action, use the interfaces admin command to administratively enable the port or disconnect and reconnect the port cable.
- This policy action is not supported when applied to an egress policy list.

Examples

-> policy action pd01 port-disable
-> policy action pb02 no port-disable

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

qos apply

Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

show policy action

Displays information about actions configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSActionTable
   alaQoSActionName
   alaQoSActionPortdisable
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
   alaQoSAppliedActionName
   alaQoSAppliedActionPortdisable
policy action redirect port

Redirects bridged traffic matching a redirect policy to the specified port instead of the port to which the traffic was destined.

policy action action_name redirect port slot/port

policy action action_name no redirect port

Syntax Definitions

action_name The name of the action.

slot/port The slot and port number (or range of ports) that will receive the redirected traffic.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of the command to remove redirect port from the policy action.

- Redirection policies apply to bridged traffic. When redirecting traffic on VLAN A, the redirect port must belong to VLAN A (tagged or default VLAN). In other words, the ingress port and redirect port must both reside in the same VLAN.

- This policy action is not supported when applied to an egress policy list.

Examples

- policy action rp01 redirect port 1/12
- policy action rp01 no redirect port

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

qos apply Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

show policy action Displays information about actions configured on the switch.
### MIB Objects

MIB Object: `alaQoSActionTable`  
- `alaQoSActionName`  
- `alaQoSActionRedirectSlot`  
- `alaQoSActionRedirectPort`

MIB Object: `alaQoSAppliedActionTable`  
- `alaQoSAppliedActionName`  
- `alaQoSAppliedActionRedirectSlot`  
- `alaQoSAppliedActionRedirectPort`
policy action redirect linkagg

Redirects bridged traffic matching a redirect policy to the specified link aggregate ID instead of the link aggregate to which the traffic was destined.

```
policy action action_name redirect linkagg link_agg
policy action action_name no redirect linkagg
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `action_name` : The name of the action.
- `link_agg` : The link aggregate ID number (0–32) to assign to the specified VLAN. See Chapter 12, “Link Aggregation Commands.”

**Defaults**

- N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of this command to remove `redirect linkagg` from the policy action.
- Redirection policies apply to bridged traffic. When redirecting traffic on VLAN A, the redirect port must belong to VLAN A (tagged or default VLAN). In other words, the ingress port and redirect port must both reside in the same VLAN.
- This policy action is not supported when applied to an egress policy list.

**Examples**

```
-> policy action rp01 redirect port 1/12
-> policy action rp01 no redirect port
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply` : Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `show policy action` : Displays information about actions configured on the switch.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSActionTable
  - alaQoSActionName
  - alaQoSActionRedirectAgg
alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  - alaQoSAppliedActionName
  - alaQoSAppliedActionRedirectAgg
policy action no-cache

Disables logging of rule entries to the hardware cache.

**policy action** action_name no-cache

**policy action** action_name no no-cache

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*action_name*  
The name of the action.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the no form of this command to remove no cache from the policy action.
- Recommended for use when applied to traffic going to the switch.

**Examples**

- `-> policy action nc01 no-cache`
- `-> policy action nc01 no no-cache`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **qos apply**  
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **show policy action**  
  Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSActionTable`  
  `alaQoSActionName`  
  `alaQoSActionNocache`  

- `alaQoSAppliedActionTable`  
  `alaQoSAppliedActionName`  
  `alaQoSAppliedActionNocache`
**policy action mirror**

Mirrors ingress packets that match a mirroring policy to the specified port.

```
policy action action_name ingress mirror slot/port
policy action action_name no mirror slot/port
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>action_name</code></td>
<td>The name of the action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ingress</code></td>
<td>Mirrors ingress packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>slot/port</code></td>
<td>The slot and port number that will receive the mirrored traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove **mirror** from the policy action.
- Use this command to configure a mirror-to-port (MTP) action that is used for policy based mirroring.
- Only one MTP session is supported at any given time. As a result, all mirroring policies should specify the same MTP port.
- Policy based mirroring and the port based mirroring feature can run simultaneously on the same switch. If a packet qualifies for both types of sessions, the packet is copied to the destination for both sessions.
- This policy action is not supported when applied to an egress policy list.

### Examples

```
-> policy action a1 mirror 1/7 (default ingress)
-> policy action a1 ingress mirror 1/7
-> policy action a1 no mirror
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **show policy action**
  Displays information about actions configured on the switch.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSActionTable**
  - **alaQoSActionName**
  - **alaQoSActionMirrorSlot**
  - **alaQoSActionMirrorPort**
  - **alaQoSActionMirrorMode**
  - **alaQoSActionMirrorModeStatus**
**show policy classify**

Sends hypothetical information to the Layer 2, Layer 3, or multicast classifier to see how the switch will handle the packet. Used to verify that a policy rule works a particular way.

This section describes the base command. Optional keywords are listed below and described as separate commands later in this chapter. (Note that options may be used in combination but are described separately for ease in explanation.)

`show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied]
  [source port slot/port]
  [destination port slot/port]
  [source mac mac_address]
  [destination mac mac_address]
  [source vlan vlan_id]
  [destination vlan vlan_id]
  [source interface type {ethernet | wan | ethernet-10 | ethernet-100 | ethernet-1G | ethernet-10G}]
  [destination interface type {ethernet | wan | ethernet-10 | ethernet-100 | ethernet-1G | ethernet-10G}]
  [802.1p value]
  [source ip ip_address]
  [destination ip ip_address]
  [multicast ip ip_address]
  [tos tos_value]
  [dscp dscp_value]
  [ip protocol protocol]
  [source ip port port]
  [destination ip port port]`

**Syntax Definitions**

**l2**

Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet. Typically specified for port, MAC address, VLAN, interface type, or 802.1p.

**l3**

Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet. Typically specified for interface type, IP address, ToS or DSCP, IP protocol, or TCP/UDP port.

**multicast**

Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet. Typically specified for multicast IP address (which is the multicast stream) and destination parameters (for the client issuing an IGMP request).

**applied**

Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.

**Defaults**

By default, only pending policies are examined.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450
**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.

- If you specify multicast traffic, any destination parameters specified indicate the client(s) attempting to join a multicast group.

- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

- See command descriptions in the next sections for more information about the individual options.

**Examples**

```
-> show policy classify l3 source ip 1.2.3.4 destination ip 198.60.22.2
destination ip port 80 ip protocol 6
```

Packet headers:

**L3:**
- Port: 0/0 -> 0/0
- MAC: 000000:000000 -> 000000:000000
- VLAN: 0 -> 0
- 802.1p: 0

**L3/L4:**
- IP: 1.2.3.4 -> 198.60.22.2
- TCP: 0 -> 80
- TOS/DSCP: 0/0

Using pending l3 policies

**Classify L3:**
- Matches rule 'filter1': action pri3 (accept)

- Source and destination are indicated to the left and right of the arrow (->) respectively. A zero displays for values not requested in the hypothetical packet.

- Note that some fields only display for particular traffic types.

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L2/L3/L4</th>
<th>Indicates the type of traffic (Layer 2 or Layer 3/4).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The physical slot/port of the theoretical traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IfType</td>
<td>Displays for hypothetical Layer 2 packets only. The interface type of the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>The MAC address of the hypothetical packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN ID of the hypothetical packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1p</td>
<td>The 802.1p value of the hypothetical packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mcast</td>
<td>Displays for hypothetical multicast packets only. The multicast address of the hypothetical packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>The IP address of the hypothetical packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>The TCP/UDP port of the hypothetical packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOS/DSCP</td>
<td>The ToS or DSCP value of the hypothetical packet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**qos apply**
Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

**MIB Objects**

`alaQoSClassifyTable`
- `alaQoSClassifySourceSlot`
- `alaQoSClassifySourcePort`
- `alaQoSClassifyDestinationSlot`
- `alaQoSClassifyDestinationPort`
- `alaQoSClassifySourceMac`
- `alaQoSClassifyDestinationMac`
- `alaQoSClassifySourceVlan`
- `alaQoSClassifyDestinationVlan`
- `alaQoSClassifySourceInterfaceType`
- `alaQoSClassifyDestinationInterfaceType`
- `alaQoSClassify8021p`
- `alaQoSClassifySourceIp`
- `alaQoSClassifyDestinationIp`
- `alaQoSClassifyMulticastIp`
- `alaQoSClassifyTos`
- `alaQoSClassifyDscp`
- `alaQoSClassifyIpProtocol`
- `alaQoSClassifySourceIpPort`
- `alaQoSClassifyDestinationIpPort`
- `alaQoSClassifyExecute`
- `alaQoSClassifyL2SourceResultRule`
- `alaQoSClassifyL2SourceResultDisposition`
- `alaQoSClassifyL2DestinationResultRule`
- `alaQoSClassifyL2DestinationResultDisposition`
- `alaQoSClassifyL3ResultRule`
- `alaQoSClassifyL3ResultDisposition`
- `alaQoSClassifyIGMPResultRule`
- `alaQoSClassifyIGMPResultDisposition`
- `alaQoSClassifyMulticastResultRule`
- `alaQoSClassifyMulticastResultDisposition`
show policy classify source port

Specifies a source port for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source port slot/port

Syntax Definitions

**l2**
- Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.

**l3**
- Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.

**multicast**
- Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.

**applied**
- Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.

**slot/port**
- The slot and port number of the source address of the flow.

Defaults

By default, only pending policies are examined.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.

- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

Examples

-> show policy classify l2 source port 3/1

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy classify**: Describes the base command.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSClassifyTable**
  - **alaQoSClassifySourceSlot**
  - **alaQoSClassifySourcePort**
**show policy classify destination port**

Specifies a destination port for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] destination port slot/port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **l2**: Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **l3**: Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **multicast**: Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **applied**: Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- **slot/port**: The slot and port number of the destination address of the flow.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the `applied` keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the `qos apply` command to activate saved policies.

**Examples**

```
-> show policy classify l2 destination port 2/1
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply`: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- `show policy classify`: Describes the base command.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable
alaQoSClassifyDestinationSlot
alaQoSClassifyDestinationPort
**show policy classify source mac**

Specifies a source MAC address for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source mac mac_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **l2**: Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **l3**: Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **multicast**: Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **applied**: Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- **mac_address**: The source MAC address of the Layer 2 flow (for example, 00:20:da:05:f6:23).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the `applied` keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the `qos apply` command to activate saved policies.

**Examples**

```
-> show policy classify l2 source mac 00:20:da:05:f6:23
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **qos apply**  
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **show policy classify**  
  Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaQoSClassifyTable**
- **alaQoSClassifySourceMac**
**show policy classify destination mac**

Specifies a destination MAC address for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 multicast} [applied] destination mac mac_address
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **l2**
  Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **l3**
  Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **multicast**
  Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **applied**
  Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- **mac_address**
  The destination MAC address of the Layer 2 flow (for example, `00:20:da:05:f6:23`).

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify l2 destination mac 00:20:da:05:f6:23
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **show policy classify**
  Describes the base command.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSClassifyTable**

- **alaQoSClassifyDestinationMac**
show policy classify source vlan

Specifies a source VLAN for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source vlan vlan_id

Syntax Definitions

- **l2**: Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **l3**: Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **multicast**: Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **applied**: Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- **vlan_id**: The destination VLAN ID for the flow.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the `applied` keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the `qos apply` command to activate saved policies.

Examples

```bash
-> show policy classify l2 source vlan 2
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

-qos apply  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
-show policy classify  Describes the base command.

MIB Objects

alaQoSClassifyTable
  alaQoSClassifySourceVlan
show policy classify destination vlan

Specifies a destination VLAN for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] destination vlan vlan_id

Syntax Definitions

- **l2**: Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **l3**: Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **multicast**: Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **applied**: Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- **vlan_id**: The destination VLAN ID for the flow.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the `applied` keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.

- Use the `qos apply` command to activate saved policies.

Examples

```
-> show policy classify l2 destination vlan 3
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

`qos apply`  
Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

`show policy classify`  
Describes the base command.

MIB Objects

`alaQoSClassifyTable`  
`alaQoSClassifySourceVlan`
show policy classify source interface type

Specifies a source interface type for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source interface type {ethernet | wan | ethernet-10 | ethernet-100 | ethernet-1G | ethernet-10G}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `l2` Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- `l3` Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- `multicast` Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- `applied` Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- `ethernet` Indicates that the flow’s source port is an Ethernet interface.
- `wan` Indicates that the flow’s source port is a WAN interface. *Not supported currently.*
- `ethernet-10` Indicates that the flow’s source port is 10 Mb Ethernet.
- `ethernet-100` Indicates that the flow’s source port is 100 Mb Ethernet.
- `ethernet-1G` Indicates that the flow’s source port is 1 gigabit Ethernet.
- `ethernet-10G` Indicates that the flow’s source port is 10 gigabit Ethernet.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the `applied` keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the `qos apply` command to activate saved policies.

**Examples**

```
-> policy classify l2 source interface type ethernet
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

qos apply
Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

show policy classify
Describes the base command.

MIB Objects

alaQoSClassifyTable
alaQoSClassifySourceInterfaceType
show policy classify destination interface type

Specifies a destination interface type for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] destination interface type {ethernet | wan | ethernet-10 | ethernet-100 | ethernet-1G | ethernet-10G}

**Syntax Definitions**

- **l2**
  - Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **l3**
  - Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **multicast**
  - Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **applied**
  - Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- **ethernet**
  - Indicates that the flow’s destination port is an Ethernet interface.
- **wan**
  - Indicates that the flow’s destination port is a WAN interface. *Not supported currently.*
- **ethernet-10**
  - Indicates that the flow’s destination port is 10 Mb Ethernet.
- **ethernet-100**
  - Indicates that the flow’s destination port is 100 Mb Ethernet.
- **ethernet-1G**
  - Indicates that the flow’s destination port is 1 gigabit Ethernet.
- **ethernet-10G**
  - Indicates that the flow’s destination port is 10 gigabit Ethernet.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the `applied` keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the `qos apply` command to activate saved policies.

**Examples**

```
-> show policy classify l2 destination interface type ethernet-10
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**
  - Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **show policy classify**
  - Describes the base command.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSClassifyTable**
  - **alaQoSClassifyDestinationInterfaceType**
**show policy classify 802.1p**

Specifies a destination interface type for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] 802.1p value
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **l2**: Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **l3**: Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **multicast**: Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **applied**: Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- **value**: The 802.1p value for the flow.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.

- Use the **qos apply** command to activate saved policies.

**Examples**

```
-> show policy classify l2 802.1p 4
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **qos apply**: Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy classify**: Describes the base command.
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSClassifyTable

alaQoSClassify8021p
**show policy classify source ip**

Specifies a source IP address for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source ip ip_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

**l2**

Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.

**l3**

Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.

**multicast**

Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.

**applied**

Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.

**ip_address**

The source IP address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.

- Use the **qos apply** command to activate policies.

**Examples**

```
-> show policy classify l3 source ip 1.2.3.4
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

qos apply
Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

show policy classify
Describes the base command.

MIB Objects

alaQoSClassifyTable

alaQoSClassifySourceIp
**show policy classify destination ip**

Specifies a destination IP address for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

`show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] destination ip ip_address`

### Syntax Definitions

- **l2**
  - Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.

- **l3**
  - Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.

- **multicast**
  - Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.

- **applied**
  - Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.

- **ip_address**
  - The destination IP address.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the `applied` keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.

- Use the `qos apply` command to activate policies.

### Examples

```
-> show policy classify l3 destination ip 198.60.22.2
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **qos apply**
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **show policy classify**
  Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaQoSClassifyTable**
  - **alaQoSClassifyDestinationIpPort**
show policy classify multicast ip

Specifies a multicast address for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] multicast ip ip_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **l2**
  - Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.

- **l3**
  - Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.

- **multicast**
  - Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.

- **applied**
  - Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.

- **ip_address**
  - The multicast IP address (the address of the multicast stream).

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the `applied` keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.

- Use the `qos apply` command to activate policies.

**Examples**

```
-> show policy classify multicast multicast ip 224.22.22.1
Packet headers:
L2:
  *Port    : 0/0 (any) -> 0/0 (any)
  *MAC     : 000000:00000000 -> 080020:D1E51
  *VLAN    : 0 -> 0
  *802.1p  : 0
L3/L4:
  *Mcast   : 224.22.22.1
  *IP      : 0.0.0.0 -> 0.0.0.0
  *TOS/DSCP: 0/0
Using pending multicast policies
Classify Multicast:
  *No rule matched: (accept)
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `qos apply`  
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- `show policy classify`  
  Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSClassifyTable`  

- `alaQoSClassifyMulticastIp`
show policy classify tos

Specifies a ToS value for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

show policy classify \{l2 | l3 | multicast\} [applied] tos tos_value

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l2</td>
<td>Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l3</td>
<td>Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multicast</td>
<td>Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>applied</td>
<td>Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tos_value</td>
<td>The Type of Service bits value included in the IP header. The three most significant bits of the byte determine the precedence (i.e, priority) of the frame (0 is the lowest, 7 is the highest).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the applied keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the qos apply command to activate policies.
- If a ToS value is specified, a DSCP value may not be specified.

Examples

-> show policy classify l3 tos 7

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**
  - Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy classify**
  - Describes the base command.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSClassifyTable**
- **alaQoSClassifyTos**
show policy classify dscp

Specifies a DiffServ Code Point (DSCP) value for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] dscp dscp_value
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **l2**
  - Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **l3**
  - Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **multicast**
  - Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **applied**
  - Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- **dscp_value**
  - The DiffServ Code Point value, in the range 0–63.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate policies.
- If a DSCP value is specified, a ToS value may not be specified.

**Examples**

```
-> show policy classify l3 dscp 63
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**
  - Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy classify**
  - Describes the base command.

MIB Objects

- alaQoSClassifyTable
- alaQoSClassifyDscp
show policy classify ip protocol

Specifies an IP protocol for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] ip protocol protocol
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **l2**: Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **l3**: Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **multicast**: Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **applied**: Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- **protocol**: The IP protocol number, for example, 6.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the `applied` keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.

- Use the `qos apply` command to activate policies.

**Examples**

```
-> show policy classify l3 ip protocol 6
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
QoS Policy Commands

show policy classify ip protocol

Related Commands

qos apply
Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

show policy classify
Describes the base command.

MIB Objects

alaQoSClassifyTable
alaQoSClassifyIpProtocol
**show policy classify source ip port**

Specifies a source IP port for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

```
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source ip port port
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **l2**: Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **l3**: Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **multicast**: Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **applied**: Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- **port**: The well-known port number for the desired service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the `applied` keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the `qos apply` command to activate policies.

**Examples**

```
-> show policy classify l3 source ip port 80
```

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **qos apply**
  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.

- **show policy classify**
  Describes the base command.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaQoSClassifyTable**
  - **alaQoSClassifySourceIpPort**
show policy classify destination ip port

Specifies a destination IP port for a hypothetical packet to show how the QoS software in the switch will handle the packet.

show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] destination ip port port

Syntax Definitions

- **l2**: Uses the Layer 2 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **l3**: Uses the Layer 3 classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **multicast**: Uses the multicast IGMP classifier for the hypothetical packet.
- **applied**: Indicates that only applied policies should be examined.
- **port**: The well-known port number for the desired service. For example, the port number for Telnet is 23.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to determine if the switch will classify the traffic condition specified and match it to a policy. By default the classifier only tests pending policies (policies that have not yet been applied). Use the **applied** keyword to test only those policies that have been applied.
- Use the **qos apply** command to activate policies.

Examples

-> show policy classify l3 destination ip port 80

See the output example given on page 44-153 for more information about the potential screen display.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **qos apply**  Applies configured QoS and policy settings to the current configuration.
- **show policy classify**  Describes the base command.

MIB Objects

- **alaQoSClassifyTable**
  - **alaQoSClassifyDestinationIpPort**
show policy network group

Displays information about pending and applied policy network groups.

`show [applied] policy network group [network_group]`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **applied** Indicates that only network groups that have been applied should be displayed.
- **network_group** The name of the policy network group for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about network groups with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Information for all policy network groups displays unless `network_group` is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates a new policy network group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy network group is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy network group differs between the pending/applied network groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```
-> show policy network group
Group Name: From Entries
Switch  blt  4.0.1.166
        10.0.1.166
        143.209.92.166
        192.85.3.1
+netgroup1 cli  143.209.92.0/255.255.255.0
        172.28.5.0/255.255.255.0
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>The name of the port group, configured through the <code>policy network group</code> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>The way the group was configured: <code>blt</code> indicates a built-in entry; <code>cli</code> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <code>ldap</code> indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entries</td>
<td>The IP addresses associated with the network group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `policy network group` Configures policy network groups.

MIB Objects

- `alaQoSNetworkGroupsTable`
  - `alaNetworkGroupsName`
  - `alaNetworkGroupsSource`
- `alaNetworkGroupTable`
  - `alaNetworkGroupIpAddr`
  - `alaQoSNetworkGroupIpMask`
show policy service

Displays information about pending and applied policy services.

show [applied] policy service [service_name]

Syntax Definitions

applied
Indicates that only services that have been applied should be displayed.

service_name
The name of the service for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about services with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Information about all policy services is displayed unless service_name is specified.

• The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates a new policy service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy service is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy service differs between the pending/applied services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

-> show policy service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>IPPROTO</th>
<th>ScrPort</th>
<th>DstPort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>telnet_service</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>6 (TCP)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ftp_service</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>6 (TCP)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test_service</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>6 (TCP)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show policy service telnet_service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>IPPROTO</th>
<th>ScrPort</th>
<th>DstPort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>telnet_service</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>6 (TCP)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show applied policy service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>IPPROTO</th>
<th>ScrPort</th>
<th>DstPort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>telnet_service</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>6 (TCP)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test_service</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>6 (TCP)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Name</th>
<th>The name of the port group, configured through the <code>policy service</code> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>The way the service was configured: <code>blt</code> indicates a built-in entry; <code>cli</code> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <code>ldap</code> indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPProto</td>
<td>The IP protocol associated with the service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScrPort</td>
<td>A source port associated with the service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DstPort</td>
<td>A destination port associated with the service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

`policy service` Configures a service that may be used as part of a policy service group.

MIB Objects

`alaQoSServiceTable`
- `alaQoSServiceName`
- `alaQoSServiceSource`
- `alaQoSServiceIpProtocol`
- `alaQoSServiceSourceIpPort`
- `alaQoSServiceDestinationIpPort`

`alaQoSAppliedServiceTable`
- `alaQoSAppliedServiceName`
- `alaQoSAppliedServiceSource`
- `alaQoSAppliedServiceIpProtocol`
- `alaQoSAppliedSourceIpPort`
- `alaQoSAppliedServiceDestinationIpPort`
show policy service group

Displays information about pending and applied policy service groups.

show [applied] policy service group [service_group]

Syntax Definitions

applied Indicates that only service groups that have been applied should be displayed.

service_group The name of the service group for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about service groups with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Information for all policy service groups displays unless service_group is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates a new policy service group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy service group is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy service group differs between the pending/applied service groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

-> show policy service group
Group Name: From Entries
serv_group1 cli telnet ftp

serv_group2 cli telnet
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>The name of the port group, configured through the <strong>policy service group</strong> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>The origin of the service group: <strong>cli</strong> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <strong>ldap</strong> indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entries</td>
<td>The services associated with the group. Services are configured through the <strong>policy service</strong> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

**policy service group**  
Configures a service group and its associated services. A service group may be attached to a policy condition.

MIB Objects

alaQoSServiceGroupsTable
  alaQoSServiceGroupsName
  alaQoSServiceGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsName
  alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupsSource
alaQoSServiceGroupTable
  alaQoSServiceGroupServiceName
alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupTable
  alaQoSAppliedServiceGroupServiceName
**show policy mac group**

Displays information about pending and applied MAC groups.

```
show [applied] policy mac group [mac_group]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

*applied*  
Indicates that only MAC groups that have been applied should be displayed.

*mac_group*  
The name of the MAC group for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about MAC groups with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Information for all policy MAC groups displays unless *mac_group* is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates a new policy MAC group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy MAC group is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy MAC group differs between the pending/applied MAC groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```
-> show policy mac group
Group Name: pubs1
cli 0020da:05f623
    0020da:05f624
    143.209.92.166
    192.85.3.1
+yuba
cli 080020:D16E51
    172.28.5.0/255/255/255.0
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>The name of the port group, configured through the <code>policy mac group</code> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>The origin of the MAC group: <code>cli</code> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <code>ldap</code> indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entries</td>
<td>The MAC addresses associated with the group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

`policy mac group` Configures policy MAC groups.

MIB Objects

`alaQoSMA CGroupsTable`
- `alaQoSMA CGroupsName`
- `alaQoSMA CGroupsSource`

`alaQoSAppliedMACGroupsTable`
- `alaQoSAppliedMACGroupsName`
- `alaQoSAppliedMACGroupsSource`

`alaQoSMA CGroupTable`
- `alaQoSMA CGroupMacAddr`
- `alaQoSMA CGroupMacMask`

`alaQoSAppliedMACGroupTable`
- `alaQoSAppliedMACGroupMacAddr`
- `alaQoSAppliedMACGroupMacMask`
show policy port group

Displays information about pending and applied policy port groups.

show [applied] policy port group [group_name]

Syntax Definitions

applied Indicates that only policy port groups that have been applied should be displayed.

group_name The name of the policy port group for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about port groups with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Information for all policy port groups displays unless group_name is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates a new policy port group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy port group is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy port group differs between the pending/applied port groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

- show policy port group
  Group Name:  From Entries
  Slot01        blt
  Slot02
  Slot03        blt
  Slot04        blt
  Slot05        blt
  Slot06
  Slot07
QoS Policy Commands

show policy port group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot08</th>
<th>blt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pgroup1</td>
<td>cli 2/1 3/1 3/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pgroup2</td>
<td>cli 2/2 2/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>The name of the port group, configured through the <code>policy port group</code> command or built-in port groups automatically set up by the switch (Slot01, Slot02, Slot03, etc.).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>The origin of the port group: cli indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; ldap indicates the entry was configured through Policy-View; blt indicates the entry was set up automatically by the switch based on the current hardware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entries</td>
<td>The slot/port combinations associated with the port group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`policy port group` Configures a port group and its associated slot and port numbers.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSPortGroupsTable
  - alaQoSPortGroupsName
  - alaQoSPortGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsTable
  - alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsName
  - alaQoSAppliedPortGroupsSource
alaPortGroupTable
  - alaQoSPortGroupSlot
  - alaQoSPortGroupPort
alaAppliedPortGroupTable
  - alaQoSAppliedPortGroupSlot
  - alaQoSAppliedPortGroupPort
show policy vlan group

Displays information about pending and applied policy VLAN groups.

`show [applied] policy vlan group [group_name]`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **applied**: Displays only those policy VLAN groups that have been applied.
- **group_name**: The name of the policy VLAN group for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about VLAN groups with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

**Defaults**

By default, all VLAN groups are displayed with this command.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `group_name` parameter to display information for a specific VLAN group.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates a new policy VLAN group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy VLAN group is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy VLAN group differs between the pending/applied port groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```shell
-> show policy vlan group
Group Name  vlan  From
---------+------+--------
Vlan_grp1 100   cli
Vlan_grp1 101   cli
Vlan_grp1 200   cli
Vlan_grp2 1234  cli
Vlan_grp3 2000  cli
Vlan_grp3 2001  cli
Vlan_grp3 2003-2005  cli
Vlan_grp3 2500  cli
Vlan_grp3 3000  cli
```
```
-> show policy vlan group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>From</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vlan_grp2</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>cli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Name</td>
<td>The name of the VLAN group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN IDs associated with the VLAN group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>The origin of the VLAN group: cli indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; ldap indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView; blt indicates the entry was set up automatically by the switch based on the current hardware.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`policy vlan group` Configures a VLAN group and its associated VLAN ID numbers.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoS\_VlanGroupsTable
  alaQoS\_VlanGroupsName
  alaQoS\_VlanGroupsSource
  alaQoS\_VlanGroupsStatus
alaQoS\_AppliedVlanGroupsTable
  alaQoS\_AppliedVlanGroupsName
  alaQoS\_AppliedVlanGroupsSource
  alaQoS\_AppliedVlanGroupsStatus
alaQoS\_VlanGroupTable
  alaQoS\_VlanGroupVlan
  alaQoS\_VlanGroupVlanEnd
  alaQoS\_VlanGroupStatus
alaQoS\_AppliedVlanGroupTable
  alaQoS\_AppliedVlanGroupVlan
  alaQoS\_AppliedVlanGroupVlanEnd
  alaQoS\_AppliedVlanGroupStatus
show policy map group

Displays information about pending and applied policy map groups.

```
show [applied] policy map group [group_name]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **applied**: Indicates that only map groups that have been applied should be displayed.
- **group_name**: The name of the policy map group for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about map groups with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Information for all policy map groups displays unless `group_name` is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates a new policy port group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy port group is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy port group differs between the pending/applied port groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```
-> show policy map group
Group Name        From    Entries
+tosGroup         cli     1-2:4
                  cli     4:5
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>The name of the map group, configured through the <code>policy map group</code> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>The origin of the port group: <code>cli</code> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <code>ldap</code> indicates the entry was configured through Policy-View.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entries</td>
<td>The slot/port combinations associated with the port group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`policy mac group` Configures a map group and its associated mappings for 802.1p, Type of Service (ToS), or Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSMapGroupsTable
   alaQoSMapGroupsName
   alaQoSMapGroupsSource
alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsTable
   alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsName
   alaQoSAppliedMapGroupsSource
alaQoSMapGroupTable
   alaQoSMapGroupKey
   alaQoSMapGroupKeyEnd
   alaQoSMapGroupValue
alaQoSAppliedMapGroupTable
   alaQoSAppliedMapGroupKey
   alaQoSAppliedMapGroupKeyEnd
   alaQoSAppliedMapGroupValue
show policy action

Displays information about pending and applied policy actions configured on the switch.

show [applied] policy action [action_name]

Syntax Definitions

applied Indicates that only actions that have been applied should be displayed.

action_name The name of the action for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about actions with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Information for all policy actions displays unless action_name is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates a new policy action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy action is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy action differs between the pending/applied actions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

-> show policy action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Disp</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>CIR</th>
<th>PIR</th>
<th>Max-Depth</th>
<th>Bufs</th>
<th>CBS</th>
<th>PBS</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+A4</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+A7</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+A8</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action1</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>20M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action2</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>20M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4K</td>
<td>40M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QoS Policy Commands

```plaintext
-> show policy action a5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Disp</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>CIR</th>
<th>PIR</th>
<th>Max-Depth</th>
<th>Bufs</th>
<th>CBS</th>
<th>PBS</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show applied policy action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Disp</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>CIR</th>
<th>PIR</th>
<th>Max-Depth</th>
<th>Bufs</th>
<th>CBS</th>
<th>PBS</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>10M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>10M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action1</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>20M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action2</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>20M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4K</td>
<td>40M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show policy action action*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Disp</th>
<th>Pri</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>CIR</th>
<th>PIR</th>
<th>Max-Depth</th>
<th>Bufs</th>
<th>CBS</th>
<th>PBS</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>action1</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>20M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4K</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action2</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>10M</td>
<td>20M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4K</td>
<td>40M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Action Name</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>From</strong></td>
<td>Where the policy rule originated: cli indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; ldap indicates the entry was configured through PolicyView.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disp</strong></td>
<td>The disposition of the rule, either accept or deny.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pri</strong></td>
<td>The priority configured for the rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Share</strong></td>
<td>Whether or not the rule specifies that the queue should be shared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Min Bandwidth</strong></td>
<td>The minimum bandwidth required by the rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max Bandwidth</strong></td>
<td>The maximum bandwidth required by the rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max Depth BuFs</strong></td>
<td>Maximum depth (in Kbytes) of queues for traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

**policy action**

Creates a policy action. A QoS action is a particular set of bandwidth and queue parameters that may be applied to a flow matching particular QoS conditions.
MIB Objects

alaQoSActionTable
  alaQoSActionName
  alaQoSActionSource
  alaQoSActionDisposition
  alaQoSActionShared
  alaQoSActionMinimumBandwidth
  alaQoSActionMaximumBandwidth
  alaQoSActionMaximumDepth

alaQoSAppliedActionTable
  alaQoSAppliedActionName
  alaQoSAppliedActionSource
  alaQoSAppliedActionDisposition
  alaQoSAppliedActionShared
  alaQoSAppliedActionMinimumBandwidth
  alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumBandwidth
  alaQoSAppliedActionMaximumDepth
**show policy list**

Displays information about pending and applied policy lists.

```
show [applied] policy list [list_name]
```

### Syntax Definitions

**applied**

Displays only those policy lists that have been applied to the switch configuration.

**list_name**

The name of the list for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about lists with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all rules is displayed unless a `list_name` is specified.
- Use the `show active policy list` command to display only active policy lists that are currently enforced on the switch.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy list has been modified or has been created since the last <code>qos apply</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy list is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy list differs between the pending/applied lists.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

```
-> show policy list
Group Name From Type Enabled Entries
list1 cli unp Yes  r1
          r2
+list2 cli unp Yes  r3
egress_list1 cli egress No  r1
          r2
          r3
```
`show applied policy list`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>Entries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>list1</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>unp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>r1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>r2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egress_list1</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>egress</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>r1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>r2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>r3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

- **Group Name**: The name of the policy list. Configured through the `policy list` command. A plus sign (+) preceding a policy list name indicates that the list was modified or created since the last `qos apply`.

- **From**: Where the list originated.

- **Type**: The type of rule (unp or egress). Configured through the `policy list` command. Note that the default policy list is not shown. Use the `show active policy rule meter-statistics` command to display rules that are members of the default policy list.

- **Enabled**: Whether or not the rule is enabled. Configured through the `policy list` command.

- **Entries**: The QoS policy rules that are grouped together in this policy list. Configured through the `policy list` command.

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show active policy list`: Displays only those policy lists that are currently being enforced on the switch.

- `show policy rule`: Displays information about pending and applied policy rules.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSRuleGroupsTable`
  - `alaQoSRuleDefaultList`
  - `alaQoSRuleGroupsName`
  - `alaQoSRuleGroupsSource`
  - `alaQoSRuleGroupsType`
  - `alaQoSRuleGroupsEnabled`
  - `alaQoSRuleGroupsStatus`

- `alaQosAppliedRuleGroupsTable`
  - `alaQosAppliedRuleGroupsName`
  - `alaQosAppliedRuleGroupsSource`
  - `alaQosAppliedGroupsType`
  - `alaQosAppliedGroupsEnabled`
  - `alaQosAppliedRuleGroupsStatus`
show policy condition

Displays information about pending and applied policy conditions.

show [applied] policy condition [condition_name]

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>applied</td>
<td>Indicates that only conditions that have been applied should be displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condition_name</td>
<td>The name of the condition for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about conditions with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Information for all policy conditions displays unless condition_name is specified.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates a new policy condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy condition is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy condition differs between the pending/applied conditions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```
-> show policy condition
Condition Name: pcond1 cli
  *IP :     cli
  +IP :     cli
  *IP : 10.11.2.0/255/255/255.0
  +TCP :     cli
  *TCP : Any -> 600

-> show policy condition c*
Condition Name: c* cli
  +IP : 10.11.2.0/255/255/255.0
  +TCP : Any -> 600
```
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition Name</th>
<th>The name of the condition, configured through the <code>policy condition</code> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>The origin of the condition: <code>cli</code> indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; <code>ldap</code> indicates the entry was configured through Policy-View.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scr</td>
<td>The source address associated with the condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dest</td>
<td>The destination address associated with the condition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

`policy condition` Creates a policy condition. The condition determines what parameters the switch uses to classify incoming flows.

MIB Objects

`alaQoSConditionTable`
- `alaQoSConditionName`
- `alaQoSConditionSource`
- `alaQoSConditionSourceSlot`
- `alaQoSConditionSourcePort`
- `alaQoSConditionSourcePortGroup`
- `alaQoSConditionDestinationSlot`
- `alaQoSConditionDestinationPort`
- `alaQoSConditionDestinationPortGroup`
- `alaQoSConditionSourceInterfaceType`
- `alaQoSConditionDestinationInterfaceType`
- `alaQoSConditionSourceMacAddr`
- `alaQoSConditionSourceMacMask`
- `alaQoSConditionSourceMacGroup`
- `alaQoSConditionDestinationMacAddr`
- `alaQoSConditionDestinationMacMask`
- `alaQoSConditionDestinationMacGroup`
- `alaQoSConditionSourceVlan`
- `alaQoSConditionSourceVlanGroup`
- `alaQoSConditionDestinationVlan`
- `alaQoSCondition8021p`
- `alaQoSConditionSourceIpAddr`
- `alaQoSConditionSourceIpMask`
- `alaQoSConditionSourceNetworkGroup`
- `alaQoSConditionDestinationIpAddr`
- `alaQoSConditionDestinationIpMask`
- `alaQoSConditionDestinationNetworkGroup`
- `alaQoSConditionMulticastIpAddr`
- `alaQoSConditionMulticastIpMask`
- `alaQoSConditionMulticastNetworkGroup`
- `alaQoSConditionTos`
- `alaQoSConditionDscp`
alaQoSConditionTcpFlags
alaQoSConditionIpProtocol
alaQoSConditionSourceIpPort
alaQoSConditionDestinationIpPort
alaQoSConditionService
alaQoSConditionServiceGroup
show active policy list

Displays information about applied policy lists that are active (enabled) on the switch.

show active policy list [list_name]

**Syntax Definitions**

- **list_name**: The name of the list for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about lists with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Information for all active rules is displayed unless a `list_name` is specified.
- Use the `show policy list` command to display inactive as well as active policy lists.
- Applied lists may or may not be active on the switch. Applied lists are inactive if they have been administratively disabled with the `disable` option in the `policy list` command.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy list has been modified or has been created since the last <code>qos apply</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy list is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy list differs between the pending/applied lists.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

```
-> show active policy list
Group Name From Type Enabled Entries
list1 cli unp Yes r1
r2
+list2 cli unp Yes r3
egress_list1 cli egress Yes r1
r2
r3
```
### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>The name of the policy list. Configured through the <code>policy list</code> command. A plus sign (+) preceding a policy list name indicates that the list was modified or created since the last <code>qos apply</code>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>Where the list originated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>The type of rule (unp or egress). Configured through the <code>policy list</code> command. Note that the default policy list is not shown. Use the <code>show policy rule</code> command to display rules that are members of the default policy list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Whether or not the rule is enabled. Configured through the <code>policy list</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entries</td>
<td>The QoS policy rules that are grouped together in this policy list. Configured through the <code>policy list</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

### Related Commands

- `show policy list` Displays information about pending and applied policy lists.
- `show policy rule` Displays information about pending and applied policy rules

### MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alaQoSRuleGroupsTable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaQoSRuleDefaultList</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaQoSRuleGroupsName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaQoSRuleGroupsSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaQoSRuleGroupsType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaQoSRuleGroupsEnabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaQoSRuleGroupsStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alaQosAppliedRuleGroupsTable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaQosAppliedRuleGroupsName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaQosAppliedRuleGroupsSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaQosAppliedGroupsType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaQosAppliedGroupsEnabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaQosAppliedRuleGroupsStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show active policy rule

Displays information about pending and applied policy rules that are active (enabled) on the switch.

show active [bridged | routed | multicast] policy rule [rule_name]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bridged</td>
<td>Displays active rules that apply to bridged traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>routed</td>
<td>Displays active rules that apply to routed traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multicast</td>
<td>Displays active rules that apply to multicast traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

rule_name

The name of the rule for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about rules with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the show policy rule command to display inactive as well as active policy rules.
- Information for all rules is displayed unless rule_name is specified.
- Information for all rule types is displayed unless a keyword (bridged, routed, multicast) is specified.
- Applied rules may or may not be active on the switch. Applied rules are inactive if they have been administratively disabled with the disable option in the policy rule command.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy rule has been modified or has been created since the last qos apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy object is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy object differs between the pending/applied objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A match may show for a rule that is not the highest precedence rule for a particular flow, but only the rule with the highest precedence is actually applied.
**Examples**

-> show active policy rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Prec</th>
<th>Enab</th>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Refl</th>
<th>Log</th>
<th>Trap</th>
<th>Save</th>
<th>Def</th>
<th>Acc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r1</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1241827
(L2/3):

c2 -> a1

**output definitions**

**Policy**
The name of the policy rule, configured through the `policy rule` command. A plus sign (+) preceding a policy rule name indicates that the policy rule has been modified or has been created since the last `qos apply`.

**From**
Where the rule originated.

**Prec**
The precedence of the rule. Precedence determines the order in which the switch will apply rules.

**Enab**
Whether or not the rule is administratively enabled. (By default, rules are enabled.)

**Act**
Whether or not the rule is enforceable by the switch (e.g., qos is enabled, rule is valid and enabled, validity period is active).

**Refl**
Whether the rule is reflexive or not.

**Log**
Whether or not the switch will log messages about specific flows coming into the switch that match this policy rule. Configured through the `policy rule` command.

**Trap**
Whether or not traps are enabled for the rule. Configured through the `policy rule` command. A trap is sent when a port is administratively disabled through a port disable action or a UserPort shutdown function.

**Save**
Whether the rule will be captured in an ASCII text file (using the `configuration snapshot` command), saved to the working directory after the `write memory` command or `copy running-config working` command is entered, or saved after a reboot. Configured through the `policy rule` command.

**Matches**
The number of flows matching this rule. Note that for ingress maximum bandwidth policies, the value in this field indicates the number of packets that exceed the bandwidth limit, not the packets that match the rule.

**Green, Yellow, Red**
Tri-Color Marking (TCM) statistics; the number of packets/bytes that are marked Green (low drop precedence), Yellow (high drop precedence), and Red (always drop). Configured through the `show policy classify` command.

**{L2/3}**
The condition and the action associated with the rule; configured through the `policy condition` and `policy action` commands respectively.

**Acc**
Displays whether accounting mode is enabled or not enabled (Yes or No)
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.4; “accounting” was added to command output.

Related Commands

policy rule

Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).

MIB Objects

alaQoSRuleTable
alaQoSAppliedRuleEnabled
alaQoSRuleAccounting
alaQoSAppliedRuleSource
alaQoSAppliedRulePrecedence
alaQoSAppliedRuleCondition
alaQoSAppliedRuleAction
alaQoSAppliedRuleReflexive
alaQoSAppliedRuleSave
alaQoSAppliedRuleMatches
alaQoSAppliedRuleActive
alaQoSAppliedRuleDefaultList
alaQoSAppliedAccounting
show active policy rule accounting

Displays the accounting results for all the rules that have the accounting mode enabled or for the particular rule specified in the command.

```
show active policy rule [rule_name] accounting
```

Syntax Definitions

```text
rule_name
```
The name of the rule for which you want to display information of accounting results. ; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about rules with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the `show policy rule` command to display inactive as well as active policy rules.
- Information for all rules is displayed unless `rule_name` is specified.
- Applied rules may or may not be active on the switch. Applied rules are inactive if they have been administratively disabled with the `disable` option in the `policy rule` command.

Examples

```
show active policy rule accounting
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matches</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rule Name</td>
<td>Packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r1</td>
<td>12345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r3</td>
<td>12345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

- **Rule Name**: Displays the name of the accounting rule
- **Packets**: Counts the number of packets that match the rule.
- **Bytes**: Counts the number of bytes that match the rule.
- **Packets/sec**: Displays the number of packets and the number of bytes matching a particular rule.
- **Bits/sec**: Displays the number of bits matching a particular rule.
**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`policy rule`  
Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).

**MIB Objects**

`alaQoSAppliedRuleTable`  
`alaQoSAppliedRuleName`  
`alaQoSAppliedRulePacketRate`  
`alaQoSAppliedRuleBitRate`  
`alaQoSAppliedRuleAccPacketCount`  
`alaQoSAppliedRuleAccByteCount`
show active policy list accounting details

Displays the accounting results of all the active lists or the one specified in the command. The "detail" option will give the counters of the individual rules that are part of the list.

show active policy list [list_name] accounting [details]

Syntax Definitions

list_name

The name of the list for which you want to display information of accounting results. : or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about rules with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Information for all list is displayed unless list_name is specified.
• Egress policy list is not part of this CLI as Accounting is not supported on egress list.

Examples

- show active policy list accounting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List Name</th>
<th>Packets</th>
<th>Matches</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Bits/sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td>2222</td>
<td>222222</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>33333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>4444</td>
<td>444444</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>66666</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- show active policy list accounting detail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List Name</th>
<th>Rule Name</th>
<th>Packets</th>
<th>Matches</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Bits/sec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L1</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>111111</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>16666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>111111</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>16666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2</td>
<td>R3</td>
<td>2222</td>
<td>222222</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>33333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2222</td>
<td>222222</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>33333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

List Name
Displays the name of the active list.

Rule Name
Displays the name of the accounting rule

Packets
Counts the number of packets that match the rule.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bytes</td>
<td>Counts the number of bytes that match the rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packets/sec</td>
<td>Displays the number of packets/sec and the number of bytes matching a particular rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bits/sec</td>
<td>Displays the number of bits/sec matching a particular rule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.4; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

Policy rule accounting  Enables the accounting mode for a rule.

**MIB Objects**

alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupTable
  alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupRuleName
  alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupAccPacketCount
  alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupAccByteCount
  alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupPacketRate
  alaQoSAppliedRuleGroupBitRate
show active policy rule meter-statistics

Displays Tricolor Marking (TCM) packet color statistics for the policy rule. These statistics are kept for those rules that consist of a TCM policy action (policy action cir).
show active policy rule [rule_name] meter-statistics

Syntax Definitions

rule_name

The name of the rule for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about rules with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

Defaults

By default, statistics are displayed for all rules.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the optional rule_name parameter to display statistics for a specific policy rule.
- This command displays statistics for applied policy rules that are active (enabled) on the switch. Use the show policy rule command to display inactive as well as active policy rules.
- Applied rules may or may not be active on the switch. Applied rules are inactive if they have been administratively disabled with the disable option in the policy rule command.
- Statistics are displayed for all three colors: Green, Yellow, and Red.
- A TCM action specifies the rates and burst sizes used to determine drop precedence for packets to which the action is applied. Packets are marked a certain color based on whether or not they conform to the specified rates and burst sizes. The packet color indicates the drop precedence (Green = low drop precedence, Yellow = high drop precedence, and Red = packet is always dropped).

Examples

The following command examples display statistics for the color counters. These are the two counters specified by the TCM policy action that is assigned to the “R1” and “R2” policy rules.

-> show active policy rule meter-statistics
Policy: R1,
Count-type: packets,
Statistics:
  Green: 75,
  Red:50,
  Yellow:0

Policy: R2,
Count-type: bytes,
  Green: 75,
  Red:50,
Yellow: 0

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy</strong></td>
<td>The name of the policy rule, configured through the <code>policy rule</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green</strong></td>
<td>Packets marked green as a result of the TCM policy action; green packets have a low drop precedence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red</strong></td>
<td>Packets marked red as a result of the TCM policy action; red packets are always dropped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow</strong></td>
<td>The number of packets marked yellow as a result of the TCM policy action; yellow packets have a high drop precedence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `policy action cir` Configures a TCM policy action, including the color mode for the action.
- `qos stats reset` Resets QoS statistic counters to zero.
- `show policy action` Displays information for policy actions configured on the switch.
- `show policy rule` Displays information for policy rules configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaQoSRuleTable`
  - `alaQoSRuleName`
  - `alaQoSRuleGreenCount`
  - `alaQoSRuleRedCount`
  - `alaQoSRuleYellowCount`
- `alaQoSAppliedRuleTable`
  - `alaQoSAppliedRuleName`
  - `alaQoSAppliedRuleGreenCount`
  - `alaQoSAppliedRuleRedCount`
  - `alaQoSAppliedRuleYellowCount`
**show policy rule**

Displays information about pending and applied policy rules.

```bash
show [applied] [bridged | routed | multicast] policy rule [rule_name]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **applied**: Indicates that only policy rules that have been applied should be displayed.
- **bridged**: Displays rules that apply to bridged traffic.
- **routed**: Displays rules that apply to routed traffic.
- **multicast**: Displays rules that apply to multicast traffic.
- **rule_name**: The name of the rule for which you want to display information; or a wildcard sequence of characters for displaying information about rules with similar names. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate a wildcard character.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Information for all rules is displayed unless `rule_name` is specified.
- Information for all rule types is displayed unless a keyword (bridged, routed, multicast) is specified.
- Use the `show active policy list` command to display only active rules that are currently being enforced on the switch.
- The display may include any of the following characters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy rule has been modified or has been created since the last <code>qos apply</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates the policy object is pending deletion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Indicates that the policy object differs between the pending/applied objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples

show policy rule

a) Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Prec</th>
<th>Enab</th>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Refl</th>
<th>Log</th>
<th>Trap</th>
<th>Save</th>
<th>Def</th>
<th>Acc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r1</td>
<td>cli</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L2/3):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

r1 (L2/3): c2 -> a1

output definitions

Policy
The name of the policy rule, configured through the `policy rule` command. A plus sign (+) preceding a policy rule name indicates that the policy rule has been modified or has been created since the last `qos apply`

From
Where the rule originated.

Prec
The precedence of the rule. Precedence determines the order in which the switch will apply rules. Configured through the

Enab
Whether or not the rule is enabled.

Act
Whether or not the rule is enforceable by the switch (e.g., qos is enabled, rule is valid and enabled, validity period is active).

Refl
Whether the rule is reflexive or not.

Log
Whether or not the switch will log messages about specific flows coming into the switch that match this policy rule. Configured through the `policy rule` command.

Trap
Whether or not traps are enabled for the rule. Configured through the `policy rule` command. A trap is sent when a port is administratively disabled through a port disable action or a UserPort shutdown function.

Save
Whether the rule will be captured in an ASCII text file (using the `configuration snapshot` command), saved to the working directory after the `write memory` command or `copy running-config working` command is entered, or saved after a reboot. Configured through the `policy rule` command.

{L2/3}
The condition and the action associated with the rule; configured through the `policy condition` and `policy action` commands respectively.

Acc
Displays whether accounting mode is enabled or not enabled, (Yes or No)

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.4: “accounting” added to command output.

Related Commands

policy rule
Configures a policy rule on the switch. A rule is made up of a condition (for classifying incoming traffic) and an action (to be applied to outgoing traffic).
**MIB Objects**

alaQoSRuleTable
alaQoSRuleSource
alaQoSRulePrecedence
alaQoSRuleCondition
alaQoSRuleAction
alaQoSRuleReflexive
alaQoSRuleSave
alaQoSRuleLog
alaQoSRuleActive
alaQoSRuleDefaultList
alaQoSRuleEnabled
alaQoSRuleAccounting
show policy validity period

Displays information about policy validity periods.

show policy validity period [name]

Syntax Definitions

name The name of the validity period.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Information for all validity periods is displayed unless name is specified.
- Use the show policy rule command to display the validity period that is associated with a policy rule.

Examples

-> show policy validity period
   ValidityPeriod From
   vp01      cli
   *Days : tuesday thursday
   *Months: january february
   *Hours : 13:00 - 14:00

   vp02      cli
   *Days : monday wednesday
   *Hours :  9:00 - 10:00

-> show policy validity period vp01
   ValidityPeriod From
   vp01      cli
   *Days : tuesday thursday
   *Months: january february
   *Hours : 13:00 - 14:00

output definitions

ValidityPeriod The name of the policy validity period, configured through the policy validity period command. A plus sign (+) preceding a policy rule name indicates that the policy rule has been modified or has been created since the last qos apply.

From Where the validity period originated: cli indicates that the entry was configured on the switch; ldap indicates that the entry was configured through PolicyView.
QoS Policy Commands

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Days</td>
<td>The days of the week the validity period is active, configured through the <code>policy validity period</code> command. If this field does not appear, then the validity period is not restricted to specific days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Months</td>
<td>The months during which the validity period is active, configured through the <code>policy validity period</code> command. If this field does not appear, then the validity period is not restricted to specific months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>The time of day the validity period begins and ends, configured through the <code>policy validity period</code> command. If this field does not appear, then the validity period is not restricted to a specific time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>The date and time a validity period interval begins and ends, configured through the <code>policy validity period</code> command. If this field does not appear, then the validity period is not restricted to a specific date and time interval.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

`policy validity period` Configures a validity period that specifies days, times, and/or months during which an associated policy rule is in effect.

MIB Objects

alaQoSValidityPeriodTable
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodName
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodSource
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodDays
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodDaysStatus
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodMonths
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodMonthsStatus
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodHour
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodHourStatus
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodEndHour
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodInterval
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodIntervalStatus
  - alaQoSValidityPeriodEndInterval

alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodTable
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodName
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodSource
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodDays
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodDaysStatus
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodMonths
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodMonthsStatus
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodHour
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodHourStatus
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodEndHour
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodInterval
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodIntervalStatus
  - alaQoSAppliedValidityPeriodEndInterval
This chapter describes CLI commands used for managing policies downloaded to the switch from an attached LDAP server. Policy rules may be created on an attached server through the PolicyView GUI application. Policy rules may also be created on the switch directly through CLI or SNMP commands. This chapter describes commands related to managing LDAP policies only. See Chapter 43, “QoS Commands,” for information about commands for creating and managing policies directly on the switch.

The policy commands are based on RFC 2251 and RFC 3060.

MIB information for policy server commands is as follows:

Filename: alcatellIND1policy.mib
Module: ALCATEL-IND1-POLICY-MIB

The policy server commands are summarized here:

- `policy server load`
- `policy server flush`
- `policy server`
- `show policy server`
- `show policy server long`
- `show policy server statistics`
- `show policy server rules`
- `show policy server events`
policy server load

Downloads policies from a LDAP server. These policies are created through the PolicyView management application.

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Policies are downloaded to the switch from the directory server with the highest preference setting; this server must be enabled and operational (able to bind).

Examples

-> policy server load

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

policy server flush

Removes all cached LDAP policy data from the switch.

MIB Objects

serverPolicyDecision
**policy server flush**

Removes all cached LDAP policy data from the switch.

```
-> policy server flush
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to remove LDAP policies. Policies configured through the CLI or SNMP are not removed.

**Examples**

```
-> policy server flush
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **policy server load**
  Downloads policies from a LDAP server. These policies are created through the PolicyView management application.

**MIB Objects**

- **serverPolicyDecision**
policy server

Configures operational parameters for an LDAP-enabled directory server on which policies are stored.

```
policy server ip_address [port port_number] [admin {up | down}] [preference preference] [user user_name password password] [searchbase search_string] [ssl | no ssl]
```

```
no policy server ip_address [port port_number]
```

Syntax Definitions

- **ip_address**: The IP address of the LDAP-enabled directory server.
- **port_number**: The TCP/IP port number used by the switch to connect to the directory server.
- **up**: Enables the specified policy server to download rules to the switch (servers are up by default.)
- **down**: Prevents the specified policy server from downloading rules to the switch.
- **preference**: Determines which directory server is used for policy downloads when multiple servers are configured. The range is 0–255. The server with the highest value is used as the policy server. If that server becomes unavailable, the server with the next highest preference value is used for policy downloads.
- **user_name**: The user name for accessing the database entries on the directory server. When spaces are used in the user name, quotation marks must be included: “Directory Manager” is an example.
- **password**: The password associated with the user name. The password must match the password defined on the directory server.
- **search_string**: The root of the directory on the search that will be searched for policy information. Typically, the search_string includes o=organization and c=country. For example, o=company and c=country.
- **ssl**: Enables a Secure Socket Layer between the switch and the policy server.
- **no ssl**: Disables a Secure Socket Layer between the switch and the policy server.
Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admin</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port_number</td>
<td>389 (SSL disabled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>636 (SSL enabled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preference</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssl</td>
<td>no ssl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

If you change the port number, another entry is added to the policy server table; an existing port number is not changed. To remove a port number, use the no form of this command with the relevant policy server IP address and the port number you want to remove.

Examples

```bash
-> policy server 222.22.22.2 port 345 user dirmgr password secret88 searchbase ou=qos,o=company,c=country
```

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

```
send policy server
```
Displays information about policies downloaded from an LDAP server.

MIB Objects

DIRECTORYSERVERTABLE
- directoryServerAddress
- directoryServerPort
- directoryServerAdminStatus
- directoryServerPreference
- directoryServerUserId
- directoryServerAuthenticationType
- directoryServerPassword
- directoryServerSearchbase
- directoryServerEnableSSL


display policy server
Displays information about servers from which policies may be downloaded to the switch.

display policy server

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
This command displays basic information about policy servers. Use the display policy server long command to display more details about the servers.

Examples

-> display policy server

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>port</th>
<th>enabled</th>
<th>status</th>
<th>primary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>208.19.33.112</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Up</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>208.19.33.66</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server</th>
<th>The index number corresponding to the LDAP server.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the LDAP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>The TCP/IP port number used by the switch to connect to the policy server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>Whether or not the policy server is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>The state of the policy server, Unkn, Up or Down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary</td>
<td>Indicates whether the server is the primary server; this server will be used for the next download of policies; only one server is a primary server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**policy server**  
Configures operational parameters for an LDAP-enabled directory server on which policies are stored.

MIB Objects

directoryServerTable
  - directoryServerAddress
  - directoryServerPort
  - directoryServerAdminState
**show policy server long**

Displays more detailed information about an LDAP policy server.

**show policy server long**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command displays detailed information about policy servers. Use the `show policy server` command to display basic information about policy servers.

**Examples**

```
-> show policy server long
LDAP server 0
   IP address    : 155.132.44.98,
   TCP port      : 16652,
   Enabled       : Yes,
   Operational status  : Unkn,
   Preference     : 99,
   Authentication : password,
   SSL            : Disabled,
   login DN       : cn=Directory Manager,
   searchbase     : ou:4.1, cn=policyRoot, o=company.fr
   Last load time : 09/13/01 16:38:18
LDAP server 1
   IP address    : 155.132.48.27,,
   TCP port      : 21890,
   Enabled       : Yes,
   Operational status  : Unkn,
   Preference     : 50,
   Authentication : password,
   SSL            : Disabled,
   login DN       : cn=Directory Manager,
   searchbase     : o=company.fr
   Last load time : 00/00/00 00:00:00
```

**output definitions**

| IP address | The IP address of the policy server. |
| TCP port   | The TCP/IP port number used by the switch to connect to the policy server. |
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enabled</th>
<th>Whether or not the policy server is enabled via the PolicyView application.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational status</strong></td>
<td>The state of the policy server, <strong>Up</strong> or <strong>Down</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preference</strong></td>
<td>Determines which directory server is used for policy downloads when multiple servers are configured. The range is 0–255. The server with the highest value is used as the policy server. If that server becomes unavailable, the server with the next highest preference value is used for policy downloads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authentication</strong></td>
<td>Displays <strong>password</strong> if a user name and password was specified for the server through the <strong>policy server</strong> command. Displays <strong>anonymous</strong> if a user name and password are not configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>login DN</strong></td>
<td>The directory user name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>searchbase</strong></td>
<td>The searchbase name, which is the root of the directory that will be searched for policy download information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last load time</strong></td>
<td>The date and time that policies were last downloaded. Values of zero indicate that no policies have been downloaded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**MIB Objects**

directoryServerTable
directoryServerAddress
directoryServerPort
directoryServerPreference
directoryServerAuthenticationType
directoryServerSearchbase
directoryServerUserId
directoryServerPassword
directoryServerCacheChange
directoryServerLastChange
directoryServerAdminStatus
directoryServerOperStatus
show policy server statistics

Displays statistics about policy directory servers.

show policy server statistics

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command displays statistics about server downloads. For information about server parameters, use the show policy server command.

Examples

```
-> show policy server statistics
```

```
Server      IP Address      port  accesses  delta  successes  delta  errors  delta
----------- ----------------- ------ -------- ------ --------- ------ -------- ------
  1  155.132.44.98   16652   793     793     295     295    0       0
  2  155.132.48.27   21890     0       0       0       0    0       0
```

Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>The index number corresponding to the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the LDAP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>The TCP/IP port number used by the switch to connect to the policy server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accesses</td>
<td>The number of times the server was polled by the switch to download policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta</td>
<td>The change in the number of accesses since the last time the policy server was accessed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>successes</td>
<td>The number of times the server was polled by the switch to download policies and the policies were successfully downloaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>errors</td>
<td>The number of errors returned by the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta</td>
<td>The change in the number of errors returned by the server since the last time the policy server was accessed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **policy server**
  Configures operational parameters for an LDAP-enabled directory server on which policies are stored.

**MIB Objects**

- `policyStatsTable`
  - `policyStatsAddress`
  - `policyStatsServerPort`
  - `policyStatsAccessCount`
  - `policyStatsSuccessAccessCount`
  - `policyStatsNotFoundCount`
show policy server rules

Displays the names of policies originating on a directory server that have been downloaded to the switch.

show policy server rules

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command displays information about policies created on directory servers only. Chapter 43, “QoS Commands,” for information about configuring and displaying policies directly on the switch.

Examples

-> show policy server rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Num</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>prio</th>
<th>scope</th>
<th>status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>QoSRule1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Provisioned</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>QoSrule2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Provisioned</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fields are defined here:

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Num</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>prio</th>
<th>scope</th>
<th>status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>An index number corresponding to the policy rule.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>The name of the policy rule; only rules configured through PolicyView are displayed in this table.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prio</td>
<td>The priority or preference of the rule. Indicates the order in which rules will be checked for matching to incoming traffic. If two or more rules apply to the traffic, the rule with the highest preference is applied. Preference is determined when the rule is created.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scope</td>
<td>The type of rule. Provisioned is the only type valid currently.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>The status of the rule: Active indicates that the rule has been pushed to the QoS software in the switch and is available to apply to traffic; notInService means the rule may be pushed to the QoS software in the future but is not available yet (typically because of a variable validity period); notReady indicates that the rule will never be pushed to the QoS software because its validity period has expired or because it has been disabled through SNMP.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **policy server load**  
  Downloads policies from a LDAP server. These policies are created through the PolicyView management application.

**MIB Objects**

- **policyRuleNamesTable**
  - **policyRuleNamesIndex**
  - **policyRuleNamesName**
  - **policyRuleOperStatus**
show policy server events

Displays any events related to a directory server on which policies are stored.

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

The display is limited to 50 events.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

The Policy Manager initialization event is always the first event logged.

Examples

```
-> show policy server events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Time</th>
<th>event description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/13/01 16:38:15</td>
<td>Policy manager log init</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/13/01 16:38:17</td>
<td>LDAP server 155.132.44.98/16652 defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/13/01 16:38:18</td>
<td>PDP optimization: PVP day-of-week all 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/13/01 16:38:18</td>
<td>PDP optimization: PVP Month all 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/13/01 16:38:18</td>
<td>PDP optimization: PVP Month all 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/13/01 16:38:18</td>
<td>PDP optimization: PVP Month all 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/13/01 16:38:18</td>
<td>IP address and mask make bad address change on destination IP address 155.132.44.98:155.132.44.101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Time</th>
<th>The date and time the policy event occurred.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>event description</td>
<td>A description of the event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**policy server**

Configures operational parameters for an LDAP-enabled directory server on which policies are stored.

MIB Objects

**policyEventTable**

- **policyEventCode**
- **policyEventDetailString**
- **policyEventIndex**
- **policyEventTime**
IP Multicast Switching (IPMS) is a one-to-many communication technique employed by emerging applications such as video distribution, news feeds, conferencing, netcasting, and resource discovery. Unlike unicast, which sends one packet per destination, multicast sends one packet to all devices in any subnet-work that has at least one device requesting the multicast traffic.

Alcatel-Lucent’s IPMS software is compatible with the following RFCs:

- RFC 1112 — Host Extensions for IP Multicasting
- RFC 2236 — Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 2
- RFC 2933 — Internet Group Management Protocol MIB
- RFC 3376 — Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 3

Alcatel-Lucent’s IPv6MS software is compatible with the following RFCs:

- RFC 2710 — Multicast Listener Discovery for IPv6
- RFC 3019 — IPv6 MIB for Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol
- RFC 3810 — Multicast Listener Discovery Version 2 for IPv6

MIB information for the IPMS commands is as follows:

- Filename: AlcatelIND1Igmp.mib
- Module: ALCATEL-IGMP-IND1-MIB

MIB information for the IPv6MS commands is as follows:

- Filename: AlcatelIND1Mld.mib
- Module: ALCATEL-MLD-IND1-MIB
The following table summarizes the available IP and IPv6 multicast commands:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast querier-forwarding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast static-neighbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast static-querier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast static-group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast query-interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast last-member-query-interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast query-response-interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast router-timeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast source-timeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast querying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast robustness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast spoofing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast zapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip multicast proxying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast querier-forwarding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast static-neighbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast static-querier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast static-group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast query-interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast query-response-interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast router-timeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast source-timeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast querying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast robustness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast spoofing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast zapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipv6 multicast proxying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip multicast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip multicast forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip multicast neighbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip multicast querier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip multicast group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ip multicast source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 multicast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 multicast forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 multicast neighbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 multicast querier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 multicast group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 multicast source</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ip multicast status

Enables or disables IP Multicast Switching and Routing on the specified VLAN, or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

`ip multicast [vlan vid] status [{enable | disable}]`

**Syntax Definitions**

- `vid` - VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- `enable` - Enable IP Multicast Switching and Routing.
- `disable` - Disable IP Multicast Switching and Routing.

** Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If an IP Multicast Routing protocol is already running on the system, the `ip multicast status` command will override the existing configuration and always enable IP Multicast Switching and Routing.

- If the IP Multicast Switching and Routing is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.

- You can also restore the IP Multicast Switching and Routing to its default (i.e., disabled) status on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only `ip multicast status` (e.g., `ip multicast status`).

- You can also restore the IP Multicast Switching and Routing to its default (i.e., disabled) status on the specified VLAN, by using only `ip multicast vlan vid status` (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 status`).

**Examples**

```
-> ip multicast status enable
-> ip multicast status disable
-> ip multicast status
-> ip multicast vlan 2 status enable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 status disable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 status
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaIgmp
  alaIgmpStatus
alaIgmpVlan
  alaIgmpVlanStatus
ip multicast querier-forwarding

Enables or disables IGMP querier forwarding on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```plaintext
ip multicast [vlan vid] querier-forwarding [{enable | disable}]
no ip multicast [vlan vid] querier-forwarding
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>The VLAN on which configuration is applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enable IGMP querier forwarding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disable IGMP querier forwarding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove an IGMP querier forwarding entry on the specified VLAN or on the system and return to its default behavior.
- If the IGMP querier forwarding is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- IGMP querier forwarding refers to promoting detected IGMP queriers to receive all IP multicast data traffic.

### Examples

```plaintext
-> ip multicast querier-forwarding enable
-> ip multicast querier-forwarding disable
-> ip multicast querier-forwarding
-> ip multicast vlan 2 querier-forwarding enable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 querier-forwarding disable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 querier-forwarding
-> no ip multicast vlan 2 querier-forwarding
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

- *alaIgmp*
  - *alaIgmpQuerierForwarding*
- *alaIgmpVlan*
  - *alaIgmpVlanQuerierForwarding*
**ip multicast version**

Sets the default version of the IGMP protocol on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ip multicast [vlan vid] version [version]
```

### Syntax Definitions
- **vid**: VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- **version**: Default IGMP protocol version to run. Valid range is 1 to 3.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the default IGMP protocol version on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the default IGMP protocol version is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- Due to protocol inter-operation requirements, this command specifies only a default version of the IGMP protocol to run.
- To restore the IGMP multicast version to the default (i.e., 2) version on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ip multicast version` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast version 0`) or use only `ip multicast version` (e.g., `ip multicast version`).
- To restore the IGMP multicast version to the default (i.e., 2) version on the specified VLAN, use `ip multicast vlan vid version`, followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 version 0`) or use only `ip multicast vlan vid version` (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 version`).

### Examples

- `ip multicast version 3`
- `ip multicast version 0`
- `ip multicast version`
- `ip multicast vlan 2 version 3`
- `ip multicast vlan 2 version 0`
- `ip multicast vlan 2 version`

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

- `alaIgmp`
  - `alaIgmpVersion`
- `alaIgmpVlan`
  - `alaIgmpVlanVersion`
ip multicast static-neighbor

Creates a static IGMP neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

\textbf{ip multicast static-neighbor vlan} \textit{vid} \textit{port} \textit{slot/port}

\textbf{no ip multicast static-neighbor vlan} \textit{vid} \textit{port} \textit{slot/port}

\textbf{Syntax Definitions}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{vid} \hfill VLAN to include as a static IGMP neighbor.
  \item \textit{slot/port} \hfill The slot/port number you want to configure as a static IGMP neighbor.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Defaults}

N/A

\textbf{Platforms Supported}

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

\textbf{Usage Guidelines}

- Use the \textbf{no} form of this command to remove an IGMP static neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.
- The \textbf{ip multicast static-neighbor} command allows you to create an IGMP static neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in turn, enables that network segment to receive all the IGMP traffic.
- You can also create an IGMP static neighbor entry on a link aggregate port by entering \textbf{ip multicast static-neighbor vlan} \textit{vid} \textit{port}, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., ip multicast static-neighbor vlan 2 port 7).

\textbf{Examples}

\begin{itemize}
  \item -> \textit{ip multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 1/1}
  \item -> \textit{no ip multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 1/1}
  \item -> \textit{ip multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 7}
  \item -> \textit{no ip multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 7}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Release History}

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show ip multicast neighbor  Displays the IGMP neighbor table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing.

MIB Objects

alaIgmpStaticNeighborTable
  alaIgmpStaticNeighborVlan
  alaIgmpStaticNeighborIfIndex
  alaIgmpStaticNeighborRowStatus
**ip multicast static-querier**

Creates a static IGMP querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

`ip multicast static-querier vlan vid port slot/port`

`no ip multicast static-querier vlan vid port slot/port`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**  
  VLAN to include as a static IGMP querier.

- **slot/port**  
  The slot/port number you want to configure as a static IGMP querier.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove an IGMP static querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

- The `ip multicast static-querier` command allows you to create an IGMP static querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in-turn, enables that network segment to receive all the IGMP traffic.

- You can also create an IGMP static querier entry on a link aggregate port by entering `ip multicast static-querier vlan vid port`, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., `ip multicast static-querier vlan 2 port 7`).

---

**Examples**

```
-> ip multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 1/1
-> no ip multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 1/1
-> ip multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 7
-> no ip multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 7
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

/show ip multicast querier  Displays the IGMP querier table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing.

MIB Objects

alaIgmpStaticQuerierTable
alaIgmpStaticQuerierVlan
alaIgmpStaticQuerierIfIndex
alaIgmpStaticQuerierRowStatus
**ip multicast static-group**

Creates a static IGMP group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

**ip multicast static-group** *ip_address vlan vid port slot/port [receiver-vlan <num>]*

**no ip multicast static-group** *ip_address vlan vid port slot/port [receiver-vlan <num>]*

**Syntax Definitions**

- **ip_address**: The IP address of the multicast group.
- **vid**: VLAN to include as a static IGMP group.
- **slot/port**: The slot/port number you want to configure as a static IGMP group.
- **receiver-vlan** (optional): VLAN ID number (2–4094). Provide the Receiver VLAN associated using command *vlan ipmvlan*

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an IGMP static group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

- The **ip multicast static-group** command allows you to create an IGMP static group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in-turn, enables that network segment to receive IGMP traffic addressed to the specified IP multicast group address.

- You can also create an IGMP static group entry on a link aggregate port by entering **ip multicast static-group** *ip_address vlan vid port*, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., ip multicast static-group 11.0.0.1 vlan 2 port 7).

**Examples**

- `ip multicast static-group 229.10.10.10 vlan 4 port 1/1`
- `no ip multicast static-group 229.10.10.10 vlan 4 port 1/1`
- `ip multicast static-group 225.11.11.11 vlan 4 port 7 receiver-vlan 20`
- `no ip multicast static-group 225.11.11.11 vlan 4 port 7 receiver-vlan 30`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show ip multicast group** Displays the IGMP group membership table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing for the specified IP multicast group address or all entries if no IP multicast group address is specified.

MIB Objects

alaipmvreceiverVlanPortTable
  alaipmvReceiverVlanPortIPMVlanNumber
  alaipmvReceiverVlanPortNumber
  alaipmvReceiverVlanPortRcvrVlanNumber
  alaipmvReceiverVlanPortRowStatus
**ip multicast query-interval**

Sets the IGMP query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ip multicast [vlan vid] query-interval [seconds]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**
  VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

- **seconds**
  IGMP query interval in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>seconds</strong></td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP query interval on the system and/or the specified VLANs.

- If the IGMP query interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.

- The IGMP query interval refers to the time period between IGMP query messages.

- To restore the IGMP query interval to its default (i.e., 125 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ip multicast query-interval` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast query-interval 0`) or use only `ip multicast query-interval` (e.g., `ip multicast query-interval`).

- To restore the IGMP query interval to its default (i.e., 125 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use `ip multicast vlan vid query-interval`, followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 query-interval 0`) or use only `ip multicast vlan vid query-interval` (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 query-interval`).

**Examples**

- `-> ip multicast query-interval 100`
- `-> ip multicast query-interval 0`
- `-> ip multicast query-interval`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 query-interval 100`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 query-interval 0`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 query-interval`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show ip multicast

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaIgmp
  alaIgmpQueryInterval
alaIgmpVlan
  alaIgmpVlanQueryInterval
ip multicast last-member-query-interval

Sets the IGMP last member query interval value on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

ip multicast [vlan vid] last-member-query-interval [tenths-of-seconds]

Syntax Definitions

vid VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
tenths-of-seconds IGMP last member query interval in tenths of seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tenths-of-seconds</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP last member query interval on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP last member query interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The IGMP last member query interval refers to the time period to reply to an IGMP query message sent in response to a leave group message.
- To restore the IGMP last member query interval to its default (i.e., 10 tenths-of-seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use ip multicast last-member-query-interval followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast last-member-query-interval 0) or use only ip multicast last-member-query-interval (e.g., ip multicast last-member-query-interval).
- To restore the IGMP last member query interval to its default (i.e., 10 tenths-of-seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use ip multicast vlan vid last-member-query interval followed by the value 0 (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval 0) or use only ip multicast vlan vid last-member-query-interval (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval).

Examples

- ip multicast last-member-query-interval 22
- ip multicast last-member-query-interval 0
- ip multicast last-member-query-interval
- ip multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval 22
- ip multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval 0
- ip multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ip multicast` Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIgmp`
  - `alaIgmpLastMemberQueryInterval`
- `alaIgmpVlan`
  - `alaIgmpVlanLastMemberQueryInterval`
ip multicast query-response-interval

Sets the IGMP query response interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

ip multicast [vlan vid] query-response-interval [tenths-of-seconds]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>VLAN on which to apply the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenths-of-seconds</td>
<td>IGMP query response interval in tenths of seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tenths-of-seconds</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP query response interval on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP query response interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The query response interval refers to the time period to reply to an IGMP query message.
- To restore the IGMP query response interval to its default (i.e., 100 tenths-of-seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ip multicast query-response-interval` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast query-response-interval 0`) or use only `ip multicast query-response-interval` (e.g., `ip multicast query-response-interval`).
- To restore the IGMP last member query interval to its default (i.e., 100 tenths-of-seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use `ip multicast vlan vid query-response-interval` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 0`) or use only `ip multicast vlan vid query-response-interval` (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval`).

Examples

- `ip multicast query-response-interval 200`
- `ip multicast query-response-interval 0`
- `ip multicast query-response-interval`
- `ip multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 300`
- `ip multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 0`
- `ip multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

`show ip multicast` Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**MIB Objects**

alaIgmp
  alaIgmpQueryResponseInterval
alaIgmpVlan
  alaIgmpVlanQueryResponseInterval
**ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval**

Sets the value of the IGMP unsolicited report interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ip multicast [vlan vid] unsolicited-report-interval [seconds]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**: VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- **seconds**: IGMP query response interval in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535, where 0 represents the default setting.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>seconds</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP unsolicited report interval on the system and/or the specified VLANs.

- If the IGMP query response interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.

- The unsolicited report interval refers to the time period to proxy any changed IGMP membership state.

- To restore the IGMP unsolicited report interval to its default (i.e., 1 second) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval 0`) or use only `ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval` (e.g., `ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval`).

- To restore the IGMP unsolicited report interval to its default (i.e., 1 second) value on the specified VLAN, use `ip multicast vlan vid unsolicited-report-interval` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 0`) or use only `ip multicast vlan vid unsolicited-report-interval` (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval`).

**Examples**

- `-> ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval 200`
- `-> ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval 0`
- `-> ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 300`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 0`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval`
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show ip multicast
Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaIgmp
  alaIgmpUnsolicitedReportInterval
alaIgmpVlan
  alaIgmpVlanUnsolicitedReportInterval
ip multicast router-timeout

Configures the expiry time of IP multicast routers on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

`ip multicast [vlan vid] router-timeout [seconds]`

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**: VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- **seconds**: IGMP router timeout in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP router timeout on the system and/or the specified VLANs.

- If the IGMP router timeout is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.

- To restore the IGMP router timeout to its default (i.e., 90 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ip multicast router-timeout` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast router-timeout 0`) or use only `ip multicast router-timeout` (e.g., `ip multicast router-timeout`).

- To restore the IGMP router timeout to its default (i.e., 90 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use `ip multicast vlan vid router-timeout` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 0`) or use only `ip multicast vlan vid router-timeout` (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 router-timeout`).

**Examples**

- `-> ip multicast router-timeout 100`
- `-> ip multicast router-timeout 0`
- `-> ip multicast router-timeout`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 100`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 0`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 router-timeout`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaIgmp
  - alaIgmpRouterTimeout
alaIgmpVlan
  - alaIgmpVlanRouterTimeout
**ip multicast source-timeout**

Configures the expiry time of IP multicast sources on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ip multicast [vlan vid] source-timeout [seconds]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- `vid` VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- `seconds` IGMP source timeout in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP source timeout on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP source timeout is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- To restore the IGMP source timeout to its default (i.e., 30 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ip multicast source-timeout` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast source-timeout 0`) or use only `ip multicast source-timeout` (e.g., `ip multicast source-timeout`).
- To restore the IGMP source timeout to its default (i.e., 30 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use `ip multicast vlan vid source-timeout` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 0`) or use only `ip multicast vlan vid source-timeout` (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 source-timeout`).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast source-timeout 100
-> ip multicast source-timeout 0
-> ip multicast source-timeout
-> ip multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 100
-> ip multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 0
-> ip multicast vlan 2 source-timeout
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaIgmp
  alaIgmpSourceTimeout
alaIgmpVlan
  alaIgmpVlanSourceTimeout
**ip multicast querying**

Enables or disables IGMP querying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ip multicast [vlan vid] querying [{enable | disable}]
```

```
no ip multicast [vlan vid] querying
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid** - VLAN on which configuration is applied.
- **enable** - Enable IGMP querying.
- **disable** - Disable IGMP querying.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an IGMP querying entry on the specified VLAN or on the system and return to its default behavior.
- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to enable IGMP querying on the system and/or specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP querying is already enabled/disabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- IGMP querying refers to requesting the network's IGMP group membership information by sending out IGMP queries. IGMP querying also involves participating in IGMP querier election.
- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ip multicast querying** (e.g., ip multicast querying).
- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only **ip multicast vlan vid querying** (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 querying).

**Examples**

- `-> ip multicast querying enable`
- `-> ip multicast querying disable`
- `-> ip multicast querying`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 querying enable`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 querying disable`
- `-> ip multicast vlan 2 querying`
- `-> no ip multicast vlan 2 querying`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show ip multicast`

  Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaIgmp`
  - `alaIgmpQuerying`
- `alaIgmpVlan`
  - `alaIgmpVlanQuerying`
ip multicast robustness

Sets the IGMP robustness variable on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ip multicast [vlan vid] robustness [robustness]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vid</code></td>
<td>VLAN on which to apply the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>robustness</code></td>
<td>IGMP robustness variable. Valid range is 1 to 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>robustness</code></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- IP Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the IGMP robustness variable on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the IGMP robustness variable is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- Robustness variable allows fine-tuning on the network, where the expected packet loss would be greater.
- To restore the IGMP robustness variable to its default (i.e., 2) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ip multicast robustness` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast robustness 0`) or use only `ip multicast robustness` (e.g., `ip multicast robustness`).
- To restore the IGMP robustness variable to its default (i.e., 2) value on the specified VLAN, use `ip multicast vlan vid robustness` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 robustness 0`) or use only `ip multicast vlan vid robustness` (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 robustness`).

**Examples**

```
-> ip multicast robustness 3
-> ip multicast robustness 0
-> ip multicast robustness
-> ip multicast vlan 2 robustness 3
-> ip multicast vlan 2 robustness 0
-> ip multicast vlan 2 robustness
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

```
show ip multicast
```

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

```
alaIgmp
  alaIgmpRobustness
alaIgmpVlan
  alaIgmpVlanRobustness
```
ip multicast spoofing

Enables or disables IGMP spoofing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ip multicast [vlan vid] spoofing [{enable | disable}]
no ip multicast [vlan vid] spoofing
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **vid**
  - VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- **enable**
  - Enable IGMP spoofing.
- **disable**
  - Disable IGMP spoofing.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove an IGMP spoofing entry on the specified VLAN or on the system and return to its default behavior.
- If the IGMP spoofing is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system’s configuration.
- IGMP spoofing refers to replacing a client’s MAC and IP address with the system’s MAC and IP address when proxying aggregated IGMP group membership information.
- You can also restore the IGMP spoofing to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only `ip multicast spoofing` (e.g., `ip multicast spoofing`).
- You can also restore the IGMP spoofing to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only `ip multicast vlan vid spoofing` (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 spoofing`).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast spoofing enable
-> ip multicast spoofing disable
-> ip multicast spoofing
-> ip multicast vlan 2 spoofing enable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 spoofing disable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 spoofing
-> no ip multicast vlan 2 spoofing
```
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show ip multicast

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaIgmp
  alaIgmpSpoofing
alaIgmpVlan
  alaIgmpVlanSpoofing
ip multicast zapping

Enables or disables IGMP zapping on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

`ip multicast [vlan vid] zapping [{enable | disable}]`

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>VLAN on which to apply the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enable IGMP zapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disable IGMP zapping.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If the IGMP zapping is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.

- IGMP zapping refers to processing membership, immediate source filter removals and will not wait for the protocol's specified time period. This mode facilitates IP TV applications looking for quick changes between IP multicast groups.

- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only `ip multicast zapping` (e.g., ip multicast zapping).

- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only `ip multicast vlan vid zapping` (e.g., ip multicast vlan 2 zapping).

**Examples**

```
-> ip multicast zapping enable
-> ip multicast zapping disable
-> ip multicast zapping
-> ip multicast vlan 2 zapping enable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 zapping disable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 zapping
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show ip multicast  Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaIgmp
  alaIgmpZapping
alaIgmpVlan
  alaIgmpVlanZapping
ip multicast proxying

Enables or disables IGMP proxying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ip multicast [vlan vid] proxying [enable | disable]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **vid**: VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- **enable**: Enable IGMP proxying.
- **disable**: Disable IGMP proxying.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If the IGMP proxying is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- IGMP proxying refers to processing membership information on behalf of client systems and reporting membership on their behalf.
- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only `ip multicast proxying` (e.g., `ip multicast proxying`).
- You can also restore the IGMP querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only `ip multicast vlan vid proxying` (e.g., `ip multicast vlan 2 proxying`).

### Examples

```
-> ip multicast proxying enable
-> ip multicast proxying disable
-> ip multicast proxying
-> ip multicast vlan 2 proxying enable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 proxying disable
-> ip multicast vlan 2 proxying
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

show ip multicast  Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**MIB Objects**

alaIgmp
   alaIgmpProxying
alaIgmpVlan
   alaIgmpVlanProxying
### ipv6 multicast status

Enables or disables IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

`ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] status [{enable | disable}]`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>VLAN on which to apply the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enable IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disable IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If an IPv6 multicast routing protocol is already running on the system, the `ipv6 multicast status` command will override this configuration and always enable IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.

- If the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system’s configuration.

- You can also restore the MLD querying to its default (i.e., disabled) status on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only `ipv6 multicast status` (e.g., ipv6 multicast status).

- You can also restore the MLD querying to its default (i.e., disabled) status on the specified VLAN, by using only `ipv6 multicast vlan vid status` (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 status).

**Examples**

- `-> ipv6 multicast status enable`
- `-> ipv6 multicast status disable`
- `-> ipv6 multicast status`
- `-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 status enable`
- `-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 status disable`
- `-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 status`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

*show ipv6 multicast*  
Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**MIB Objects**

alaMld  
- alaMldStatus  
alaMldVlan  
- alaMldVlanStatus
ipv6 multicast querier-forwarding

Enables or disables MLD querier forwarding on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] querier-forwarding [{enable | disable}]
no ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] querier-forwarding

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>The VLAN on which configuration is applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enable MLD querier forwarding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disable MLD querier forwarding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove an MLD querier forwarding entry on the specified VLAN or on the system and return to its default behavior.
- If the MLD querier forwarding is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- MLD querier forwarding refers to promoting detected MLD queriers to receive all IP multicast data traffic.

**Examples**

- `ipv6 multicast querier-forwarding enable`
- `ipv6 multicast querier-forwarding disable`
- `ipv6 multicast querier-forwarding`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querier-forwarding enable`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querier-forwarding disable`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querier-forwarding`
- `no ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querier-forwarding`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaMld

  alaMldQuerierForwarding

alaMldVlan

  alaMldVlanQuerierForwarding
**ipv6 multicast version**

Sets the default version of the MLD protocol on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] version [version]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**
  VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

- **version**
  Default MLD protocol version to run. Valid range is 1 to 2.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the default MLD protocol version on the system and/or the specified VLANs.

- If the default MLD protocol version is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.

- Due to protocol inter-operation requirements, this command specifies only a default version of the MLD protocol to run.

- To restore the MLD multicast version to the default (i.e., 1) version on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ipv6 multicast version` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast version 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast version` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast version`).

- To restore the MLD multicast version to the default (i.e., 1) version on the specified VLAN, use `ipv6 multicast vlan vid version` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 version 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast vlan vid version` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 version`).

**Examples**

- `ipv6 multicast version 2`
- `ipv6 multicast version 0`
- `ipv6 multicast version`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 version 2`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 version 0`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 version`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

- alaMld
  - alaMldVersion
- alaMldVlan
  - alaMldVlanVersion
**ipv6 multicast static-neighbor**

Creates a static MLD neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

```
ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan vid port slot/port
```

```
no ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan vid port slot/port
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**: VLAN to include as a static MLD neighbor.
- **slot/port**: The slot/port number you want to configure as a static MLD neighbor.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove an MLD static neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.
- The `ipv6 multicast static-neighbor` command allows you to create an MLD static neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in turn, enables that network segment to receive all MLD traffic.
- You can also create an MLD static neighbor entry on a link aggregate port by entering `ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan vid port`, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan 2 port 7).

**Examples**

- `ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 1/1`
- `no ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 1/1`
- `ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 7`
- `no ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan 4 port 7`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show ipv6 multicast neighbor  Displays the MLD neighbor table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.

MIB Objects

alaMldStaticNeighborTable  
alaMldStaticNeighborVlan  
alaMldStaticNeighborIfIndex  
alaMldStaticNeighborRowStatus
ipv6 multicast static-querier

Creates a static MLD querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan vid port slot/port

no ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan vid port slot/port

Syntax Definitions

vid VLAN to include as a static MLD querier.

slot/port The slot/port number you want to configure as a static MLD querier.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove an MLD static querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

- The ipv6 multicast static-querier command allows you to create an MLD static querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in turn, enables that network segment to receive all MLD traffic.

- You can also create an MLD static querier entry on a link aggregate port by entering ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan vid port, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan 2 port 7).

Examples

-> ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 1/1
-> no ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 1/1
-> ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 7
-> no ipv6 multicast static-querier vlan 4 port 7

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show ipv6 multicast querier  Displays the MLD querier table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.

MIB Objects

alaMldStaticQuerierTable
alaMldStaticQuerierVlan
alaMldStaticQuerierIfIndex
alaMldStaticQuerierRowStatus
**ipv6 multicast static-group**

Creates a static MLD group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

`ipv6 multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port`

`no ipv6 multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port`

**Syntax Definitions**

`ip_address` IPv6 multicast group address.

`vid` VLAN to include as a static MLD group.

`slot/port` The slot/port number you want to configure as a static MLD group.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove an MLD static group entry on a specified port on the specified VLAN.

- The `ipv6 multicast static-group` command allows you to create an MLD static group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. This, in turn, enables that network segment to receive MLD traffic addressed to the specified IPv6 multicast group address.

- You can also create an MLD static group entry on a link aggregate port by entering `ipv6 multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port`, followed by the link aggregation group number (e.g., ipv6 multicast static-group ff05::5 vlan 2 port 7).

**Examples**

- `ipv6 multicast static-group ff05::4681 vlan 4 port 1/1`
- `no ipv6 multicast static-group ff05::4681 vlan 4 port 1/1`
- `ipv6 multicast static-group ff05::4681 vlan 4 port 7`
- `no ipv6 multicast static-group ff05::4681 vlan 4 port 7`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

**show ipv6 multicast group**  
Displays the MLD group membership table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing for the specified IPv6 multicast group address or all entries if no IPv6 multicast group address is specified.

**MIB Objects**

alaMldStaticMemberTable
  alaMldStaticMemberVlan
  alaMldStaticMemberIfIndex
  alaMldStaticMemberGroupAddress
  alaMldStaticMemberRowStatus
ipv6 multicast query-interval

Sets the MLD query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] query-interval [seconds]

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**: VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- **seconds**: MLD query interval in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD query interval on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the MLD query interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The MLD query interval refers to the time period between MLD query messages.
- To restore the MLD query interval to its default (i.e., 125 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ipv6 multicast query-interval` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast query-interval 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast query-interval` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast query-interval`).
- To restore the MLD query interval to its default (i.e., 125 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use `ipv6 multicast vlan vid query-interval` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-interval 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast vlan vid query-interval` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-interval`).

---

**Examples**

- `-> ipv6 multicast query-interval 100`
- `-> ipv6 multicast query-interval 0`
- `-> ipv6 multicast query-interval`
- `-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-interval 100`
- `-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-interval 0`
- `-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-interval`

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

*show ipv6 multicast* Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**MIB Objects**

alaMld
   - alaMldQueryInterval
alaMldVlan
   - alaMldVlanQueryInterval
**ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval**

Sets the MLD last member query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

*ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] last-member-query-interval [milliseconds]*

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>VLAN on which to apply the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milliseconds</td>
<td>MLD last member query interval in milliseconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>milliseconds</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD last member query interval to use on the system and/or the specified VLANs. apply this configuration.
- If the MLD last member query interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- The MLD last member query interval refers to the time period to reply to an MLD query message sent in response to a leave group message.
- To restore the MLD last member query interval to its default (i.e., 1000 milliseconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use *ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval* followed by the value 0 (e.g., ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval 0) or use only *ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval* (e.g., ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval).
- To restore the MLD last member query interval to its default (i.e., 1000 milliseconds) value on the specified VLAN, use *ipv6 multicast vlan vid last-member-query-interval* followed by the value 0 (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval 0) or use only *ipv6 multicast vlan vid last-member-query-interval* (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 last-member-query-interval).

**Examples**

- `ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval 2200`
- `ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval 0`
- `ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 4 last-member-query-interval 2200`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 4 last-member-query-interval 0`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 4 last-member-query-interval`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

*show ipv6 multicast*  
Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**MIB Objects**

alaMld
  alaMldLastMemberQueryInterval
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanLastMemberQueryInterval
**ipv6 multicast query-response-interval**

Sets the MLD query response interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] query-response-interval [milliseconds]
```

### Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>VLAN on which to apply the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milliseconds</td>
<td>MLD query response interval in milliseconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>milliseconds</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD query response interval to use on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the MLD query response interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system’s configuration.
- The MLD query response interval refers to the time period to reply to an MLD query message.
- To restore the MLD query response interval to its default (i.e., 10000 milliseconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ipv6 multicast query-response-interval` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast query-response-interval 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast query-response-interval` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast query-response-interval`).
- To restore the MLD last member query interval to its default (i.e., 10000 milliseconds) value on the specified VLAN, use `ipv6 multicast vlan vid query-response-interval` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast vlan vid query-response-interval` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval`).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast query-response-interval 20000
-> ipv6 multicast query-response-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast query-response-interval
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 20000
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 query-response-interval
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show ipv6 multicast**  Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaMld

alaMldQueryResponseInterval

alaMldVlan

alaMldVlanQueryResponseInterval
ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval

Sets the MLD unsolicited report interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] unsolicited-report-interval [seconds]**

---

### Syntax Definitions

- **vid**: VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- **seconds**: MLD unsolicited report interval in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535, where 0 represents the default setting.

---

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD unsolicited report interval to use on the system and/or the specified VLANs.

- If the MLD unsolicited report interval is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.

- The unsolicited report interval refers to the time period to proxy any changed MLD membership state.

- To restore the MLD unsolicited interval to its default (i.e., 1 second) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval`).

- To restore the MLD unsolicited report interval to its default (i.e., 1 second) value on the specified VLAN, use `ipv6 multicast vlan vid unsolicited-report-interval` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast vlan vid unsolicited-report-interval` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval`).

### Examples

```
-> ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval 20000
-> ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 20000
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 unsolicited-report-interval
```
Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show ipv6 multicast
Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaMld
- alaMldUnsolicitedReportInterval
alaMldVlan
- alaMldVlanUnsolicitedReportInterval
**ipv6 multicast router-timeout**

Configures the expiry time of IPv6 multicast routers on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] router-timeout [seconds]```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**: VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- **seconds**: MLD router timeout in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

**Defaults**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD router timeout on the system and/or the specified VLANs. apply this configuration.
- If the MLD router timeout is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system’s configuration.
- To restore the MLD router timeout to its default (i.e., 90 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ipv6 multicast router-timeout` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast router-timeout 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast router-timeout` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast router-timeout`).
- To restore the MLD router timeout to its default (i.e., 90 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use `ipv6 multicast vlan vid router-timeout` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast vlan vid router-timeout` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 router-timeout`).

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 multicast router-timeout 100
-> ipv6 multicast router-timeout 0
-> ipv6 multicast router-timeout
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 100
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 router-timeout 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 router-timeout
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

`show ipv6 multicast` Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

`alaMld`  
  `alaMldRouterTimeout`  
`alaMldVlan`  
  `alaMldVlanRouterTimeout`
**ipv6 multicast source-timeout**

Configures the expiry time of IPv6 multicast sources on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```plaintext
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] source-timeout [seconds]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**
  - VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

- **seconds**
  - MLD source timeout in seconds. Valid range is 1 to 65535.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD source timeout on the system and/or the specified VLANs.

- If the MLD source timeout is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.

- To restore the MLD router timeout to its default (i.e., 30 seconds) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ipv6 multicast source-timeout` followed by the value 0 (e.g., ipv6 multicast source-timeout 0) or use only `ipv6 multicast source-timeout` (e.g., ipv6 multicast source-timeout).

- To restore the MLD router timeout to its default (i.e., 30 seconds) value on the specified VLAN, use `ipv6 multicast vlan vid source-timeout` followed by the value 0 (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 0) or use only `ipv6 multicast vlan vid source-timeout` (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 source-timeout).

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> ipv6 multicast source-timeout 100
-> ipv6 multicast source-timeout 0
-> ipv6 multicast source-timeout
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 100
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 source-timeout 0
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 source-timeout
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show ipv6 multicast

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaMld
  alaMldSourceTimeout
alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanSourceTimeout
**ipv6 multicast querying**

Enables or disables MLD querying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] querying [{enable | disable}]
```

```
no ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] querying
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **vid**: VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- **enable**: Enable MLD querying.
- **disable**: Disable MLD querying.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove an MLD querying entry on the specified VLAN or on the system and return to its default behavior.

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to enable MLD querying on the system and/or specified VLANs.

- If the MLD querying is already enabled/disabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.

- MLD querying refers to requesting the network's MLD group membership information by sending out MLD queries. MLD querying also involves participating in MLD querier election.

- You can also restore the MLD querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only **ipv6 multicast querying** (e.g., ipv6 multicast querying).

- You can also restore the MLD querying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only **ipv6 multicast vlan vid querying** (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querying).

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 multicast querying enable
-> ipv6 multicast querying disable
-> ipv6 multicast querying
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querying enable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querying disable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querying
-> no ipv6 multicast vlan 2 querying
```
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show ipv6 multicast</td>
<td>Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaMld</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaMldQuerying</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaMldVlan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaMldVlanQuerying</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ipv6 multicast robustness

Sets the MLD robustness variable on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] robustness [robustness]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vid</th>
<th>VLAN on which to apply the configuration.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>robustness</td>
<td>MLD robustness variable. Valid range is 1 to 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>robustness</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing must be enabled to set the MLD robustness variable on the system and/or the specified VLANs.
- If the MLD robustness variable is already configured on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- Robustness variable allows fine-tuning on the network, where the expected packet loss would be greater.
- To restore the MLD robustness variable to its default (i.e., 2) value on the system if no VLAN is specified, use `ipv6 multicast robustness` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast robustness 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast robustness` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast robustness 0`).
- To restore the MLD robustness variable to its default (i.e., 2) value on the specified VLAN, use `ipv6 multicast vlan vid robustness` followed by the value 0 (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 robustness 0`) or use only `ipv6 multicast vlan vid robustness` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 robustness 0`).

Examples

- `ipv6 multicast robustness 3`
- `ipv6 multicast robustness 0`
- `ipv6 multicast robustness`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 robustness 3`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 robustness 0`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 robustness`

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

**show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**MIB Objects**

alaMld

- alaMldRobustness

alaMldVlan

- alaMldVlanRobustness
ipv6 multicast spoofing

Enables or disables MLD spoofing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] spoofing [{enable | disable}]

no ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] spoofing

Syntax Definitions

vid
VLAN on which to apply the configuration.

enable
Enable MLD spoofing.

disable
Disable MLD spoofing.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>defaults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove an MLD spoofing entry on the specified VLAN or on the system and return to its default behavior.

- If the MLD spoofing is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.

- MLD spoofing refers to replacing a client's MAC and IP address with the system's MAC and IP address when proxying aggregated MLD group membership information.

- You can also restore the MLD spoofing to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only ipv6 multicast spoofing (i.e., ipv6 multicast spoofing).

- You can also restore the MLD spoofing to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only ipv6 multicast vlan vid spoofing (i.e., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 spoofing).

Examples

- ipv6 multicast spoofing enable
- ipv6 multicast spoofing disable
- ipv6 multicast spoofing
- ipv6 multicast vlan 2 spoofing enable
- ipv6 multicast vlan 2 spoofing disable
- ipv6 multicast vlan 2 spoofing
- no ipv6 multicast vlan 2 spoofing
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show ipv6 multicast Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaMld
   alaMldSpoofing
alaMldVlan
   alaMldVlanSpoofing
ipv6 multicast zapping

Enables or disables MLD zapping on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

`ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] zapping [{enable | disable}]`

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>VLAN on which to apply the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enable MLD zapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disable MLD zapping.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If the MLD zapping is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- MLD zapping refers to processing membership and source filter removals immediately and not waiting for the protocol's specified time period. This mode facilitates IP TV applications looking for quick changes between IP multicast groups.
- You can also restore the MLD zapping to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only `ipv6 multicast zapping` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast zapping`).
- You can also restore the MLD zapping to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only `ipv6 multicast vlan vid zapping` (e.g., `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 zapping`).

**Examples**

- `ipv6 multicast zapping enable`
- `ipv6 multicast zapping disable`
- `ipv6 multicast zapping`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 zapping enable`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 zapping disable`
- `ipv6 multicast vlan 2 zapping`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

```markdown
**show ipv6 multicast**

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
```

**MIB Objects**

```markdown
alaMld
  a1aMldZapping
alaMldVlan
  a1aMldVlanZapping
```
**ipv6 multicast proxying**

Enables or disables MLD proxying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] proxying [enable | disable]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `vid` - VLAN on which to apply the configuration.
- `enable` - Enable MLD proxying.
- `disable` - Disable MLD proxying.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If the MLD proxying is already enabled on the system, then the VLAN configuration will override the system's configuration.
- MLD proxying refers to processing membership information on behalf of client systems and reporting membership on their behalf.
- You can also restore the MLD proxying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the system if no VLAN is specified, by using only `ipv6 multicast proxying` (e.g., ipv6 multicast proxying).
- You can also restore the MLD proxying to its default (i.e., disabled) setting on the specified VLAN, by using only `ipv6 multicast vlan vid proxying` (e.g., ipv6 multicast vlan 2 proxying).

**Examples**

```
-> ipv6 multicast proxying enable
-> ipv6 multicast proxying disable
-> ipv6 multicast proxying
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 proxying enable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 proxying disable
-> ipv6 multicast vlan 2 proxying
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show ipv6 multicast

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaMld

alaMldProxying

alaMldVlan

alaMldVlanProxying
**show ip multicast**

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

```
show ip multicast [vlan vid]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vid</td>
<td>VLAN ID number (1–4094).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

By default the status and general configuration parameters for the system.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Specify a VLAN ID to display the configuration information for an individual VLAN.

**Examples**

```
-> show ip multicast

Status:             Enabled
Querying:           Disabled
Proxying            Disabled
Spoofing:           Disabled
Zapping:            Disabled
Querier Forwarding: Disabled
Version:            2
Robustness:         2
Query Interval (seconds): 125
Query Response Interval (tenths of seconds): 100
Last Member Query Interval(tenths of seconds): 10
Unsolicited Report Interval(seconds): 1
Router Timeout (seconds): 90
Source Timeout (seconds): 30
```
-> show ip multicast vlan 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output field</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status:</td>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Whether the IP Multicast Switching and Routing is Enabled or Disabled. You can enable or disable IP Multicast Switching and Routing with the <code>ip multicast status</code> command, which is described on page 46-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Querying:</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>The current state of IGMP querying, which can be Enabled or Disabled. You can enable or disable IGMP querying with the <code>ip multicast querying</code> command, which is described on page 46-27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxying:</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>The current state of IGMP proxying on the system, which can be Enabled or Disabled. You can enable or disable IGMP proxying with the <code>ip multicast proxying</code> command, which is described on page 46-35.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoofing:</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>The current state of IGMP spoofing on the system, which can be Enabled or Disabled. You can enable or disable IGMP spoofing with the <code>ip multicast spoofing</code> command, which is described on page 46-31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zapping:</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>The current state of IGMP zapping on the system, which can be Enabled or Disabled. You can enable or disable IGMP zapping with the <code>ip multicast zapping</code> command, which is described on page 46-33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Querier Forwarding:</td>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>The current state of IGMP querier forwarding on the system, which can be Enabled or Disabled. You can enable or disable IGMP Querier forwarding with the <code>ip multicast querier-forwarding</code> command, which is described on page 46-5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Displays the default IGMP version, which can be 1, 2 or 3. Use the <code>ip multicast version</code> command to modify this parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robustness:</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Displays the IGMP robustness value, ranging from 1 to 7. (The default value is 2). Use the <code>ip multicast robustness</code> command to modify this parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Query Interval (seconds):</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Query Response Interval (tenths of seconds):</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Member Query Interval (tenths of seconds):</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsolicited Report Interval (seconds):</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router Timeout (seconds):</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Timeout (seconds):</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output fields are described here:

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Status</strong></td>
<td>Whether the IP Multicast Switching and Routing is <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong> (the default status). You can enable or disable IP Multicast Switching and Routing with the <code>ip multicast status</code> command, which is described on page 46-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Querying</strong></td>
<td>The current state of IGMP querying, which can be <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong> (the default status). You can enable or disable IGMP querying with the <code>ip multicast querying</code> command, which is described on page 46-27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proxying</strong></td>
<td>The current state of IGMP proxying on the system, which can be <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong> (the default status). You can enable or disable IGMP proxying with the <code>ip multicast proxying</code> command, which is described on page 46-35.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spoofing</strong></td>
<td>The current state of IGMP spoofing on the system, which can be <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong> (the default status). You can enable or disable IGMP spoofing with the <code>ip multicast spoofing</code> command, which is described on page 46-31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zapping</strong></td>
<td>The current state of IGMP zapping on the system, which can be <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong> (the default status). You can enable or disable IGMP zapping with the <code>ip multicast zapping</code> command, which is described on page 46-33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Querier Forwarding</strong></td>
<td>The current state of IGMP querier forwarding on the system, which can be <strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong> (the default status). You can enable or disable IGMP Querier forwarding with the <code>ip multicast querier-forwarding</code> command, which is described on page 46-5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Version</strong></td>
<td>Displays the default IGMP version, which can be 1, 2 or 3. Use the <code>ip multicast version</code> command to modify this parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robustness</strong></td>
<td>Displays the IGMP robustness value, ranging from 1 to 7. (The default value is 2). Use the <code>ip multicast robustness</code> command to modify this parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Query Interval (seconds)</td>
<td>Displays the time (in seconds) between IGMP queries. (The default value is 125 seconds). You can modify this parameter with the <code>ip multicast query-interval</code> command, which is described on page 46-15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Query Response Interval (tenths of seconds)</td>
<td>Displays the time (in tenths of seconds) taken to reply to an IGMP query message. (The default value is 100 tenths-of-seconds). You can modify this parameter with the <code>ip multicast query-response-interval</code> command, which is described on page 46-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Member Query Interval (tenths of seconds)</td>
<td>Displays the time (in tenths of seconds) taken to reply to an IGMP query message sent in response to a leave group message. (The default value is 10 tenths-of-seconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <code>ip multicast last-member-query-interval</code> command, which is described on page 46-17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsolicited Report Interval (seconds)</td>
<td>Displays the time period (in seconds) to proxy any changed IGMP membership state. (The default value is 1 second). You can modify this parameter with the <code>ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval</code> command, which is described on page 46-21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router Timeout (seconds)</td>
<td>Displays the IGMP router timeout in seconds. (The default value is 90 seconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <code>ip multicast router-timeout</code> command, which is described on page 46-23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Timeout (seconds)</td>
<td>Displays the IGMP source timeout in seconds. (The default value is 30 seconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <code>ip multicast source-timeout</code> command, which is described on page 46-25.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ip multicast status**  
Enables or disables IP Multicast Switching and Routing on the specified VLAN, or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast version**  
Sets the default version of the IGMP protocol on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast querying**  
Enables or disables IGMP querying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast robustness**  
Sets the IGMP robustness variable on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast spoofing**  
Enables or disables IGMP spoofing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast zapping**  
Enables or disables IGMP zapping on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast proxying**  
Enables or disables IGMP proxying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast query-interval**  
Sets the IGMP query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast last-member-query-interval**  
Sets the IGMP last member query interval value on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast query-response-interval**  
Sets the IGMP query response interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast unsolicited-report-interval**  
Sets the value of the IGMP unsolicited report interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast router-timeout**  
Configures the expiry time of IP multicast routers on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

**ip multicast source-timeout**  
Configures the expiry time of IP multicast sources on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaIgmp
  alaIgmpStatus
  alaIgmpQuerying
  alaIgmpProxying
  alaIgmpSpoofing
  alaIgmpZapping
  alaIgmpQuerierForwarding
  alaIgmpVersion
  alaIgmpRobustness
  alaIgmpQueryInterval
  alaIgmpQueryResponseInterval
  alaIgmpLastMemberQueryInterval
  alaIgmpUnsolicitedReportInterval
  alaIgmpRouterTimeout
  alaIgmpSourceTimeout

alaIgmpVlan
  alaIgmpVlanStatus
  alaIgmpVlanQuerying
  alaIgmpVlanProxying
alaIgmpVlanSpoofing
alaIgmpVlanZapping
alaIgmpVlanQuerierForwarding
alaIgmpVlanVersion
alaIgmpVlanRobustness
alaIgmpVlanQueryInterval
alaIgmpVlanQueryResponseInterval
alaIgmpVlanLastMemberQueryInterval
alaIgmpVlanUnsolicitedReportInterval
alaIgmpVlanRouterTimeout
alaIgmpVlanSourceTimeout
show ip multicast forward

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing forwarding table entries for the specified IP multicast group address or all the entries if no IP multicast group address is specified.

show ip multicast forward [ip_address]

Syntax Definitions

ip_address
IP multicast group address.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show ip multicast forward

Total 1 Forwards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Address</th>
<th>Host Address</th>
<th>Tunnel Address</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>228.0.0.1</td>
<td>1.0.0.2</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show ip multicast forward 228.0.0.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Address</th>
<th>Host Address</th>
<th>Tunnel Address</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>228.0.0.1</td>
<td>1.0.0.2</td>
<td>0.0.0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output fields are described here:

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Address</td>
<td>IP group address of the IP multicast forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Address</td>
<td>IP host address of the IP multicast forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel Address</td>
<td>IP source tunnel address of the IP multicast forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>VLAN associated with the IP multicast forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The slot and port number of the IP multicast forward.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Relative Commands

**ip multicast static-group**

Creates a static IGMP group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

MIB Objects

alaIgmpForwardTable
alaIgmpForwardVlan
alaIgmpForwardIfIndex
alaIgmpForwardGroupAddress
alaIgmpForwardHostAddress
alaIgmpForwardDestAddress
alaIgmpForwardOrigAddress
alaIgmpForwardType
alaIgmpForwardNextVlan
alaIgmpForwardNextIfIndex
alaIgmpForwardNextTunnelAddress
alaIgmpForwardNextType
alaIgmpForwardTtl
show ip multicast neighbor

Displays the IGMP neighbor table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing.

show ip multicast neighbor

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

- show ip multicast neighbor

```
Total 2 Neighbors
 Host Address    VLAN  Port  Static  Count  Life
---------------+-----+-----+-------+------+-----
 1.0.0.2         1     2/1   no      1      86
 0.0.0.0         1     2/13  yes     0      0
```

Output fields are described here:

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the IP multicast neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN associated with the IP multicast neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The slot and port number of the IP multicast neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static</td>
<td>Whether it is a static IP multicast neighbor or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Displays the count of IP multicast neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>The life time of the IP multicast neighbor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **ip multicast static-neighbor** Creates a static IGMP neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.
MIB Objects

alaIgmpNeighborTable
alaIgmpNeighborVlan
alaIgmpNeighborIfIndex
alaIgmpNeighborHostAddress
alaIgmpNeighborCount
alaIgmpNeighborTimeout
alaIgmpNeighborUpTime
alaIgmpStaticNeighborTable
alaIgmpStaticNeighborVlan
alaIgmpStaticNeighborIfIndex
alaIgmpStaticNeighborRowStatus
**show ip multicast querier**

Displays the IGMP querier table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing.

**show ip multicast querier**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show ip multicast querier
Total 2 Queriers
Host Address    VLAN  Port  Static  Count  Life
---------------+-----+-----+-------+------+-----
1.0.0.2         1     2/1   no      1      250
0.0.0.0         1     2/13  yes     0      0
```

Output fields are described here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>output definitions</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Host Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLAN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Port</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Static</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Count</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `ip multicast static-querier` Creates a static IGMP querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.
MIB Objects

alaIgmpQuerierTable
  alaIgmpQuerierVlan
  alaIgmpQuerierIfIndex
  alaIgmpQuerierHostAddress
  alaIgmpQuerierCount
  alaIgmpQuerierTimeout
  alaIgmpQuerierUpTime

alaIgmpStaticQuerierTable
  alaIgmpStaticQuerierVlan
  alaIgmpStaticQuerierIfIndex
  alaIgmpStaticQuerierRowStatus
**show ip multicast group**

Displays the IGMP group membership table entries of IP Multicast Switching and Routing for the specified IP multicast group address or all entries if no IP multicast group address is specified.

```
show ip multicast group [ip_address]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

*ip_address*  
IP multicast group address.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show ip multicast group
Total 3 Groups
 Group Address   Source Address  VLAN  Port  RVLAN Mode     Static  Count  Life
---------------+---------------+-----+-----+--------+-------+------+-----
231.0.0.3       1.0.0.5         1     2/1    20   exclude  no      1      257
229.0.0.0.1       0.0.0.0         1     2/13   30   exclude  yes     0      0

-> show ip multicast group 234.0.0.4
Group Address   Source Address  VLAN  Port  Mode     Static  Count  Life
---------------+---------------+-----+-----+--------+-------+------+-----
234.0.0.4       0.0.0.0         1     2/1   exclude  no      1      218
```

Output fields are described here:

**output definitions**

- **Group Address**: IP address of the IP multicast group.
- **Source Address**: IP address of the IP multicast source.
- **VLAN**: The VLAN associated with the IP multicast group.
- **Port**: The slot and port number of the IP multicast group.
- **Mode**: IGMP source filter mode.
- **Static**: Whether it is a static multicast group or not.
- **Count**: Number of IGMP membership requests made.
- **Life**: Life time of the IGMP group membership.
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced

Related Commands.

**ip multicast static-group**  
Creates a static IGMP group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

MIB Objects

alaIgmpMemberTable  
  alaIgmpMemberVlan  
  alaIgmpMemberIfIndex  
  alaIgmpMemberGroupAddress  
  alaIgmpMemberSourceAddress  
  alaIgmpMemberMode  
  alaIgmpMemberCount  
  alaIgmpMemberTimeout

alaIgmpStaticMemberTable  
  alaIgmpStaticMemberVlan  
  alaIgmpStaticMemberIfIndex  
  alaIgmpStaticMemberGroupAddress  
  alaIgmpStaticMemberRowStatus
show ip multicast source

Displays the IP Multicast Switching and Routing source table entries matching the specified IP multicast group address or all entries if no IP multicast group address is specified.

show ip multicast source [ip_address]

Syntax Definitions

ip_address  IP multicast group address.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show ip multicast source

Total 1 Sources
Group Address   Host Address    Tunnel Address  VLAN  Port
---------------+---------------+---------------+-----+-----
228.0.0.1       1.0.0.2         0.0.0.0         1     2/1

-> show ip multicast source 228.0.0.1

Total 1 Sources
Group Address   Host Address    Tunnel Address  VLAN  Port
---------------+---------------+---------------+-----+-----
228.0.0.1       1.0.0.2         0.0.0.0         1     2/1

output definitions

Group Address  IP group address of the IP multicast source.
Host Address   IP host address of the IP multicast source.
Tunnel Address IP destination tunnel address of the IP multicast source.
VLAN          VLAN associated with the IP multicast source.
Port           The slot and port number of the IP multicast source.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ip multicast static-group**

Creates a static IGMP group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

MIB Objects

`alaIgmpSourceTable`
- `alaIgmpSourceVlan`
- `alaIgmpSourceIfIndex`
- `alaIgmpSourceGroupAddress`
- `alaIgmpSourceHostAddress`
- `alaIgmpSourceDestAddress`
- `alaIgmpSourceOrigAddress`
- `alaIgmpSourceType`
- `alaIgmpSourceUpTime`
show ipv6 multicast

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing status and the general configuration parameters on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

show ipv6 multicast [vlan vid]

Syntax Definitions

vid VLAN for which to display the configuration.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show ipv6 multicast

Status: = Enabled
Querying: = Disabled
Proxying: = Disabled
Spoofing: = Disabled
Zapping: = Disabled
Querier Forwarding: = Disabled
Version: = 1
Robustness: = 2
Query Interval (seconds): = 125
Query Response Interval (milliseconds): = 10000
Last Member Query Interval (milliseconds): = 1000
Unsolicited Report Interval (seconds) = 1,
Router Timeout (seconds): = 90
Source Timeout (seconds): = 30
-> show ipv6 multicast vlan 1

Status: = Enabled
Querying: = Disabled
Proxying: = Disabled
Spoofing: = Disabled
Zapping: = Disabled
Querier Forwarding: = Disabled
Version: = 1
Robustness: = 2
Query Interval (seconds): = 125
Query Response Interval (milliseconds): = 10000
Last Member Query Interval (milliseconds): = 1000
Unsolicited Report Interval (seconds) = 1,
Router Timeout (seconds): = 90
Source Timeout (seconds): = 30:

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Whether the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing is Enabled or Disabled (the default status). You can enable or disable IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing with the ipv6 multicast status command, which is described on page 46-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Querying</td>
<td>The current state of MLD querying, which can be Enabled or Disabled (the default status). You can enable or disable MLD querying with the ipv6 multicast querying command, which is described on page 46-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxying</td>
<td>The current state of MLD proxying on the system, which can be Enabled or Disabled (the default status). You can enable or disable MLD spoofing with the ipv6 multicast proxying command, which is described on page 46-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoofing</td>
<td>The current state of MLD spoofing on the system, which can be Enabled or Disabled (the default status). You can enable or disable MLD spoofing with the ipv6 multicast spoofing command, which is described on page 46-31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zapping</td>
<td>The current state of MLD zapping on the system, which can be Enabled or Disabled (the default status). You can enable or disable MLD zapping with the ipv6 multicast zapping command, which is described on page 46-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Querier Forwarding</td>
<td>The current state of MLD querier forwarding on the system, which can be Enabled or Disabled (the default status). You can enable or disable MLD Querier forwarding with the ipv6 multicast querier-forwarding command, which is described on page 46-39.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Displays the default MLD version, which can be 1, 2 or 3. Use the ipv6 multicast version command to modify this parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robustness</td>
<td>Displays the MLD robustness value, ranging from 1 to 7. Use the ipv6 multicast robustness command to modify this parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Query Interval (seconds)</td>
<td>Displays the time (in seconds) between MLD queries. (The default value is 125 seconds). You can modify this parameter with the ipv6 multicast query-interval command, which is described on page 46-49.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Query Response Interval</strong> (milliseconds)</td>
<td>Displays the time (in milliseconds) to reply to an MLD query message. (The default value is 10000 milliseconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <code>ipv6 multicast query-response-interval</code> command, which is described on page 46-53.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last Member Query Interval</strong> (milliseconds)</td>
<td>Displays the time (in milliseconds) to reply to an MLD query message sent in response to a leave group message. (The default value is 1000 milliseconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <code>ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval</code> command, which is described on page 46-51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unsolicited Report Interval</strong> (seconds)</td>
<td>Displays the time period (in seconds) to proxy any changed MLD membership state. (The default value is 1 second). You can modify this parameter with the <code>ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval</code> command, which is described on page 46-55.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Router Timeout</strong> (seconds)</td>
<td>Displays the MLD router timeout in seconds (The default value is 90 seconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <code>ipv6 multicast router-timeout</code> command, which is described on page 46-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Timeout</strong> (seconds)</td>
<td>Displays the IGMP source timeout in seconds (The default is 30 seconds.) You can modify this parameter with the <code>ipv6 multicast source-timeout</code> command, which is described on page 46-59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

ipv6 multicast status  Enables or disables IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast version  Sets the default version of the MLD protocol on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast query-interval  Sets the MLD query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast last-member-query-interval  Sets the MLD last member query interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast query-response-interval  Sets the MLD query response interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast unsolicited-report-interval  Sets the MLD unsolicited report interval on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast router-timeout  Configures the expiry time of IPv6 multicast routers on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast source-timeout  Configures the expiry time of IPv6 multicast sources on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast querying  Enables or disables MLD querying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast robustness  Sets the MLD robustness variable on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast spoofing  Enables or disables MLD spoofing on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast zapping  Enables or disables MLD zapping on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.
ipv6 multicast proxying  Enables or disables MLD proxying on the specified VLAN or on the system if no VLAN is specified.

MIB Objects

alaMld
  alaMldStatus
  alaMldQuerying
  alaMldProxying
  alaMldSpoofing
  alaMldZapping
  alaMldQuerierForwarding
  alaMldVersion
  alaMldRobustness
  alaMldQueryInterval
  alaMldQueryResponseInterval
  alaMldLastMemberQueryInterval
  alaMldUnsolicitedReportInterval
  alaMldRouterTimeout
  alaMldSourceTimeout

alaMldVlan
  alaMldVlanStatus
  alaMldVlanQuerying
  alaMldVlanProxying
alaMldVlanSpoofing
alaMldVlanZapping
alaMldVlanQuerierForwarding
alaMldVlanVersion
alaMldVlanRobustness
alaMldVlanQueryInterval
alaMldVlanQueryResponseInterval
alaMldVlanLastMemberQueryInterval
alaMldVlanUnsolicitedReportInterval
alaMldVlanRouterTimeout
alaMldVlanSourceTimeout
show ipv6 multicast forward

Display the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing forwarding table entries for the specified IPv6 multicast group address or all entries if no IPv6 multicast address is specified.

show ipv6 multicast forward [ipv6_address]

Syntax Definitions

ipv6_address
IPv6 multicast group address.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show ipv6 multicast forward

Total 1 Forwards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Address</th>
<th>Host Address</th>
<th>Tunnel Address</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Egress VLAN</th>
<th>Egress Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ff05::6</td>
<td>4444::2</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show ipv6 multicast forward ff05::6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Address</th>
<th>Host Address</th>
<th>Tunnel Address</th>
<th>Ingress VLAN</th>
<th>Ingress Port</th>
<th>Egress VLAN</th>
<th>Egress Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ff05::6</td>
<td>4444::2</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Group Address
IPv6 group address of the IPv6 multicast forward.

Host Address
IPv6 host address of the IPv6 multicast forward.

Tunnel Address
IPv6 source tunnel address of the IPv6 multicast forward.

VLAN
VLAN associated with the IPv6 multicast forward.

Port
The slot and port number of the IPv6 multicast forward.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

`ipv6 multicast static-group` Creates a static MLD group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

MIB Objects

alaMldForwardTable
  alaMldForwardVlan
  alaMldForwardIfIndex
  alaMldForwardGroupAddress
  alaMldForwardHostAddress
  alaMldForwardDestAddress
  alaMldForwardOrigAddress
  alaMldForwardType
  alaMldForwardNextVlan
  alaMldForwardNextIfIndex
  alaMldForwardNextDestAddress
  alaMldForwardNextType
  alaMldForwardTtl
**show ipv6 multicast neighbor**

Displays the MLD neighbor table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.

```
-> show ipv6 multicast neighbor
Total 2 Neighbors
Host Address | VLAN | Port  | Static | Count | Life
--------------+-----+-------+--------+-------+-----
fe80::2a0:ccff:fed3:2853 | 1 | 2/1   | no     | 1     | 6   
:: | 1 | 2/13  | yes    | 0     | 0   
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Address</th>
<th>The IPv6 address of the IPv6 multicast neighbor.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN associated with the IPv6 multicast neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The slot and port number of the IPv6 multicast neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static</td>
<td>Whether it is a static MLD neighbor or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Displays the count of the IPv6 multicast neighbor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>The life time of the IPv6 multicast neighbor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

| ipv6 multicast static-neighbor | Creates a static MLD neighbor entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN. |
MIB Objects

alaMldNeighborTable
  alaMldNeighborVlan
  alaMldNeighborIfIndex
  alaMldNeighborHostAddress
  alaMldNeighborCount
  alaMldNeighborTimeout
  alaMldNeighborUpTime

alaMldStaticNeighborTable
  alaMldStaticNeighborVlan
  alaMldStaticNeighborIfIndex
  alaMldStaticNeighborRowStatus
**show ipv6 multicast querier**

Displays the MLD querier table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing.

```
show ipv6 multicast querier
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

N/A

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

N/A

### Examples

```
-> show ipv6 multicast querier

Total 2 Queriers
Host Address              VLAN  Port  Static  Count  Life
-------------------------+-----+-----+-------+------+-----
fe80::2a0:ccff:fed3:2853  1     2/1   no      1      6
::                        1     2/13  yes     0      0
```

---

### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host Address</td>
<td>The IPv6 address of the IPv6 multicast querier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN associated with the IPv6 multicast querier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The slot and port number of the IPv6 multicast querier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static</td>
<td>Whether it is a static MLD neighbor or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Displays the count of the IPv6 multicast querier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>The life time of the IPv6 multicast querier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced

### Related Commands

- **ipv6 multicast static-querier**: Creates a static MLD querier entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.
**MIB Objects**

alaMldQuerierTable
alaMldQuerierVlan
alaMldQuerierIfIndex
alaMldQuerierHostAddress
alaMldQuerierCount
alaMldQuerierTimeout
alaMldQuerierUpTime

alaMldStaticQuerierTable
alaMldStaticQuerierVlan
alaMldStaticQuerierIfIndex
alaMldStaticQuerierRowStatus
show ipv6 multicast group

Displays the MLD group membership table entries of IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing for the specified IPv6 multicast group address or all entries if no IPv6 multicast group address is specified.

show ipv6 multicast group [ip_address]

Syntax Definitions

ip_address                IPv6 multicast group address.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

-> show ipv6 multicast group

Total 3 Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Address</th>
<th>Source Address</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Static</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ff05::5</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ff05::6</td>
<td>3333::1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ff05::9</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/13</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show ipv6 multicast group ff05::5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Address</th>
<th>Source Address</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Static</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ff05::5</td>
<td>::</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>exclude</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Address</td>
<td>IPv6 address of the IPv6 multicast group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Address</td>
<td>IPv6 address of the IPv6 multicast source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN associated with the IPv6 multicast group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The slot and port number of the IPv6 multicast group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>MLD source filter mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static</td>
<td>Whether it is a static MLD group or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Number of MLD membership requests made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>Life time of the MLD group membership.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced

Related Commands

ipv6 multicast static-group Creates a static MLD group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

MIB Objects

alaMldMemberTable
  alaMldMemberVlan
  alaMldMemberIfIndex
  alaMldMemberGroupAddress
  alaMldMemberSourceAddress
  alaMldMemberMode
  alaMldMemberCount
  alaMldMemberTimeout
  alaMldMemberUpTime

alaMldStaticMemberTable
  alaMldStaticMemberVlan
  alaMldStaticMemberIfIndex
  alaMldStaticMemberGroupAddress
  alaMldStaticMemberRowStatus
show ipv6 multicast source

Displays the IPv6 Multicast Switching and Routing source table entries matching the specified IPv6 multicast group address or all entries if no IPv6 multicast group address is specified.

show ipv6 multicast source [ip_address]

Syntax Definitions

ip_address IPv6 multicast group address.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

- show ipv6 multicast source

Total 1 Sources
Group Address Host Address Tunnel Address VLAN Port
ff05::6 4444::2 :: 1 2/1

- show ipv6 multicast source ff05::6

Total 1 Sources
Group Address Host Address Tunnel Address VLAN Port
ff05::6 4444::2 :: 1 2/1

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Address</td>
<td>IPv6 group address of the IPv6 multicast source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Address</td>
<td>IPv6 host address of the IPv6 multicast source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunnel Address</td>
<td>IPv6 source tunnel address of the IPv6 multicast source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>VLAN associated with the IPv6 multicast source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The slot and port number of the IPv6 multicast source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**ipv6 multicast static-group** Creates a static MLD group entry on a specified port on a specified VLAN.

MIB Objects

alaMldSourceTable
alaMldSourceVlan
alaMldSourceIfIndex
alaMldSourceGroupAddress
alaMldSourceHostAddress
alaMldSourceDestAddress
alaMldSourceOrigAddress
alaMldSourceType
alaMldSourceUpTime
47 IP Multicast VLAN Commands

The IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV) is a distribution Multicast VLAN that flows into the customer ports. These distribution VLANs connect to the nearest multicast router and support multicast traffic only. Multicast traffic flows from the distribution VLAN to the customer VLAN and not vice-versa. Customer-generated multicast traffic should flow via the customer VLANs so that the Multicast router can control distribution of this traffic. IPV6 feature is invisible to the customer. The customer VLANs can be tagged or untagged.

IPMV works in both the Enterprise environment as well as the VLAN Stacking environment. The ports are separately classified as VLAN stacking ports or as legacy ports (fixed ports/tagged ports). VLAN Stacking contains only VLAN Stacking ports as its members, while normal data VLAN contains normal legacy ports. This ensures that data flow is confined to a single broadcast domain.

MIB information for the IP Multicast VLAN commands is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filename</th>
<th>AlcatelIND1IPMV.MIB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>Alcatel-IND1-IPM-VLAN-MIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filename</td>
<td>AlcatelIND1VlanStacking.MIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>Alcatel-IND1-VLAN-STACKING-MIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filename</td>
<td>AlcatelIND1VlanManager.MIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>Alcatel-IND1-VLAN-MGR-MIB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A summary of the available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VLAN Manager Commands</th>
<th>vlan ipmvlan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN Stacking Commands</td>
<td>vlan ipmvlan ctag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vlan ipmvlan address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vlan ipmvlan sender-port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vlan ipmvlan receiver-port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vlan svlan port translate ipmvlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show vlan ipmvlan c-tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show vlan ipmvlan address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show vlan ipmvlan port-config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show ipmvlan port-config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>show vlan ipmvlan port-binding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### vlan ipmvlan

Creates an IP Multicast VLAN.

```
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id [{enable | disable} | [{1x1 | flat} stp {enable | disable}]] [name name-string] [svlan]
```

```
o vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id [-ipmvlan-id2]
```

#### Syntax Definitions

- **ipmvlan-id**: Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number. The valid range is 2–4094.
- **enable**: Enables IPMVLAN.
- **disable**: Disables IPMVLAN.
- **1x1**: Specifies that the switch is running in the 1x1 Spanning Tree mode.
- **flat**: Specifies that the switch is running in the Flat Spanning Tree mode.
- **stp enable**: Enables Spanning Tree for the specified IPMVLAN.
- **stp disable**: Disables Spanning Tree for the specified IPMVLAN.
- **name-string**: Alphanumeric string up to 32 characters. Use quotes around the string if the name contains multiple words with spaces between them (for example, “Alcatel-Lucent VLAN”).
- **svlan**: Tags the IPMVLAN to be used in VLAN Stacking environment.
- **ipmvlan-id2**: The last IPMVLAN number in a range of IPMVLANs that you want to configure.

#### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

#### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete a single or multiple IPMVLANs. If the specified IPMVLAN(s) does not exist, an error message will be displayed.
- If `ipmvlan-id` does not exist or if `ipmvlan-id` exists as VLAN Stacking VLAN or Standard VLAN, an error message will be displayed.
- Use the `svlan` parameter to specify that the IPMVLAN should be used in the VLAN Stacking environment.
- The default mode of the IPMVLAN is the Enterprise mode.
• If an IPMVLAN is disabled, all the ports bound to an IPMVLAN will be blocked for that VLAN instance.

• A maximum of 256 IPMVLANs can be configured.

**Examples**

-> vlan ipmvlan 1003 name "multicast vlan"
-> vlan ipmvlan 1033 name "multicast vlan" svlan
-> vlan ipmvlan 1333 1x1 stp enable name "multicast vlan" svlan
-> no vlan ipmvlan 1003

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

*show vlan ipmvlan* Displays IPMVLAN information for a specific IPMVLAN or all IPMVLANs.

*show vlan* Displays a list of VLANs and their types configured on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

vlanTable
  vlanNumber
  vlanDescription
  vlanTraffictype
  vlanAdmStatus
  vlanStatus
**vlan ipmvlan ctag**

Defines the mapping between an IPMVLAN and a customer VLAN ID (c-tag) to be used in the c-tag translation rule.

```plaintext
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id ctag {ctag | ctag1-ctag2}
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id ctag {ctag | ctag1-ctag2}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ipmvlan-id`: Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number for which the c-tag is to be assigned. The valid range is 2–4094.
- `ctag`: The customer VLAN ID number used in the translation rule. The valid range is 1–4094.
- `ctag1-ctag2`: Specifies the range of the customer VLAN ID numbers.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove the mapping between the IPMVLAN and the customer VLAN ID.
- If the c-tag is already assigned to another IPMVLAN, the configuration request will fail.
- If you assign a range of c-tags to an IPMVLAN, an error message will be displayed for the c-tags already assigned to the IPMVLAN.
- The command will not work in Enterprise Mode.

**Examples**

- `-> vlan ipmvlan 1003 ctag 10`
- `-> no vlan ipmvlan 1003 ctag 10`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**show vlan ipmvlan c-tag**

Displays the customer VLAN IDs associated with a single IP Multicast VLAN or all the configured IP Multicast VLANs.

MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alaipmvVlanCtagTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaipmvVlanNumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaipmvVlanCtag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alaipmvVlanCtagRowStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**vlan ipmvlan address**

Assigns an IPv4 address, IPv6 address, or a range of addresses to an existing IPMVLAN.

```
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id address {ip_address | ipv6_address | ipaddress1-ipaddress2 | ipv6address1-ipv6address2}
```

```
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id address {ip_address | ipv6_address | ipaddress1-ipaddress2 | ipv6address1-ipv6address2}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ipmvlan-id` Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number to which the IP address will be assigned. The valid range is 2–4094.
- `ip_address` Specifies a 32-bit IP Multicast address that will be assigned to the IPMVLAN.
- `ipv6_address` Specifies a 128-bit IPv6 Multicast address that will be assigned to the IPMVLAN.
- `ipaddress1-ipaddress2` Specifies the IP Multicast address range.
- `ipv6address1-ipv6address2` Specifies the IPv6 Multicast address range.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to disassociate the already assigned IP or IPv6 address from the IPM.
- If the address is already assigned to another IPMVLAN, the configuration request will fail.
- If you assign a range of addresses to an IPMVLAN, an error message will be displayed for the addresses already assigned to the IPMVLAN.
- A maximum of 128 addresses can be specified in a range. If the range is exceeded, configuration for all the addresses in that range will fail.

**Examples**

- `-> vlan ipmvlan 1003 address 225.0.0.1`
- `-> vlan ipmvlan 1033 address ff08::3`
- `-> no vlan ipmvlan 1003 address 225.0.0.1`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

**show vlan ipmvlan address** Displays the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses assigned to single IP Multicast VLAN or all the configured IP Multicast VLANs.

**MIB Objects**

alaipmvVlanIpAddrTable
- alaipmvVlanIpAddrVlanNumber
- alaipmvVlanIpAddrType
- alaipmvVlanIpAddrAddress
- alaipmvVlanIpAddrRowStatus
**vlan ipmvlan sender-port**

Configures a port, a range of ports, an aggregate of ports, or a range of aggregates as sender port for the IP Multicast VLAN. This sender port can receive multicast data for the configured multicast groups.

```
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id sender-port {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num [-agg_num2]}
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id sender-port {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num [-agg_num2]}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `ipmvlan-id` Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number to which the port will be attached as a sender port. The valid range is 2–4094.
- `slot/port` The slot number for the module and the physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- `port2` The last port number in a range of ports that you want to configure on the same slot (e.g., 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
- `agg_num` The link aggregate ID number (0–31) to be assigned as a sender port to the IPMVLAN.
- `agg_num2` The last link aggregate ID number in a range of aggregates that you want to configure.

** Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove a single port, a range of ports, an aggregate of ports, or a range of aggregates assigned as the sender port(s) for the IPMVLAN.
- Multiple sender ports can be assigned to an IPMVLAN and a port can be configured as a sender port for multiple IPMVLANs.
- In the Enterprise mode, the configuration fails if the port configured as a sender port is not a tagged port, or if the port is an aggregated port (member port of a logical aggregate) or a VLAN Stacking port.
- In the VLAN Stacking mode, the configuration fails if the port configured as a sender port is not a VLAN Stacking port (network port).

**Examples**

The following command configures the sender port in an Enterprise mode:

```
-> vlan ipmvlan 1003 sender-port port 1/45-50
```

The following commands configure the sender port in the VLAN Stacking mode:
The following command removes the port configured as sender port:

```
-> no vlan ipmvlan 1003 sender-port port 1/50
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

*show vlan ipmvlan port-config* Displays the sender and receiver ports for a specific IP Multicast VLAN or all the IP Multicast VLANs.

**MIB Objects**

alaipmvVlanPortTable
   alaipmvVlanPortIPMVlanNumber
   alaipmvVlanPortPortNumber
   alaipmvVlanPortPortType
   alaipmvVlanPortRowStatus
**vlan ipmvlan receiver-port**

Configures a port, a range of ports, or an aggregate of ports as receiver ports for the IP Multicast VLAN.

```
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id receiver-port {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num [-agg_num2]} [ receiver vlan-id ]
```

```
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id receiver-port {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num [-agg_num2]} [ receiver vlan-id ]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ipmvlan-id**: Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number to which the port will be attached as a receiver port. The valid range is 2–4094.
- **slot/port**: The slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).
- **port2**: Last port number in a range of ports you want to configure on the same slot (e.g, 3/1-4 specifies ports 1-4 on slot 3).
- **agg_num**: The link aggregate ID number to be assigned as a receiver port to the specified IPMVLAN. The valid range is 0–31.
- **agg_num2**: Last link aggregate ID number in a range of aggregates you want to configure.
- **receiver vlan-id**: Specifies the receiver vlan to be associated with the receiver ports.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove the port assigned as a receiver port for the IPMVLAN.
- A single port can be configured as a receiver port for multiple IPMVLANs. An IPMVLAN can contain multiple receiver ports.
- In the Enterprise mode, the configuration fails if the port configured as a receiver port is an aggregated port (member port of a logical aggregate) or a VLAN Stacking port.
- In the VLAN Stacking mode, the configuration fails if the port configured as a receiver port is not a VLAN Stacking port (user port).

### Examples

The following commands configure the receiver port in the Enterprise mode:

- `-> vlan ipmvlan 1003 receiver-port port 1/51-60`
- `-> vlan ipmvlan 1033 receiver-port port 1/62`
The following commands configure the receiver port in the VLAN Stacking mode:

```
-> vlan svlan port 1/1 user-customer-port default-svlan 10
-> vlan ipmvlan 1002 receiver-port port 1/1
-> no vlan ipmvlan 1002 receiver-port port 1/1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show vlan ipmvlan port-config` Displays the sender and receiver ports for a specific IP Multicast VLAN or all the configured IP Multicast VLANs.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaipmvReceiverVlanPortTable`
- `alaipmvReceiverVlanPortIPMVlanNumber`
- `alaipmvReceiverVlanPortNumber`
- `alaipmvReceiverVlanPortRcvrVlanNumber`
- `alaipmvReceiverVlanPortRowStatus`
**vlan svlan port translate ipmvlan**

Creates an association between IP Multicast VLAN and customer VLAN (c-tag) on the receiver ports.

```
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} translate cvlan customer-vlan-id {ipmvlan ipmvlan-id | svlan svlan-id}
```

```
vlan svlan port {slot/port | agg_num} cvlan customer-vlan-id no ipmvlan ipmvlan-id
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  Slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **agg_num**
  The link aggregate ID number to associate SVLAN / IPMVLAN to a customer VLAN on the receiver port. The valid range is 0–31.

- **customer-vlan-id**
  Customer VLAN ID associated with the SVLAN / IPMVLAN.

- **ipmvlan-id**
  Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number. The valid range is 2–4094.

- **svlan-id**
  Specifies the SVLAN number identifying the instance.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to delete the association between SVLAN / IPMVLAN and customer VLAN.

- If the SVLAN / IPMVLAN does not exist, the port is not a VLAN Stacking port, the port is a member of an aggregate, or the aggregate does not exist, then an error message will be displayed.

**Examples**

```
-> vlan svlan port 1/1 user-customer-port default-svlan 10
-> vlan ipmvlan 1002 receiver-port port 1/1
-> vlan svlan port 1/1 translate cvlan 10 ipmvlan 1002
-> vlan svlan port 1/1 cvlan 10 no ipmvlan 1002
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show vlan ipmvlan port-binding

Displays the translation bindings of an IP Multicast VLAN on a port, an aggregate of ports, or all the ports.

MIB Objects

alaVstksvlanPortTable
- alaVstksvlanPortNumber
- alaVstksvlanPortSvlanNumber
- alaVstksvlanPortCvlanNumber
- alaVstksvlanPortMode
- alaVstksvlanPortRowStatus
**show vlan ipmvlan c-tag**

Displays the customer VLAN IDs associated with a single IP Multicast VLAN or all the configured IP Multicast VLANs.

`show vlan ipmvlan [ipmvlan-id] c-tag`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`ipmvlan-id` Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number. The valid range is 2–4094.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

---

**Examples**

`-> show vlan ipmvlan c-tag`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ipmvlan</th>
<th>ctag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ipmvlan</th>
<th>The numerical IPMVLAN ID.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ctag</td>
<td>The customer VLAN-ID associated with the IPMVLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

`vlan ipmvlan ctag` Defines the mapping between a IPMVLAN and a customer VLAN ID (c-tag) to be used in the c-tag translation rule.

---

**MIB Objects**

`alaipmvVlanCtagTable`

`alaipmvVlanNumber`

`alaipmvVlanCtag`
**show vlan ipmvlan address**

Displays the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses assigned to a single IP Multicast VLAN or all the configured IP Multicast VLANs.

```
show vlan ipmvlan [ipmvlan-id] address
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`ipmvlan-id`  
Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number. The valid range is 2–4094.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan 10 address
IpAddress  ipAddressType
----------+---------------
224.1.1.1  Ipv4
224.1.1.2  Ipv4
224.1.1.3  Ipv4
ffae::1    Ipv6
ffae::2    Ipv6
ffae::3    Ipv6
```

**output definitions**

| IPv4 Addresses Assigned to IPMVLAN 10 | The 32-bit IPv4 address assigned to IPMVLAN 10. |
| IPv6 Addresses Assigned to IPMVLAN 10 | The 128-bit IPv4 address assigned to IPMVLAN 10. |
show vlan ipmvlan address

-> show vlan ipmvlan address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ipmvlan</th>
<th>ipAddress</th>
<th>ipAddressType</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>224.1.2.3</td>
<td>IPv4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>225.1.1.1</td>
<td>IPv4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>ff08::3</td>
<td>IPv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>224.1.1.2</td>
<td>IPv4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>ff09::1</td>
<td>IPv6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipmvlan</td>
<td>The numerical IPMVLAN ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipAddress</td>
<td>The IPv4 or IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipAddressType</td>
<td>The IP address type (IPv4 or IPv6).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

**vlan ipmvlan address**

Assigns an IPv4 address, IPv6 address, or a range of addresses to an existing IPMVLAN.

MIB Objects

alaipmvVlanIpAddrTable
  alaipmvVlanIpAddrVlanNumber
  alaipmvVlanIpAddrType
  alaipmvVlanIpAddress
show vlan ipmvlan port-config

Displays the sender and receiver ports for a specific IP Multicast VLAN or all the IP Multicast VLANs.

show vlan ipmvlan [ipmvlan-id] port-config

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ipmvlan-id</th>
<th>Specifies the IP Multicast VLAN number for which the sender and receiver ports will be displayed. The valid range is 2–4094.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan port-config

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ipmvlan</th>
<th>port</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>RVLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>sender</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>receiver</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>receiver</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>sender</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>receiver</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>receiver</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan 101 port-config

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>port</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>RVLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>receiver</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>receiver</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>sender</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ipmvlan</th>
<th>The numerical IPMVLAN ID.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Displays the slot number of the module and the physical port number on that module for which the IPMVLAN is configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type (sender or receiver) of the IPMVLAN port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVLAN</td>
<td>The receiver VLAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `vlan ipmvlansender-port` Configures a port or an aggregate of ports as the sender port for the IP Multicast VLAN.
- `vlan ipmvlansender-port` Configures a port (or a range of ports) or an aggregate of ports as the receiver port for the IP Multicast VLAN.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaipmVlanPortTable`
  - `alaipmVlanPortSenderIPMVlanNumber`
  - `alaipmVlanPortReceiverVlanPortNumber`
  - `alaipmVlanPortReceiverVlanPortRcvrVlanNumber`
  - `alaipmVlanPortRowStatus`
show ipmvlan port-config

Displays the sender and receiver IPMVLANS for a specific slot or port.

show vlan ipmvlan port-config [slot/port | agg_num]

Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*  
The slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

*agg_num*  
The Link aggregate ID number. The valid range is 0–31.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan port-config 2/1
ipmvlan   type
+-----------------------------+
  50   receiver

-> show vlan ipmvlan port-config 2/2
ipmvlan   type
+-----------------------------+
  51   receiver
  100  receiver

-> show vlan ipmvlan port-config 1
ipmvlan   type
+-----------------------------+
  101  sender
```

Output Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ipmvlan</td>
<td>The numerical IPMVLAN ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type (sender or receiver) of the IPMVLAN port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- `vlan ipmvlan sender-port` Configures a port or an aggregate of ports as the sender port for the IP Multicast VLAN.
- `vlan ipmvlan receiver-port` Configures a port (or a range of ports) or an aggregate of ports as the receiver port for the IP Multicast VLAN.

MIB Objects

- `alaipmvVlanPortTable`
  - `alaipmvVlanPortIPMVlanNumber`
  - `alaipmvVlanPortPortNumber`
  - `alaipmvVlanPortPortType`
**show vlan ipmvlan port-binding**

Displays the translation bindings of an IP Multicast VLAN on a port, an aggregate of ports, or all the ports.

```
show vlan ipmvlan port-binding [slot/port | agg_num]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**
  
  The slot number for the module and physical port number on that module (e.g., 3/1 specifies port 1 on slot 3).

- **agg_num**
  
  The Link aggregate ID number. The valid range is 0–31.

### Defaults

By default all the IPMVLANs will be displayed.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the `slot/port` or `agg_num` parameter with this command to view the IPMVLANs associated with a specific port or an aggregate of ports.

### Examples

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan port-binding

+---------+-----------+----------+-------------+
| port    | ipmvlan   | cvlan    | type        |
+---------+-----------+----------+-------------+
| 2/2     | 100       | 10       | receiver    |
| 2/2     | 100       | 11       | receiver    |
| 0/2     | 51        | 151      | receiver    |
```

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan port-binding 2/2

+-----------+----------+------------+
| ipmvlan   | cvlan    | type       |
+-----------+----------+------------+
| 100       | 10       | receiver   |
| 100       | 11       | receiver   |
```

```
-> show vlan ipmvlan port-binding 2

+-----------+----------+------------+
| ipmvlan   | cvlan    | type       |
+-----------+----------+------------+
| 51        | 151      | receiver   |
```

### output definitions

- **port**
  
  The slot number/physical port number on that module.

- **ipmvlan**
  
  The numerical IPMVLAN ID.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cvlan</th>
<th>The numerical CVLAN ID associated with the IPMV.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>The type (sender or receiver) of the IPMVLAN port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `vlan svlan port translate ipmvlan` Creates an association between IP Multicast VLAN and customer VLAN (c-tag) on the receiver ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaipmvVlanPortTable`
  - `alaipmvVlanPortIPMVlanNumber`
  - `alaipmvVlanPortPortNumber`
  - `alaipmvVlanPortPortType`
48 AAA Commands

This chapter includes descriptions for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) commands. The commands are used for configuring the type of authentication as well as the AAA servers and the local user database on the switch.

- Authenticated Switch Access. Authenticates users into the switch to manage the switch. User information is stored on a RADIUS, TACACS+, LDAP, or ACE/Server; or information can be stored locally in the switch user database.

- Local user database. User information can be configured for Authenticated Switch Access. For functional management access, users can be allowed to access specific command families or domains. Alternately, users can be configured with a profile that specifies access to particular ports or VLANs.

MIB information for the AAA commands is as follows:

Filename: alcatelIND1AAA.mib
Module: ALCATEL-IND1-AAA-MIB
A summary of the available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AAA Commands</th>
<th>AAA Commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authentication servers</strong></td>
<td><strong>Authentication servers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa radius-server</td>
<td>aaa radius-server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa test-radius-server</td>
<td>aaa test-radius-server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa tacacs+-server</td>
<td>aaa tacacs+-server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa ldap-server</td>
<td>aaa ldap-server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa ace-server clear</td>
<td>aaa ace-server clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa classification-rule mac-address</td>
<td>aaa classification-rule mac-address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authenticated Switch Access</strong></td>
<td><strong>Authenticated Switch Access</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication</td>
<td>aaa authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication default</td>
<td>aaa authentication default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa accounting mac</td>
<td>aaa accounting mac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa accounting session</td>
<td>aaa accounting session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa accounting command</td>
<td>aaa accounting command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa server</td>
<td>show aaa server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa authentication</td>
<td>show aaa authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa accounting</td>
<td>show aaa accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>802.1X Port-Based Network Access Control</strong></td>
<td><strong>802.1X Port-Based Network Access Control</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication 802.1x</td>
<td>aaa authentication 802.1x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication mac</td>
<td>aaa authentication mac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa accounting 802.1x</td>
<td>aaa accounting 802.1x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa authentication mac</td>
<td>show aaa authentication mac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa accounting 802.1x</td>
<td>show aaa accounting 802.1x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local User Database and Partitioned Management</strong></td>
<td><strong>Local User Database and Partitioned Management</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-size min</td>
<td>user password-size min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-expiration</td>
<td>user password-expiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show user</td>
<td>show user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa classification-rule</td>
<td>show aaa classification-rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Password Policy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Password Policy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-size min</td>
<td>user password-size min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-expiration</td>
<td>user password-expiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-policy cannot-contain-username</td>
<td>user password-policy cannot-contain-username</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-policy min-uppercase</td>
<td>user password-policy min-uppercase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-policy min-lowercase</td>
<td>user password-policy min-lowercase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-policy min-digit</td>
<td>user password-policy min-digit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-policy min-nonalpha</td>
<td>user password-policy min-nonalpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-history</td>
<td>user password-history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-size min</td>
<td>user password-size min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-min-age</td>
<td>user password-min-age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user password-expiration</td>
<td>user password-expiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show user</td>
<td>show user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show user password-size</td>
<td>show user password-size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show user password-expiration</td>
<td>show user password-expiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show user password-policy</td>
<td>show user password-policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User Lockout Settings</strong></td>
<td><strong>User Lockout Settings</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user lockout-window</td>
<td>user lockout-window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user lockout-threshold</td>
<td>user lockout-threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user lockout-duration</td>
<td>user lockout-duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user lockout unlock</td>
<td>user lockout unlock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show user</td>
<td>show user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show user lockout-setting</td>
<td>show user lockout-setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administrative User Logout</strong></td>
<td><strong>Administrative User Logout</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa admin-log-out</td>
<td>aaa admin-log-out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAA Commands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>End-user Profiles</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa admin-logout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end-user profile port-list</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end-user profile vlan-range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show end-user profile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User Network Profiles</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa user-network-profile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa classification-rule mac-address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa classification-rule mac-address-range</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa classification-rule ip-address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa user-network-profile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa classification-rule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Host Integrity Check</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa hic server-name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa hic allowed-name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa hic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa hic web-agent-url</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa hic custom-proxy-port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa hic web-agent-url</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa hic server-failure mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa hic server-failure policy user-network-profile change</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa hic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa hic host</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa hic server</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa hic allowed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa hic server-failure policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User Authentication Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa-device all-users</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa-device supplicant-users</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa-device non-suppliant-users</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa-device captive-portal-users</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aaa radius-server

Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated Switch Access or 802.1X port access control. This command is used to configure NAS server configurations for the RADIUS server, enable or disable unique session ID for RADIUS accounting.

`aaa radius-server server host {hostname | ip_address} [hostname2 | ip_address2] key secret [retransmit retries] [timeout seconds] [auth-port auth_port] [acct-port acct_port] [mac-address-format-status {enable | disable} mac-address-format {uppercase | lowercase}] [nas-port {default | ifindex}] [nas-port-id {enable | disable}] [nas-port-type {xdsl | x75x25 | x25 | wireless-other | wireless-ieee-802-11 | virtual | sync | sdsl-symmetric-dsl | piafs | isdn-sync | isdn-async-v120 | isdn-async-v110 | ids | hdlc-clear-channel | g3-fax | Ethernet | cable | async | adsl-dmt | adsl-cap-asymmetric-dsl} [unique-acct-session-id {enable | disable}]`

`no aaa radius server server`

**Syntax Definitions**

- `server` The name of the RADIUS server.
- `hostname` The host name (DNS name) of the primary RADIUS server. The host name or IP address is required when creating a server.
- `ip_address` The IP address of the primary RADIUS server. An IP address or host name is required when creating a server.
- `hostname2` The host name (DNS name) of an optional backup RADIUS server.
- `ip_address2` The IP address of an optional backup RADIUS server.
- `secret` The shared secret known to the switch and the server, but which is not sent over the network. Can be any text or hexadecimal string but MUST match the secret configured on the server. The secret is case sensitive.
- `retries` The number of retries the switch makes to authenticate a user before trying the backup server (`hostname2` or `ip_address2`).
- `seconds` The timeout for server replies to authentication requests.
- `auth_port` The UDP destination port for authentication requests.
- `acct_port` The UDP destination port for accounting requests.
- `mac-address-format-status` `enable`: Enables case-sensitive MAC address authentication. `disable`: Disables case-sensitive MAC address authentication.
- `uppercase` Specifies that the MAC address format and other IDs sent to RADIUS server will be in uppercase.
- `lowercase` Specifies that the MAC address format and other IDs sent to RADIUS server will be in lowercase.
- `nas-port` Physical port of the NAS server. `default`: When NAS port is configured as `default`, access request/accounting request packet will be sent with NAS port value as 77. `ifindex`: When NAS port is configured as `ifindex`, authenticating port
will be converted to ifIndex (slot*1000+port) and will be sent using the
NAS port attribute.

**nas-port-id**  
The interface identifier of the NAS port authenticating the user.  
**enable:** Enable NAS port-ID attribute. When enabled, authenticating
port will be converted to ifIndex (slot*1000+port) and will be sent using
NAS port ID attribute.  
**disable:** Disable NAS port-ID attribute.

**nas-port-type**  
The interface identifier of the NAS port authenticating the user.  
The various options available are 

- x75, x25, xDSL, wireless-other, wireless-ieee-802-11, virtual, sync, sdsl-symmetric-dsl, piafs, isdn-sync, isdn-async-v120, isdn-async-v110, idsl, 
hdlc-clear-channel, g3-fax, ethernet, cable, async, adsl-dmt, 
adsl-cap-asymmetric-dsl.

**unique-acct-session-id**  
**enable:** Enable unique session ID for RADIUS accounting.  
**disable:** Disable unique session ID for RADIUS accounting.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>retries</code></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>seconds</code></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>auth_port</code></td>
<td>1812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>acct_port</code></td>
<td>1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mac-address-format-status</code></td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mac-address-format</code></td>
<td>uppercase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nas-port</code></td>
<td>default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nas-port-id</code></td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nas-port-type</code></td>
<td>Ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>unique-acct-session-id</code></td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a RADIUS server from the configuration. Only one server can be deleted at a time.
- A host name (or IP address) and a secret key are required when configuring a server.
- The primary server and the backup server must both be RADIUS servers.
- The case sensitive **mac-address-format** can be applied only when **mac-address-format-status** is enabled.
The MAC address is sent as part of Radius packets, the following data is sent as lowercase when MAC address format is selected as lowercase using the **mac-address-format lowercase** keywords:
- user-name and password, in Access-Request and Accounting-Request
- Calling-Station-ID in Access-Request packet.

When **mac-address-format-status** is not applied or disabled, by default the related RADIUS packet data is sent in uppercase format.

NAS port configuration is supported for supplicant or non-suppliant clients, and ASA users (management sessions) like FTP, telnet, HTTP, console, HTTPS, and SSH.

Authentication and accounting server must be configured as RADIUS for 802.1x supplicant clients, non-suppliant clients, and ASA users prior to NAS port configuration.

NAS port and NAS port ID configurations are mutually exclusive. Either NAS port or NAS port ID can be configured at a time for the RADIUS server. For more information on the configuration behavior, refer to “Managing Authentication Servers” chapter in *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide*.

**show configuration snapshot aaa** command displays the value of NAS port, NAS port ID, and NAS port type configured for the RADIUS server. However, NAS port configuration will not be displayed when these attributes are configured with default values.

RADIUS Accounting Session ID feature maintains a unique session ID in RADIUS accounting for 802.1x supplicant or non-suppliant clients, captive portal users, and management sessions like FTP, telnet, HTTP, console, HTTPS, and SSH.

Authentication server and accounting server must be configured as RADIUS server for 802.1x supplicant clients, 802.1x non-suppliant clients, captive portal users, and management users prior to unique session ID configuration.

Use **show configuration snapshot aaa** and **show aaa server** commands to view the unique session ID configuration.

**Examples**

```
-> aaa radius-server "Server1" host 10.10.2.1 key wwwtoe timeout 5
-> no aaa radius-server "Server1"

-> aaa radius-server "Server1" mac-address-format-status enable mac-address-format lowercase

-> aaa radius-server "Server1" nas-port-id enable nas-port-type async

-> aaa radius-server "Server1" unique-acct-session-id enable
-> aaa radius-server "Server1" unique-acct-session-id disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.4; **mac-address-format-status, mac-address-format, nas-port, nas-port-id, nas-port-type, unique-acct-session-id** parameters added.
Related Commands

- `aaa classification-rule mac-address`: Displays information about AAA servers.
- `aaa authentication`: Specifies the AAA servers to be used for Authenticated Switch Access.
- `aaa authentication 802.1x`: Enables/disables the switch for 802.1X authentication. Specifies the RADIUS authentication server used for 802.1X authentication.
- `aaa authentication mac`: Enables/disables the switch for MAC authentication. Specifies the RADIUS authentication server used for MAC authentication.
- `aaa accounting 802.1x`: Enables/disables accounting for 802.1X authentication sessions.
- `aaa accounting mac`: Enables/disables accounting for 802.1X non-suppliant (MAC-based) authentication sessions.
- `aaa accounting session`: Configures an accounting server or servers for authenticated switch sessions.
- `show aaa server`: Displays information about a particular AAA server or AAA servers.

MIB Objects

- `aaaServerTable`
  - `aaasProtocol`
  - `aaasHostName`
  - `aaasIpAddress`
  - `aaasHostName2`
  - `aaasIpAddress2`
  - `aaasRadKey`
  - `aaasRetries`
  - `aaasTimeout`
  - `aaasRadMacAddrCaseStatus`
  - `aaasRadMacAddrFormat`
  - `aaasRadAuthPort`
  - `aaasRadAcctPort`
  - `aaasRadUniqueAcctSessionId`
**aaa test-radius-server**

Starts the authentication or accounting test for the given username and password. Radius test tool allows you to test the radius server reachability from the switch and validate the authentication/accounting port of the Radius server.

```
aaa test-radius-server server-name type {authentication user user-name password password [method {MD5 | PAP}] | accounting user user-name}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **server-name**: Server name for which test has been configured.
- **authentication | accounting**: The type of test to be configured.
- **user-name**: User name for which test has been configured.
- **password**: Password for the given user name.
- **MD5 | PAP**: Password encryption method for the test.

**Defaults**

By default, the authentication method is MD5.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- RADIUS server configurations like RADIUS server name, acct-port, auth-port, secret key, Retransmit Count, Timeout should be done on the AOS switch before starting the test tool.
- If the server name for the given test is not configured, the command displays an error as “Unknown server”.
- The maximum length of the user name should not exceed 63 characters.
- The length of password should not exceed 128 characters.

**Examples**

```
-> aaa radius-server abc host "172.21.160.26" auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813 key "1234"
-> aaa test-radius-server abc type authentication user admin password switch method MD5 Testing Radius Server <172.21.160.26/abc>
-> aaa test-radius-server abc type authentication user admin password switch method pap Testing Radius Server <172.21.160.26/abc>
-> aaa test-radius-server abc type accounting user admin Testing Radius Server <172.21.160.26/abc>
```
aaa test-radius-server abc type authentication user admin password switch
Testing Radius Server <172.21.160.25/abc>

Release History
Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaa radius-server</td>
<td>Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated Switch Access or 802.1X port access control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication</td>
<td>Specifies the AAA servers to be used for Authenticated Switch Access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa server</td>
<td>Displays information about a particular AAA server or AAA servers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIB Objects

N/A
aaa tacacs+-server

Configures or modifies a TACACS+ server for Authenticated Switch Access.

`aaa tacacs+-server server [host {hostname | ip_address} {hostname2 | ip_address2}] [key secret] [timeout seconds] [port port]

no aaa tacacs+-server server`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **server**: The name of the TACACS+ server.
- **hostname**: The host name (DNS name) of the primary TACACS+ server. The host name or IP address is required when creating a server.
- **ip_address**: The IP address of the primary TACACS+ server. An IP address or host name is required when creating a server.
- **hostname2**: The host name (DNS name) of an optional backup TACACS+ server.
- **ip_address2**: The IP address of an optional backup TACACS+ server.
- **secret**: The shared secret known to the switch and the server, but which is not sent over the network. Can be any text or hexadecimal string but MUST match the secret configured on the server. The secret is case sensitive. Required when creating a server.
- **seconds**: The timeout for server replies to authentication requests.
- **port**: The port number for the primary TACACS+ server.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a TACACS+ server from the configuration. Only one server may be deleted at a time.
- A host name (or IP address) and a secret are required when configuring a server.
- The server and the backup server must both be TACACS+ servers.
**Examples**

-> aaa tacacs+-server tpub host 10.10.2.2 key otna timeout 10
-> no aaa tacacs+-server tpub

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaa classification-rule mac-address</td>
<td>Displays information about AAA servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication</td>
<td>Specifies the AAA servers to be used for Authenticated Switch Access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa accounting mac</td>
<td>Specifies the accounting servers to be used for Authenticated Switch Access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

aaaServerTable
  aaasName
  aaasProtocol
  aaasHostName
  aaasIpAddress
  aaasHostName2
  aaasIpAddress2
  aaasTacacsKey
  aaasTimeout
  aaasTacacsPort
aaa ldap-server

Configures or modifies an LDAP server for Authenticated Switch Access.

```
aaa ldap-server server_name [host {hostname | ip_address} [{hostname2 | ip_address2}]] [dn dn_name] [password super_password] [base search_base] [retransmit retries] [timeout seconds] [ssl | no ssl] [port port]
```

no aaa ldap-server server-name

Syntax Definitions

- **server_name**: The name of the LDAP server.
- **hostname**: The host name (DNS) of the primary LDAP server. The host name or IP address is required when creating a server.
- **ip_address**: The IP address of the primary LDAP server.
- **hostname2**: The host name (DNS) of the backup LDAP server.
- **ip_address2**: The IP address of a backup host for the LDAP server.
- **dn_name**: The super-user or administrative distinguished name in the format recognized by the LDAP-enabled directory servers. For example: `cn=manager`. Must be different from the `search-base` name and must be in a format supported by the server. Required when creating a server.
- **super_password**: The super-user password recognized by the LDAP-enabled directory servers. The password can be clear text or hexadecimal format. Required when creating a server.
- **search_base**: The search base recognized by the LDAP-enabled directory servers. For example, `o=company` or `c=country`. Must be different from the `dn_name`. Required when creating a server.
- **retries**: The number of retries the switch makes to the LDAP server to authenticate a user before trying the backup server.
- **seconds**: The timeout in seconds for server replies to authentication requests from the switch.
- **ssl**: Enables a secure switch layer (SSL) between the switch and the LDAP server.
- **no ssl**: Disables a secure switch layer (SSL) between the switch and the LDAP server.
- **port**: The port number for the primary LDAP server and any backup server. Must match the port number configured on the server.
**Defaults**

Defaults for optional parameters are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>389 (SSL disabled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>636 (SSL enabled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retries</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seconds</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssl</td>
<td>no ssl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The `dn_name` must be different from the `search_base` name.
- Use the `no` form of the command to remove an LDAP server from the configuration. Only one server may be removed at a time.
- The port number configured on the switch must match the port number configured for the server.

**Examples**

- `aaa ldap-server topanga5 host 10.10.3.4 dn cn=manager password tpub base c=us retransmit 4`
- `no aaa ldap-server topanga5`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `aaa classification-rule mac-address` Displays information about AAA servers.
- `aaa authentication` Specifies the AAA servers to be used for authenticated switch access.
- `aaa accounting mac` Specifies the accounting servers to be used for Authenticated Switch Access.
### MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aaaServerTable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaasProtocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasHostName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasIpAddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasHostName2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasIpAddress2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasLdapPort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasLdapDn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasLdapPasswd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasLdapSearchBase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasLdapServType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasRetries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasTimeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasLdapEnableSsl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aaa ace-server clear

Clears the ACE secret on the switch. An ACE/Server generates “secrets” that it sends to clients for authentication. The secret cannot be configured on the switch but can be cleared on the switch.

aaa ace-server clear

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
- If the server and the switch gets out of sync, clear the ACE secret on the switch. See ACE/Server documentation in RSA Security for more information.
- If you clear the secret on the switch, it must also be cleared on the server.

Examples
- > aaa ace-server clear

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication</td>
<td>Specifies servers for Authenticated Switch Access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa classification-rule mac-address</td>
<td>Displays information about AAA servers configured for the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaaServerTable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaasAceClear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aaa authentication

Configures the interface for Authenticated Switch Access and specifies the server(s) to be used. This type of authentication gives users access to manage the switch.

aaa authentication {console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh | default} server1 [server2...][local]

no aaa authentication {console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh | default}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>Configures Authenticated Switch Access through the console port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telnet</td>
<td>Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port used for Telnet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ftp</td>
<td>Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port used for FTP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>http</td>
<td>Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port used for Web-based management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp</td>
<td>Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port used for SNMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssh</td>
<td>Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port used for Secure Shell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Configures Authenticated Switch Access for any port using any service (telnet, ftp, etc.). SNMP access is enabled only if an LDAP or local server is specified with the command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

server1

The name of the authentication server used for Authenticated Switch Access. At least one server is required, the server can be a RADIUS, TACACS+, LDAP, ACE/Server, or the local user database. RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP server names are set up through the aaa radius-server, aaa tacacs+-server, and aaa ldap-server commands. If an ACE/Server will be used, specify ace for the server name. (Only one ACE/Server may be specified.)

server2...

The names of backup servers for Authenticated Switch Access. Up to three backups may be specified (including local). These backups are only used if server1 becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the authentication server.

local

Specifies that the local user database will be a backup for the authentication servers. If you want to use the local user database as the only authentication server, specify local for server1.

Defaults

- At switch startup, Authenticated Switch Access is available through console port via the local database. Authentication for other management interfaces (Telnet, FTP, etc.) is disabled.
- The default user on the switch is admin, and switch is the password.
**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The server type may be RADIUS, TACACS+, LDAP, ACE/Server, or the local user database. Up to four servers may be configured for an interface type; at least one is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.

- The switch uses *only the first available server* in the list to check for user information. For example, if `server1` is not available, the switch will poll `server2`. If user information is not found on the first available server, the authentication request will fail.

- RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP servers may each have an additional backup specified through the `aaa radius-server`, `aaa tacacs+-server`, and `aaa ldap-server` commands.

- If the local switch database will be used as the only authentication server, specify `local` for `server1`. If `local` is specified as a backup server, it should be entered last in the list of servers. The local user database is always available if the switch is up.

- Only LDAP or the local database may be used for authenticated SNMP management.

- An ACE/Server cannot be specified for SNMP access.

- If Secure Shell (`ssh`) is enabled, Telnet and FTP should be disabled.

**Examples**

```
-> aaa authentication telnet pubs1
-> no aaa authentication telnet
-> aaa authentication default pubs2 pubs3
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `aaa radius-server`  
  Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated Switch Access.

- `aaa ldap-server`  
  Configures or modifies an LDAP server for Authenticated Switch Access.

- `user`  
  Configures user information for the local database on the switch.

- `aaa classification-rule mac-address`  
  Displays information about servers configured for Authenticated Switch Access.
**MIB Objects**

aaaAuthSATable
  aaatsInterface
  aaasName
  aaatsName1
  aaatsName2
  aaatsName3
  aaatsName4
aaa authentication default

Sets the authenticated switch access type to the default server setting.

```
aaa authentication {console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh} default
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **console**
  Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for the console port.

- **telnet**
  Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for Telnet.

- **ftp**
  Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for FTP.

- **http**
  Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for Web-based management.

- **snmp**
  Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for any port used for SNMP.

- **ssh**
  Configures the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting for any port used for Secure Shell.

**Defaults**

By default, the default Authenticated Switch Access server setting does not include any servers.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the `aaa authentication` command to set the default servers.

**Examples**

```
-> aaa authentication telnet default
-> aaa authentication default default
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**aaa radius-server**
Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated Switch Access.

**aaa tacacs+-server**
Configures or modifies an LDAP server for Authenticated Switch Access.

**user**
Configures user information for the local database on the switch.

**aaa classification-rule mac-address**
Displays information about servers configured for Authenticated Switch Access.

MIB Objects

aaaAuthSATable
- aaatsName1
- aaatsName2
- aaatsName3
- aaatsName4
aaa authentication 802.1x

Enables/disables the switch for 802.1X authentication.

aaa authentication 802.1x server1 [server2] [server3] [server4]

no aaa authentication 802.1x

Syntax Definitions

server1
The name of the RADIUS authentication server used for 802.1X authentication. (Note that only RADIUS servers are supported for 802.1X authentication.) At least one server is required. RADIUS server names are set up through the aaa radius-server command.

server2...server4
The names of backup servers for authenticating 802.1X users. Up to three backups may be specified; include a space between each server name. These backups are only used if server1 becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the authentication server.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to disable 802.1x authentication for the switch.
- Use the vlan port 802.1x command to enable or disable ports for 802.1X. Use the 802.1x command to configure authentication parameters for a dedicated 802.1X port.
- Up to four RADIUS servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- The switch uses only the first available server in the list to check for user information. For example, if server1 is not available, the switch will poll server2. If user information is not found on the first available server, the authentication request will fail.
- RADIUS servers may each have an additional backup specified through the aaa radius-server command.
- Before any device is authenticated through an 802.1X port, the port will only process 802.1X frames (EAPoL frames) from an unknown source.
- Note that multiple supplicants can be authenticated on a given 802.1X port. Each supplicant MAC address received on the port is authenticated and learned separately. Only those that authenticate successfully are allowed on the port; those that fail authentication are blocked on the 802.1X port.
**Examples**

-> aaa authentication 802.1x rad1 rad2  
-> no aaa authentication 802.1x

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **802.1x**  
  Configures 802.1X parameters on a particular slot/port. Typically used for port access control on a dedicated 802.1X port.

- **aaa radius-server**  
  Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated Switch Access or 802.1X port access control.

- **vlan port 802.1x**  
  Enables or disables 802.1X port-based access control on a mobile port.

- **show aaa authentication 802.1x**  
  Displays information about the global 802.1X configuration on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

AaaAuth8021XTable
- aaatxName1
- aaatxName2
- aaatxName3
- aaatxName4
- aaatxOpen
aaa authentication mac

Enables/Disables the switch for MAC authentication. This type of authentication is available in addition to 802.1x authentication and is designed to handle devices that do not support an 802.1x authentication method (non-supplicants).

```
    aaa authentication MAC server1 [server2] [server3] [server4]
```

```
    no aaa authentication MAC
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `server1`  
The name of the RADIUS authentication server used for MAC authentication. *(Note that only RADIUS servers are supported for MAC authentication.)* At least one server is required. RADIUS server names are set up through the `aaa radius-server` command.

- `server2...server4`  
The names of backup servers used for MAC authentication. Up to 3 backups may be specified; include a space between each server name. These backups are only used if `server1` becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the authentication server.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Up to 4 RADIUS servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.

- Use the `no` form of this command to disable MAC authentication for the switch.

- The switch uses *only the first available server* in the list to check for user information. For example, if `server1` is not available, the switch will poll `server2`. If user information is not found on the first available server, the authentication request will fail.

- RADIUS servers may each have an additional backup specified through the `aaa radius-server` command.

- MAC authentication verifies the source MAC address of a non-supplicant device via a remote RADIUS server. Similar to 802.1x authentication, this method sends RADIUS frames to the server with the MAC address embedded in the username and password attributes.

- Note that the same RADIUS servers can be used for 802.1x (supplicant) and MAC (non-supplicant) authentication. Using different servers for each type of authentication is allowed but not required.

- Use the `vlan port 802.1x` command to enable or disable ports for 802.1X. Use the `802.1x non-supplicant policy authentication` command to configure a MAC authentication policy for a dedicated 802.1X port.
Multiple supplicants and non-supplicants can be authenticated on a given 802.1X port. Each device MAC address received on the port is authenticated and learned separately. If no MAC authentication policies exist on the port, non-suppllicants are blocked.

**Examples**

-> aaa authentication mac rad1 rad2
-> no aaa authentication mac

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.1x</td>
<td>Configures 802.1X parameters on a particular slot/port. Typically used for port access control on a dedicated 802.1X port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x non-suplicant policy authentication</td>
<td>Configures MAC authentication device classification policies for non-suppllicants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa radius-server</td>
<td>Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated Switch Access or 802.1X port access control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan port 802.1x</td>
<td>Enables or disables 802.1X port-based access control on a mobile port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show aaa authentication mac</td>
<td>Displays information about the global 802.1X configuration on the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

AaaAuthMACTable
- aaaMacSrvrName1
- aaaMacSrvrName2
- aaaMacSrvrName3
- aaaMacSrvrName4
aaa accounting 802.1x

Enables/disables accounting for 802.1X authentication sessions. Accounting servers keep track of network resources (time, packets, bytes, etc.) and user activity.

```
aaa accounting 802.1x server1 [server2...] [local]
no aaa accounting 802.1x
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **server1**
  - The name of the RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server used for 802.1X accounting. At least one server is required. RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP server names are set up through the `aaa radius-server`, `aaa tacacs+-server`, and `aaa ldap-server` commands.

- **server2...**
  - The names of backup servers for 802.1X accounting. Up to 3 backups may be specified (including `local`); include a space between each server name. These backups are only used if `server1` becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the accounting server.

- **local**
  - Local accounting is done through the Switch Logging feature in the switch. See Chapter 50, “Switch Logging Commands,” for information about Switch Logging commands.

### Defaults

Accounting is disabled by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of the command to disable accounting for 802.1X ports.

- Up to 4 accounting servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.

- The servers may be RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP servers, and/or the local Switch Logging facility.

- If `local` is specified as `server1`, the switch will **only** use the local Switching Logging facility for accounting.

- If `local` is specified as a backup, it should be entered last in the list of servers. The Switch Logging facility is always available if the switch is up.

- The switch uses **only the first available server** in the list for accounting. For example, if `server1` is not available, the switch will use `server2`.

- RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP servers may each have an additional backup specified through the `aaa radius-server`, `aaa tacacs+-server`, and `aaa ldap-server` commands.
Examples

-> aaa accounting 802.1x rad1 local
-> no aaa accounting 802.1x

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

802.1x  Configures 802.1X parameters on a particular slot/port. Typically used for port access control on a dedicated 802.1X port.

aaa radius-server  Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated Switch Access or 802.1X port access control.

show aaa accounting 802.1x  Displays information about accounting servers for 802.1X sessions.

MIB Objects

aaaAcct8021xTable

  aaacxName1
  aaacxName2
  aaacxName3
  aaacxName4
aaa accounting mac

Enables/disables accounting for 802.1X non-suppliant (MAC-based) authentication sessions. Accounting servers keep track of network resources (time, packets, bytes, etc.) and user activity.

`aaa accounting mac server1 [server2...] [local]`

`no aaa accounting mac`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`server1`  
The name of the RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server used for accounting. At least one server is required. RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP server names are set up through the `aaa radius-server`, `aaa tacacs+-server`, and `aaa ldap-server` commands.

`server2...`  
The names of backup servers for accounting. Up to 3 backups may be specified (including `local`); include a space between each server name. These backups are only used if `server1` becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the accounting server.

`local`  
Local accounting is done through the Switch Logging feature in the switch. See Chapter 50, “Switch Logging Commands,” for information about Switch Logging commands.

**Defaults**

Accounting is disabled by default.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to disable accounting.
- Up to 4 accounting servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- The servers may be RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP servers, and/or the local Switch Logging facility.
- If `local` is specified as `server1`, the switch will only use the local Switching Logging facility for accounting.
- If `local` is specified as a backup, it should be entered last in the list of servers. The Switch Logging facility is always available if the switch is up.
- The switch uses only the first available server in the list for accounting. For example, if `server1` is not available, the switch will use `server2`.
- RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP servers may each have an additional backup specified through the `aaa radius-server`, `aaa tacacs+-server`, and `aaa ldap-server` commands.
**Examples**

-> aaa accounting mac rad1 local  
-> no aaa accounting mac

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **aaa radius-server**  
  Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs, Authenticated Switch Access, or 802.1X port access control.

- **show aaa accounting mac**  
  Displays information about accounting servers for 802.1X non-suppliant sessions.

**MIB Objects**

- **aaaAcctMACTable**
  - **aaaAcctSvrInterface**
  - **aaaAcctSvr1**
  - **aaaAcctSvr2**
  - **aaaAcctSvr3**
  - **aaaAcctSvr4**
  - **aaaAcctSvrRowStatus**
aaa accounting session

Configures an accounting server or servers for authenticated switch sessions. Accounting servers keep track of network resources (time, packets, bytes, etc.) and user activity.

aaa accounting session server1 [server2...] [local]

no accounting session

Syntax Definitions

server1
The name of the RADIUS, TACACS+, or LDAP server used for accounting of authenticated switch sessions. At least one server is required. RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP server names are set up through the aaa radius-server, aaa tacacs+-server, and aaa ldap-server commands.

server2...
The names of backup servers. Up to 3 backups may be specified (including local); each server name should be separated by a space. These backups are only used if server1 becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the accounting server.

local
Local accounting is done through the Switching Logging feature on the switch. See Chapter 50, “Switch Logging Commands,” for information about Switch Logging commands.

Defaults
Accounting is disabled by default.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Use the no form of the command to disable accounting for Authenticated Switch Access.

• Up to 4 accounting servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.

• The servers may be RADIUS, TACACS+, LDAP servers, and/or the local Switch Logging facility.

• If local is specified as server1, the switch will only use the local Switching Logging facility for accounting.

• If local is specified as a backup, it should be entered last in the list of servers. The Switch Logging facility is always available if the switch is up.

• The switch uses only the first available server in the list for accounting. For example, if server1 is not available, the switch will use server2.

• RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP servers may each have an additional backup specified through the aaa radius-server, aaa tacacs+-server, and aaa ldap-server commands.
Examples

-> aaa accounting session ldap1 radius2 local
-> no aaa accounting session

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show aaa accounting mac

Displays information about accounting servers configured for Authenticated Switch Access.

MIB Objects

aaaAcctsaaTable
    aaacsName1
    aaacsName2
    aaacsName3
    aaacsName4
aaa accounting command

Enables or disables the server for command accounting. Accounting servers keep track of network resources (time, packets, bytes, etc.) and user activity.

`aaa accounting command server1 [server2...] [local]`

`no accounting command`

Syntax Definitions

`server1`  The name of the TACACS+ server used for command accounting. At least one server is required. TACACS+ server names are set up through the `aaa tacacs+-server` commands.

`server2...`  The names of TACACS+ backup servers. Up to 3 backups may be specified; each server name should be separated by a space. These backups are only used if `server1` becomes unavailable. They are polled in the order they are listed in this command. The first available server becomes the accounting server.

`local`  Local accounting is done through the Switching Logging feature on the switch. See Chapter 50, “Switch Logging Commands,” for information about Switch Logging commands.

Defaults

Accounting is disabled by default.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the `no` form of the command to disable command accounting.
- Up to 4 accounting servers (total) may be specified. At least one server is required. Each server name should be separated by a space.
- The servers can be only TACACS+ servers.
- The switch uses **only the first available server** in the list for accounting. For example, if `server1` is not available, the switch will use `server2`.
- TACACS+ server may each have an additional backup specified through the `aaa tacacs+-server` command.

Examples

`-> aaa accounting command tacacs1 tacacs2 tacacs3`
`-> no aaa accounting command`
Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands
show aaa accounting mac  Displays information about accounting servers configured for Authenticated Switch Access.

MIB Objects
aaaAcctCmdTable
   aaacmdSrvName1
   aaacmdSrvName2
   aaacmdSrvName3
   aaacmdSrvName4
user

Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database. Use the no form of the command to remove the user from the local database.

user username [password password] [expiration {day | date}] [read-only | read-write [families... | domains... | all | none]] [no snmp | no auth | sha | md5 | sha+des | md5+des] [end-user profile name]

no user username

Syntax Definitions

username

The name of the user (maximum is 31 alphanumeric characters). Used for logging into the switch. Required to create a new user entry or for modifying a user.

password

The user’s password in clear text or hexadecimal (corresponding to encrypted form). Required to create a new user entry. The default minimum length is 8 alphanumeric characters. The maximum is 47 characters.

day

The number of days before this user’s current password expires. The range is 1 to 150 days.

date

The date (in the format mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm) that the user’s current password will expire.

read-only

Specifies that the user will have read-only access to the switch.

read-write

Specifies that the user will have read-write access to the switch.

families

Determines the command families available to the user on the switch. Each command family should be separated by a space. Command families are subsets of domains. See Usage Guidelines for more details.

domains

Determines the command domains available to the user on the switch. Each domain should be separated by a space. See the Usage Guidelines for more details.

all

Specifies that all command families and domains are available to the user.

none

Specifies that no command families or domains are available to the user.

no snmp

Denies the specified user SNMP access to the switch.

no auth

Specifies that the user has SNMP access without any required SNMP authentication and encryption protocol.

sha

Specifies that the SHA authentication algorithm should be used for authenticating SNMP PDU for the user.

md5

Specifies that the MD5 authentication algorithm should be used for authenticating SNMP PDU for the user.
**sha+des**
Specifies that the SHA authentication algorithm and DES encryption standard should be used for authenticating and encrypting SNMP PDU for the user.

**md5+des**
Specifies that the MD5 authentication algorithm and the DES encryption standard should be used for authenticating and encrypting SNMP PDU for the user.

**name**
The name of an end-user profile associated with this user. Configured through the `aaa admin-logout` command. Cannot be associated with the user if command families/domains are associated with the user.

### Defaults

By default, if a user is created without indicating the read and write privileges and SNMP access, the user will be given privileges based on the default user account. The default user account may be modified, but by default it has the following privileges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>read-only</td>
<td>read-only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no snmp</td>
<td>no auth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sha+des</td>
<td>md5+des</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about the default user account, see the *OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Switch Management Guide*.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- In addition to the syntax listed for the command, the syntax `authkey key` will display in an ASCII text file produced via the `snapshot` command if the user is allowed SNMPv3 access to the switch. The authentication key is in hexadecimal form, and is deducted from the user’s password with SHA or MD5 hash and encrypted with DES encryption. The key parameter only appears in configuration files that are resulting from a snapshot. The key is computed by the switch based on the user’s SNMP access and will only appear in the ASCII text file; it is not displayed through the CLI. (*This key is used for both Auth Password and Priv Password in the OmniVista NMS application.*)

- At least one user with SHA/MD5 authentication and/or DES encryption must be configured on the switch for SNMPv3 communication with OmniVista.

- Use `user username` and `password password` to reset a user’s password configured through the `password` command.

- Typically the password should be a string of non-repeating characters. The CLI uses the first occurrence of the character series to uniquely identify the password. For example, the password `tpubtpub` is the same as `tpub`. A better password might be `tpub345`.

- Note that the exclamation point (!) is not a valid password character. In addition, specifying an asterisk (*) as one or more characters in a password is allowed as long as every character is not an asterisk. For example, `password **123456**` is allowed; `password ********` is not allowed.
The password expiration date will display in an ASCII text file produced via the `snapshot` command.

A password expiration for the user’s current password may be configured with the `expiration` option. However, if the password is changed, or the global password expiration setting is configured with the `user password-expiration` command, the user’s password expiration will be configured with the global expiration setting.

When modifying a user’s SNMP access, the user password must be re-entered (or a new one configured). This is required because the hash algorithm used to save the password in the switch depends on the SNMP authentication level.

At initial startup, the default user on the switch is `admin` with a password of `switch`. The switch will not recreate this user at any successive startup as long as there exists at least one user defined with write access to all commands. (Note that if password expiration is configured for the `admin` user, or configured globally through the `user password-expiration` command, when the `admin` user’s password expires, the `admin` user will have access only through the console port.)

Either privileges or an end-user profile may be associated with a user; both cannot be configured for the same user.

New users or updated user settings are saved automatically; that is, these settings do not require the `write memory`, `copy running-config working`, or `configuration snapshot` command to save user settings over a reboot.

Possible values for domains and families are listed in the table here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Corresponding Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain-admin</td>
<td>file telnet dshell debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-system</td>
<td>system aip snmp rmon webmgt config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-physical</td>
<td>chassis module interface pmm health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-network</td>
<td>ip rip ip-routing ipmr ipms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-layer2</td>
<td>vlan bridge stp 802.1q linkagg ip-helper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-service</td>
<td>dns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-security</td>
<td>session aaa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- `-> user techpubs password writer read-only config`
- `-> no user techpubs`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `password` Configures the current user’s password.
- `show user` Displays information about users configured in the local database on the switch.
MIB Objects

aaaUserTable
  aaauPassword
  aaauReadRight
  aaauWriteRight
  aaauSnmpLevel
  aaauSnmpAuthKey
  aaauPasswordExpirationDate
**password**

Configures the current user’s password.

**password**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If the **snapshot** command is used to capture the switch configuration, the text of the password is not displayed in the file. Instead an authentication key is included in the file.

- The **password** command does not require a password in-line; instead, after the command is entered, the system displays a prompt for the password. Enter any alphanumeric string. (The string displays on the screen as asterisks.) The system displays a prompt to verify the new password.

- A new password cannot be identical to the current password; it cannot be identical to any of the three passwords that preceded the current password.

- The password may be up to 47 characters. The default minimum password length is 8 characters.

- Note that the exclamation point (!) is not a valid password character. In addition, specifying an asterisk (*) as one or more characters in a password is allowed as long as every character is not an asterisk. For example, **password **123456** is allowed; **password ********** is not allowed.

- Password settings are saved *automatically*; that is, the **write memory**, **copy running-config working**, or **configuration snapshot** command is not required to save password settings over a reboot.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> password
enter old password: ********
enter new password: *********
reenter new password: *********
->
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**user**

Configures entries in the local user database. May be used by a system administrator to change any user’s password in addition to configuring user privileges or profile.

MIB Objects

aaaUserTable

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>aaaPassword</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aaaOldPassword</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**user password-size min**

Configures the minimum number of characters required when configuring a user password.

```
user password-size min size
```

**Syntax Definitions**

```
size
```

The number of characters required when configuring a user password through the `password` command or when setting up a user password through the `user` command. The range is 1 to 14 characters.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A.

**Examples**

```
-> user password-size min 9
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `user`: Configures entries in the local user database. May be used by a system administrator to change any user’s password in addition to configuring user privileges or profile.
- `show user password-size`: Displays the minimum number of characters that are required for a user password.
- `show user password-policy`: Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
aaaAsaConfig
  aaaAsaPasswordSizeMin
```
**user password-expiration**

Configures an expiration date for all user passwords stored locally on the switch or disables password expiration.

```
user password-expiration {day | disable}
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

- **day**
  - The number of days before locally configured user passwords will expire. The range is 1 to 150 days.

- **disable**
  - Disables password expiration for users configured locally on the switch.

---

### Defaults

- **Parameter** | **Default**
  - **day | disable** | **disable**

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

### Usage Guidelines

- The `user password-expiration` command sets a default password expiration for users configured locally on the switch.

- Password expiration may be configured on a per-user basis through the `user` command; the user setting overrides the `user password-expiration` setting until the user password is changed or the `user password-expiration` command is entered again.

---

### Examples

```
-> user password-expiration 2
-> user password-expiration disable
```

---

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

---

### Related Commands

- **user**
  - Configures entries in the local user database. May be used by a system administrator to change any user’s password in addition to configuring user privileges or profile.

- **show user password-expiration**
  - Displays the expiration date for passwords configured for user accounts stored on the switch.

- **show user password-policy**
  - Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.
MIB Objects

aaaAsaConfig
  aaaAsaDefaultPasswordExpirationInDays
**user password-policy cannot-contain-username**

Specifies whether or not a user can configure a password that contains the username for the account.

**user password-policy cannot-contain-username {enable | disable}**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Does not allow the password to contain the username.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Allows the password to contain the username.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The status of this function is specified as part of a global password policy that is applied to all passwords when they are created or modified.

- When this function is enabled, a check is done at the time the password is created or modified to ensure that the username is not specified as part of the password text.

**Examples**

```bash
-> user password-policy cannot-contain-username enable
-> user password-policy cannot-contain-username disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

*show user password-policy*  
Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

`aaaAsaConfig`  
`aaaAsaPasswordContainUserName`
user password-policy min-uppercase

Configures the minimum number of uppercase English characters required for a valid password.

user password-policy min-uppercase number

Syntax Definitions

number

The minimum number of uppercase characters. The range is 0 to 7.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Specify 0 with this command to disable the minimum uppercase character requirement.
- The minimum number of uppercase characters is specified as part of a global password policy that is applied to all passwords when they are created or modified.

Examples

- user password-policy min-uppercase 2
- user password-policy min-uppercase 0

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show user password-policy  Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects

aaaAsaConfig
    aaaAsaPasswordMinUpperCase
**user password-policy min-lowercase**

Configures the minimum number of lowercase English characters required for a valid password.

`user password-policy min-lowercase number`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- `number` - The minimum number of lowercase characters. The range is 0 to 7.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>number</code></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Specify 0 with this command to disable the minimum lowercase character requirement.
- The minimum number of lowercase characters is specified as part of a global password policy that is applied to all passwords when they are created or modified.

**Examples**

```
-> user password-policy min-lowercase 2
-> user password-policy min-lowercase 0
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show user password-policy` - Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

```
aaaAsaConfig
  aaaAsaPasswordMinLowerCase
```
user password-policy min-digit

Configures the minimum number of base-10 digits required for a valid password.

user password-policy min-digit number

**Syntax Definitions**

number

The minimum number of digits. The range is 0 to 7.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Specify 0 with this command to disable the minimum number of digits requirement.
- The minimum number of digits requirement is specified as part of a global password policy that is applied to all passwords when they are created or modified.

**Examples**

- -> user password-policy min-digit 2
- -> user password-policy min-digit 0

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- show user password-policy Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- aaaAsaConfig
  - aaaAsaPasswordMinDigit
user password-policy min-nonalpha

Configures the minimum number of non-alphanumeric characters (symbols) required for a valid password.

user password-policy min-nonalpha number

Syntax Definitions

number The minimum number of non-alphanumeric characters.
The range is 0 to 7.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Specify 0 with this command to disable the minimum non-alphanumeric character requirement.
- The minimum number of non-alphanumeric characters is specified as part of a global password policy that is applied to all passwords when they are created or modified.

Examples

- user password-policy min-nonalpha 2
- user password-policy min-nonalpha 0

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show user password-policy Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects

aaaAsaConfig
    aaaAsaPasswordMinNonAlpha
user password-history

Configures the maximum number of old passwords to retain in the password history.

user password-history number

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number</th>
<th>The maximum number of old passwords to retain.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The range is 0 to 24.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Specify 0 with this command to disable the password history function.
- The user is prevented from specifying any passwords that are recorded in the password history and fall within the range configured through this command.
- The password history value is specified as part of a global password policy that is applied to all passwords when they are created or modified.

Examples

-> user password-history 2
-> user password-history 0

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show user password-policy Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects

aaaAsaConfig
  aaaAsaPasswordHistory
**user password-min-age**

Configures the minimum number of days during which a user is prevented from changing a password.

```
user password-min-age days
```

---

### Syntax Definitions

- **days**
  
  The number of days to use as the minimum age of the password. The range is 0 to 150.

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>days</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

### Usage Guidelines

- Specify 0 with this command to disable the minimum number of days requirement.
- Configure the minimum age of a password with a value that is less than the value configured for the password expiration.
- The password minimum age value is specified as part of a global password policy that is applied to all passwords when they are created or modified.

---

### Examples

```
-> user password-min-age 7
-> user password-min-age 0
```

---

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

---

### Related Commands

- **show user password-policy**
  Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.

---

### MIB Objects

- **aaaAsaConfig**
  - **aaaAsaPasswordMinAge**
user lockout-window

Configures a moving period of time (observation window) during which failed login attempts are counted to determine if the number of failed attempts has exceeded the number of allowed attempts. The number of failed login attempts is decremented by the number of failed attempts that age beyond the observation window time period.

user lockout-window minutes

**Syntax Definitions**

*minutes* The number of minutes the observation window remains active. The range is 0 to 99999.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>minutes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is only available to the admin user because the admin user account is the only account protected from any type of lockout attempt.

- Specify 0 with this command to disable the observation window function. This means that failed login attempts will never age out; the number of failed attempts is never decremented.

- Do not configure an observation window time period that is greater than the lockout duration time period.

- If the number of failed login attempts exceeds the number of failed attempts allowed before the observation window time expires, then the user account is locked out of the switch.

- The observation window time period is a global lockout setting that is applied to all passwords configured on the switch.

- Lockout settings are saved automatically; that is, these settings do not require the write memory, copy running-config working, or configuration snapshot command to save user settings over a reboot.

**Examples**

- `user lockout-window 500`
- `user lockout-window 0`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **user lockout-duration**: Configures the amount of time a user account remains locked out of the switch.
- **user lockout-threshold**: Configures the number of failed password attempts allowed before the user account is locked out of the switch.
- **user lockout unlock**: Manually locks or unlocks a user account on the switch.
- **show user lockout-setting**: Displays the global user lockout settings for the switch.

MIB Objects

aaAAsaConfig
  aaAAsaLockoutWindow
**user lockout-threshold**

Configures the number of failed password login attempts allowed during a certain period of time (observation window). If the number of failed attempts exceeds the lockout threshold number before the observation window period expires, the user account is locked out.

```
user lockout-threshold number
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`number` The number of failed login attempts allowed. The range is 0 to 999.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>number</code></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is only available to the `admin` user because the `admin` user account is the only account protected from any type of lockout attempt.
- If the lockout threshold is set to zero (the default), there is no limit to the number of failed login attempts allowed.
- A user account remains locked out for the length of the lockout duration time period; at the end of this time, the account is automatically unlocked.
- If the lockout duration time period is set to zero, only the `admin` user or a user with read/write AAA privileges can unlock a locked user account. An account is unlocked by changing the user account password or with the `user lockout unlock` command.
- The lockout threshold time period is a global lockout setting that is applied to all passwords configured on the switch.
- Lockout settings are saved automatically; that is, these settings do not require the `write memory`, `copy running-config working`, or `configuration snapshot` command to save user settings over a reboot.

**Examples**

```
-> user lockout-threshold 3
-> user lockout-threshold 0
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

**user lockout-window**
Configures a window of time during which failed login attempts are counted to determine if the number of failed attempts has exceeded the number of allowed attempts.

**user lockout-duration**
Configures the length of time a user account remains locked out of the switch.

**user lockout unlock**
Manually locks or unlocks a user account on the switch.

**show user lockout-setting**
Displays the global user lockout settings for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

aaaAsaConfig

    aaaAsaLockoutThreshold
**user lockout-duration**

Configures the length of time a user account remains locked out of the switch. At the end of this time period, the user account is automatically unlocked.

`user lockout-duration minutes`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`minutes` The number of minutes the user account remains locked out. The range is 0 to 99999.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>minutes</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- **This command is only available to the admin user because the admin user account is the only account protected from any type of lockout attempt.**

- **Note that if the lockout duration time period is set to zero (the default), then locked user accounts are never automatically unlocked.**

- **Only the admin user or a user with read/write AAA privileges can unlock a locked user account when the lockout duration time is set to zero. An account is unlocked by changing the user password or with the `user lockout unlock` command.**

- **Do not configure a lockout duration time period that is less than the amount of time configured for the observation window.**

- **The lockout duration time period is a global lockout setting that is applied to all passwords configured on the switch.**

- **Lockout settings are saved automatically; that is, these settings do not require the write memory, copy running-config working, or configuration snapshot command to save user settings over a reboot.**

---

**Examples**

```
-> user lockout-duration 60
-> user lockout-duration 0
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

**user lockout-window**
Configures a window of time during which failed login attempts are counted to determine if the number of failed attempts has exceeded the number of allowed attempts.

**user lockout-threshold**
Configures the number of failed password attempts allowed before the user account is locked out of the switch.

**user lockout unlock**
Manually locks or unlocks a user account on the switch.

**show user lockout-setting**
Displays the global user lockout settings for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

aaaAsaConfig

  aaaAsaLockoutDuration
user lockout unlock

Manually locks or unlocks a user account on the switch.

user {lockout | unlock}

**Syntax Definitions**

- **username**: The username of the account to lock or unlock.
- **lockout**: Locks the user account out of the switch.
- **unlock**: Unlocks a locked user account.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- This command is only available to the `admin` user or a user with read/write AAA privileges.
- The `admin` user account is protected from any type of lockout attempt.
- User lockouts and unlocks are saved automatically; that is, these settings do not require the `write memory`, `copy running-config working`, or `configuration snapshot` command to save user settings over a reboot.

**Examples**

- `-> user j_smith lockout`
- `-> user j_smith unlock`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show user` Displays information about all users or a particular user configured in the local user database on the switch.
- `show user lockout-setting` Displays the global user lockout settings for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `aaaUserTable`  
  - `aaauPasswordLockoutEnable`
aaa admin-logout

Administratively logs a user out of the network. This command can only be used with administrative privileges.

aaa admin-logout {mac-address mac_address | port slot/port | user user_name | user-network-profile name profile_name}

Syntax Definitions

mac_address The source MAC address of the user’s device.

slot/port The slot and port number of the specific switch. All users learned on this port are logged out.

user_name The user name of the account to log out.

profile_name The name of the User Network Profile (UNP). All users classified with this profile are logged out of the switch.

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command can only be used by the user with administrative privileges.
- The admin user account is protected from any attempt to log out the admin user.

Examples

-> aaa admin-logout mac-address 00:2a:95:00:3a:10
-> aaa admin-logout port 1/9
-> aaa admin-logout user j_smith
-> aaa admin-logout user-network-profile name marketing

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

show aaa-device all-users Displays the information about the users (both supplicant and non supplicant) logged into the switch.
MIB Objects

alaDot1xAdminLogoutParams
  alaDot1xAdminLogoutType
  alaDot1xAdminLogoutMacAddress
  alaDot1xAdminLogoutUserName
  alaDot1xAdminLogoutNetworkProfileName
  alaDot1xAdminLogoutInterfaceId
**end-user profile**

Configures or modifies an end-user profile, which specifies access to command areas. The profile may be attached to a customer login user account.

```
end-user profile name [read-only [area | all]] [read-write [area | all]] [disable [area | all]]
no end-user profile name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **name**: The name of the end-user profile, up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
- **area**: Command areas on the switch to which the user is allowed or denied access. Areas include `physical`, `vlan-table`, `basic-ip-routing`, `ip-routes-table`, `mac-filtering-table`, `spantree`.

**Defaults**

Areas are disabled for end-user profiles by default.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of the command to delete an end-user profile.
- An end-user profile may not be attached to a user that is already configured with functional privileges.
- If a profile is deleted, but the profile name is still associated with a user, the user will not be able to log into the switch.
- Use the `end-user profile port-list` and `end-user profile vlan-range` commands to configure ports and VLANs to which this profile will have access. By default, new profiles do not allow access to any ports or VLANs.

**Examples**

```
-> end-user profile bsmith read-only basic-ip-routing ip-routes-table
-> no end-user profile bsmith
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>end-user profile port-list</td>
<td>Configures a range of ports associated with an end-user profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end-user profile vlan-range</td>
<td>Configures a range of VLANs associated with an end-user profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show end-user profile</td>
<td>Displays information about end-user profiles.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIB Objects

eidUserProfileTable
  endUserProfileName
  endUserProfileAreaPhysical
  endUserProfileAreaVlanTable
  endUserProfileAreaBasicIPRouting
  endUserProfileAreaIpRoutesTable
  endUserProfileAreaMacFilteringTable
  endUserProfileAreaSpantree

eidUserProfileSlotPortTable
  endUserProfileSlotNumber
  endUserProfilePortList

eidUserProfileVlanIdTable
  endUserProfileVlanIdStart
  endUserProfileVlanIdEnd
**end-user profile port-list**

Configures a range of ports associated with an end-user profile.

```
end-user profile name port-list slot1[/port_range1] [slot2[/port_range2] ...]
end-user profile name no port-list slot1 [slot2...]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **name**  
  The name of an existing or a new end-user profile.

- **slot1**  
  The slot number associated with the profile.

- **port_range1**  
  The port or port range associated with slot1. Ports are separated by a hyphen, for example `2-4`.

- **slot2**  
  Additional slots may be associated with the profile.

- **port_range2**  
  Additional ports may be associated with additional slot numbers associated with the profile.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a port list or lists from an end-user profile. Note that the **no** form removes all the ports on a given slot or slots.

**Examples**

```
-> end user profile Prof1 port-list 2/1-3 3 4/1-5
-> end user profile Prof1 no port-list 4
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**aaa admin-logout**
Configures or modifies an end-user profile, which specifies access to command areas.

**end-user profile vlan-range**
Configures a range of VLANs associated with an end-user profile.

**show end-user profile**
Displays information about end-user profiles.

MIB Objects

```
endUserProfileTable
  endUserProfileName
endUserProfileSlotPortTable
  endUserProfileSlotNumber
  endUserProfilePortList
```
**end-user profile vlan-range**

Configures a range of VLANs associated with an end-user profile.

```plaintext
end-user profile name vlan-range vlan_range [vlan_range2...]
end-user profile name no vlan-range vlan1 [vlan2...]
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **name**
  - The name of an existing or a new end-user profile.

- **vlan_range**
  - The VLAN range associated with the end-user profile; values are separated by a hyphen. For example: **3-6** indicates VLAN 3, VLAN 4, VLAN 5, and VLAN 6.

- **vlan_range2...**
  - Optional additional VLAN ranges associated with the end-user profile. Up to 16 ranges total may be configured.

- **vlan1**
  - The VLAN range to be deleted from the profile. Only the start of the range may be entered.

- **vlan2...**
  - Additional VLAN ranges to be deleted. Only the start of the range may be entered.

---

**Defaults**

N/A

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the **no** form of the command to remove a VLAN range or ranges from an end-user profile. Note that only the start of the VLAN range must be entered to remove the range.

---

**Examples**

- `-> end-user profile Prof1 vlan-range 2-4 7-8`
- `-> end-user profile Prof1 no vlan-range 7`

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**aaa admin-logout**
Configures or modifies an end-user profile, which specifies access to command areas.

**end-user profile port-list**
Configures a range of ports associated with an end-user profile.

**show end-user profile**
Displays information about end-user profiles.

MIB Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>endUserProfileTable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>endUserProfileName</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>endUserProfileVlanIdTable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>endUserProfileVlanIdStart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endUserProfileVlanIdEnd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aaa user-network-profile

Configures a User Network Profile (UNP) that is used to provide role-based access to the switch. The UNP specifies the VLAN ID a device can join, whether or not a Host Integrity Check (HIC) is applied to the device, and if any QoS policy rules are used to control access to network resources, and the maximum ingress and egress bandwidth along with maximum default depth associated with the UNP.

```
aaa user-network-profile name profile_name vlan vlan-id [hic {enable | disable}] [policy-list-name list_name] [maximum-ingress-bandwidth num [K(kilo) | M(mega)| G (giga)| T (tera)]] [maximum-egress-bandwidth num [K(kilo) | M(mega)| G (giga)| T (tera)]] [maximum-default-depth num [K(kilo) | M(mega)| G (giga)| T (tera)]]
```

no aaa user-network-profile name name

**Syntax Definitions**

- **profile_name**
  The name of an existing or a new user profile. The name specified here must match with the Filter-ID attribute returned by the RADIUS server. The user profile name can range from 1 to 32 characters in length.

- **vlan-id**
  The VLAN identification number for a preconfigured VLAN that will be assigned to a user. The valid range is 1-4094.

- **enable**
  Enables Host Integrity Check for the profile.

- **disable**
  Disables Host Integrity Check for the profile.

- **list_name**
  The name of an existing QoS policy list to apply to devices classified by the UNP. It is possible to assign up to eight policy lists to each user profile.

- **num**
  Maximum ingress bandwidth associated to a UNP. The valid range is 0 - 10485760 (Kbit/sec).

- **K | M | G | T**
  The denominator for the ingress bandwidth configured. It can be specified as K (kilo), M (mega), G (giga), and T (tera).

- **num**
  Maximum egress bandwidth associated to a UNP. The valid range is 0-1000000(Kbit/sec).

- **K | M | G | T**
  The denominator for the egress bandwidth configured. It can be specified as K (kilo), M (mega), G (giga), and T (tera).

- **num**
  Maximum default depth associated to a UNP. The valid range is 0 - 16384 in Kilobytes.

- **K | M | G | T**
  The denominator for the default depth configured. It can be specified as K (kilo), M (mega), G (giga), and T (tera).
## Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hic enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list_name</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximum-ingress-bandwidth</td>
<td>No bandwidth limitation is applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximum-egress-bandwidth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximum-default-depth</td>
<td>Optimal default depth value of 1Mbyte is applied.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

## Usage Guidelines

- Use the **no** form of this command to remove a UNP from the switch configuration.
- This command is used only with RADIUS as the authentication server.
- Enabling the **hic** parameter triggers the HIC verification process for the devices to which this profile is applied. The switch interacts with the InfoExpress CyberGatekeeper HIC server to determine host compliance.
- The egress and ingress bandwidth, and default depth configuration is supported for supplicant, non-supplicant, and captive portal users.
- The egress and ingress bandwidth, and default depth can be configured in kilo (K), mega (M), giga (G), or tera (T) unit or denominator. If no unit is specified while configuring the bandwidth, then the bandwidth value is considered to be in Kbit/sec. Incase of default depth, the value is considered to be in Kbytes/sec.
  
  For example,
  
  - If maximum ingress bandwidth is configured as 1024, then the maximum ingress bandwidth is considered as 1024 Kbit/sec.
  - If maximum ingress bandwidth is configured as 23.2K, then it is stored as 24K rounding off to next integer value.

**Note.** The maximum ingress and egress bandwidth allowed is 10485760 (Kbit/sec). To represent the value in tera denomination, convert the value to equivalent of tera. For default depth, to represent the value in mega and tera, convert the required values to equivalent of mega and tera.

- The configured bandwidth is displayed in the show command output with denominator marked as "K", "M", "G" rounded off by maximum two decimal points. For example, the maximum ingress bandwidth of 20000 Kbit/sec, and 2000000 Kbit/sec is displayed as 20.0M and 2.0G.
- When maximum ingress and maximum egress bandwidth is set to 0, no traffic is dropped.
- When maximum default depth is set to ‘0’, the optimal default depth of 1Mbyte is used.
- If QoS policy rule and UNP profile with policy list are both configured, then the lower bandwidth of the two configurations is considered.
If QoS policy rule and UNP profile without policy list is configured, then the UNP bandwidth is considered.

If QoS policy rule is of egress type and the UNP profile is configured with or without policy list, then the lower bandwidth of the two configurations is considered.

When 802.1x is disabled on the port or when interface is administratively brought down, the bandwidth set by UNP on 802.1x port is removed. In both cases, the bandwidth reverts to the bandwidth set by QoS port, if any.

If multiple users are authenticated on a port, then the latest user authenticated overwrites the previously set bandwidth value. If there is no bandwidth associated to a UNP, no rate limitations are enforced, previously set bandwidth is not changed. Refer to OmniSwitch 6250/6450 Network Configuration Guide for more information.

Use the `show 802.1x rate-limit` command (see Chapter 49, “802.1x Commands”) to view the current rate limit configuration on 802.1x enabled ports.

**Examples**

```
-> aaa user-network-profile name engineering vlan 10
-> aaa user-network-profile name accounting vlan 20
-> aaa user-network-profile name marketing vlan 30 hic enable
-> aaa user-network-profile name guest_user vlan 50 hic enable policy-list name temp_rules
-> aaa user-network-profile name profile1 vlan 50 maximum-ingress-bandwidth 1024 maximum-egress-bandwidth 256 maximum-default-depth 128
-> no aaa user-network-profile name engineering
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.4; `maximum-ingress-bandwidth`, `maximum-egress-bandwidth`, `maximum-default-depth` parameters added.

**Related Commands**

- `show aaa user-network-profile`: Displays the user network profile table.
- `aaa hic`: Globally enables or disables the HIC feature for the switch.
- `aaa classification-rule mac-address`: Defines a MAC address UNP mobile rule.
- `aaa classification-rule mac-address-range`: Defines a MAC address UNP mobile rule for a range of MAC addresses.
- `aaa classification-rule ip-address`: Defines an IP network address UNP mobile rule.
MIB Objects

aaaUserNetProfileTable
  aaaUserNetProfileName
  aaaUserNetProfileVlanID
  aaaUserNetProfileHICflag
  aaaUserNetProfileQosPolicyListName
  aaaUserNetProfileMaxIngressBw
  aaaUserNetProfileMaxEgressBw
  aaaUserNetProfileMaxDefaultDepth
aaa classification-rule mac-address

Defines a User Network Profile (UNP) MAC address mobile rule. If the source MAC address of a device matches the MAC address defined for the rule, the specified UNP is applied to the device. UNP mobile rules are applied using an Access Guardian Group Mobility device classification policy.

aaaa classification-rule mac-address mac_address user-network-profile name profile_name

aaa classification-rule no mac-address mac_address

Syntax Definitions

mac_address MAC address (for example, 00:00:39:59:f1:0c).
profile_name The name of an existing UNP.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove the UNP mobile rule from the switch configuration.
- To change the UNP associated with a mobile rule, enter the MAC address of an existing rule with a different UNP name.
- When Group Mobility is configured as an Access Guardian device classification policy for an 802.1x port, both UNP mobile rules and VLAN mobile rules are applied to device traffic on that port.
- UNP mobile rules take precedence over VLAN mobile rules.

Examples

- > aaa classification-rule mac-address 00:00:2a:33:44:01 user-network-profile name accounting
- > aaa classification-rule no mac-address 00:00:2a:33:44:01

Release History

Release 6.6.1: command was introduced.
AAA Commands

**Related Commands**

- `aaa classification-rule mac-address-range`  Configures a UNP mobile rule for a range of MAC addresses.
- `aaa classification-rule ip-address`  Configures an IP address UNP mobile rule.
- `show aaa classification-rule`  Displays the UNP configuration.
- `show aaa user-network-profile`  Displays the UNP configuration.

**MIB Objects**

`aaaUNPMacRuleTable`

- `aaaUNPMacRuleAddr`
- `aaaUNPMacRuleProfileName`
aaa classification-rule mac-address-range

Defines a UNP mobile rule for a range of MAC addresses. If the source MAC address of a device matches any address within the range of MAC addresses, the specified UNP is applied to the device. UNP mobile rules are applied using an Access Guardian Group Mobility device classification policy.

```plaintext
aaa classification-rule mac-address-range low_mac_address high_mac_address user-network-profile name profile_name
aaa classification-rule no mac-address-range low_mac_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `low_mac_address`: MAC address that defines the low end of the range (for example, 00:00:39:59:f1:00).
- `high_mac_address`: MAC address that defines the high end of the range (for example, 00:00:39:59:f1:90).
- `profile_name`: The name of an existing user network profile.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `no` form of this command to remove the UNP mobile rule from the switch configuration.
- To change the UNP associated with a mobile rule, enter the MAC address range of an existing rule with a different UNP name.
- When Group Mobility is configured as an Access Guardian device classification policy for an 802.1x port, both UNP mobile rules and VLAN mobile rules are applied to device traffic on that port.
- UNP mobile rules take precedence over VLAN mobile rules.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> aaa classification-rule mac-address-range 00:00:2a:33:44:01 00:00:2a:33:44:10
user-network-profile name accounting
-> aaa classification-rule no mac-address-range 00:00:2a:33:44:01
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **aaa classification-rule mac-address**  
  Configures a MAC address UNP mobile rule.

- **aaa classification-rule ip-address**  
  Configures an IP address UNP mobile rule.

- **show aaa classification-rule**  
  Displays the UNP mobile rule configuration.

- **show aaa user-network-profile**  
  Displays the UNP configuration.

**MIB Objects**

- **aaaUNPMacRangeRuleTable**
  - **aaaUNPMacRangeRuleLoAddr**
  - **aaaUNPMacRangeRuleHiAddr**
  - **aaaUNPMacRangeRuleProfileName**
aaa classification-rule ip-address

Defines a UNP IP address mobile rule. If the source IP address of a device matches the IP address defined for the rule, the specified UNP is applied to the device. UNP mobile rules are applied using an Access Guardian Group Mobility device classification policy.

```
aaa classification-rule ip-address ip_address [subnet_mask] user-network-profile name profile_name

aaa classification-rule no ip-address ip_address [subnet_mask]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **ip_address**  
  IP network address (for example, 10.0.0.0, 171.15.0.0, 196.190.254.0).

- **subnet_mask**  
  Class A, B, or C subnet mask (for example, 255.0.0.0, 255.255.0.0, or 255.255.255.0).

- **profile_name**  
  The name of an existing user network profile.

### Defaults

By default, the subnet mask is set to the default subnet mask value for the IP address class.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove the UNP mobile rule from the switch configuration.

- To change the UNP associated with a mobile rule, enter the IP address of an existing rule with a different UNP name.

- When Group Mobility is configured as an Access Guardian device classification policy for an 802.1x port, both UNP mobile rules and VLAN mobile rules are applied to device traffic on that port.

- UNP mobile rules take precedence over VLAN mobile rules.

### Examples

```
-> aaa classification-rule ip-address 10.1.1.1 user-network-profile name accounting
-> aaa classification-rule ip-address 198.4.21.1 255.255.0.0 user-network-profile name marketing
-> aaa classification-rule no ip-address 10.1.1.1
```

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- `aaa classification-rule mac-address` Configures a MAC address UNP mobile rule.
- `aaa classification-rule mac-address-range` Configures a UNP mobile rule for a range of MAC addresses.
- `show aaa classification-rule` Displays the UNP mobile rule configuration.
- `show aaa user-network-profile` Displays the UNP configuration.

**MIB Objects**

- `aaaUNPiNetRuleTable`  
  - `aaaUNPiNetRuleAddr`  
  - `aaaUNPiNetRuleMask`  
  - `aaaUNPiNetRuleProfileName`
aaa hic server-name

Configures the identity of the Host Integrity Check (HIC) InfoExpress CyberGatekeeper server. HIC is a UNP option that when enabled, verifies the integrity of a device connected to the switch. Both HIC and UNP are components of the Access Guardian security framework.

aaa hic server-name server ip-address ip_address key key [role {primary | backup}] [udp-port udp_port]

aaa hic no server-name server

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>server</td>
<td>The name of the HIC server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip_address</td>
<td>The IP address of the HIC server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key</td>
<td>The shared key known to the switch and the server, but not sent over the network. This key can be any text or hexadecimal string, but MUST match the key configured on the server. The key is case sensitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary</td>
<td>Configures the server as either the Primary or Backup HIC server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udp_port</td>
<td>The UDP destination port number (1025–65536) for HIC requests.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>udp_port</td>
<td>11707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Configure the HIC server identity and related parameters before globally enabling the HIC feature for the switch.
- The primary server is initially configured as an active server and the backup server as an inactive server.
- A keepalive message will be sent to the active server if the switch does not receive any HIC-UPDATEs from the server for 16 seconds. The switch will retain the active server upon receiving the keepalive acknowledgment.
- The switch will send a total of four keepalive messages to the active server on every interval of six second. If no response is received, the inactive server becomes the active server provided the server status is UP.
- If both servers are unavailable the switch operates in either Hold or Pass-through mode based on the configured HIC Server failure mode.
- Background polling (Keepalive) packets are sent to the primary server every 16 seconds.
- If the server’s role is not specified, the first configured server will be the primary and the next configured server will be backup.

**Examples**

```
-> aaa hic server-name hic-srv1 ip-address 2.2.2.2 key wwwtoe mode primary
-> aaa hic server-name hic-srv1 ip-address 2.2.2.2 udp-port 12049
-> aaa hic no server-name hic-srv1
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show aaa priv hexa` - Displays the HIC server configuration for the switch.
- `aaa hic server-failure mode` - Configures the failure mode to be applied when both servers are unavailable.
- `aaa classification-rule mac-address` - Displays information about AAA servers.
- `aaa classification-rule mac-address` - Configures a download server as an exception to the HIC process.
- `aaa hic` - Globally enables and disables the HIC feature for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `aaaHicSvrTable` -
  - `aaaHicSvrName`
  - `aaaHicSvrIpAddr`
  - `aaaHicSvrRole`
  - `aaaHicSvrConnection`
  - `aaaHicSvrPort`
  - `aaaHicSvrKey`
  - `aaaHicSvrStatus`
aaa hic allowed-name

Configures a list of servers that are excluded from the Host Integrity Check (HIC) process. This list identifies the servers that a host can communicate with during the verification process when the host has limited access to the network.

**aaa hic allowed-name server ip-address ip_address [mask subnet_mask]**

**aaa hic no allowed-name server**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **server**
  - The name of the server.

- **ip_address**
  - The IP address of the primary HIC server.

- **subnet_mask**
  - A valid IP address mask (for example, 255.0.0.0, 255.255.0.0) to identify the IP subnet for the download server.

---

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subnet_mask</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of the command to remove a server from the HIC exception list.
- Up to four server exception entries are allowed.
- If a host device requires access to the HIC server through a Web-based agent, ensure the Web agent download server is added to this list.
- Add any additional servers required for remediation to this list.

---

**Examples**

```bash
-> aaa hic allowed-name rem-srv1 ip-address 10.1.1.1
-> aaa hic allowed-name patch-srv1 ip-address 11.1.1.1
-> aaa hic allowed-name web-agent-srv1 ip-address 12.1.1.1
-> aaa hic no allowed-name rem-srv1
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **aaa classification-rule mac-address**: Displays information about AAA servers.
- **aaa hic server-name**: Configures a HIC server for use with the switch.
- **aaa hic**: Globally enables and disables the HIC feature for the switch.

MIB Objects

- **aaaHicAllowedTable**
  - **aaaHicAllowedName**
  - **aaaHicAllowedIpAddr**
  - **aaaHicAllowedIpMask**
  - **aaaHicAllowedRowStatus**
aaa hic

Globally enables or disables the Host Integrity Check (HIC) feature for the switch.

aaa hic {enable | disable}

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the HIC feature for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the HIC feature for the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

HIC is disabled by default.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Configure the HIC server information before enabling the HIC on the switch.
- When HIC is enabled on the switch, reconfiguring the HIC server parameters is not allowed.
- VLAN Stacking feature is not available when HIC is configured on the switch as these two features are mutually exclusive. Only one of them can run on the switch at any given time.

**Examples**

- `aaa hic enable`
- `aaa hic disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
## Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>aaa classification-rule mac-address</code></td>
<td>Displays information about AAA servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>aaa hic server-name</code></td>
<td>Configures a HIC server for use with the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>aaa classification-rule mac-address</code></td>
<td>Configures a remediation, patch, or web agent download server as an exception to the Host Integrity Check (HIC) process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>aaa user-network-profile</code></td>
<td>Configures a User Network Profile (UNP) that is used to provide role-based access to the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## MIB Objects

- `aaaHicConfigInfo`
- `aaaHicStatus`
aaa hic web-agent-url

Specifies the URL for the Web agent download server. The switch uses this information to redirect a host (client device) to a download server where the host can obtain the InfoExpress Web-based compliance agent. This agent provides the interaction between the switch, host device, and HIC server.

```aaa hic web-agent-url url```

Syntax Definitions

| URL | The URL address for the web agent download server. |

Defaults

By default, no URL is configured.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command overwrites any URL information that was previously configured.
- Add the corresponding name and IP address for the web agent download server to the HIC allowed name exception list.

Examples

```-> aaa hic web-agent-url http://10.10.10.10:2146```

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show aaa hic</td>
<td>Displays the global HIC configuration for the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa hic server-name</td>
<td>Configures a HIC server for use with the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa hic redundancy background-poll-interval</td>
<td>Configures a remediation, patch, or web agent download server as an exception to the Host Integrity Check (HIC) process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa hic</td>
<td>Globally enables the HIC feature for the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIB Objects

aaaHicConfigInfo
aaaHicWebAgentDownloadURL
aaa hic custom-proxy-port

Specifies the HTTP proxy port number used in the Web browser configuration of a host device. The HIC process uses this information when interacting with hosts using the InfoExpress Web-based compliance agent.

aaa hic custom-proxy-port proxy_port

**Syntax Definitions**

| proxy_port | An HTTP proxy port number (1025–65535). |

**Defaults**

The HTTP proxy port is set to 8080.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command overwrites the existing proxy port number.

**Examples**

```
-> aaa hic custom-proxy-port 8878
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show aaa server` Displays information about AAA servers.
- `aaa hic` Globally enables the HIC feature for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

aaaHicConfigInfo
    aaaHicCustomHttpProxyPort
aaa hic redundancy background-poll-interval

Configures the background polling interval that determines when the primary server is considered active after being inactive.

`aaa hic redundancy background-poll-interval value`

**Syntax Definitions**

`value` The background polling interval in seconds. The valid range is from 16 to 256 in multiples of 16.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If the primary server is unavailable and in the inactive mode, the switch begins to poll the primary server in the background.

- To avoid overwhelming a primary server that becomes active again, the switch generates a random reconnect value. When the switch receives continuous keepalive responses equal to the random reconnect value it considers the primary server is ready to takeover the active role.

- When the backup server is inactive this interval determines the frequency at which the poll packets should be sent to backup server.

- Once the primary server becomes active, the backup server becomes inactive.

**Examples**

```bash
-> aaa hic redundancy background-poll-interval 32
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show aaa priv hexa Displays hexadecimal values for command domains/families.

MIB Objects

aaaHicConfigInfo aaaHicBgPollInterval
aaa hic server-failure mode

Configures the failure mode to be applied on the new users when both servers are unavailable.

```
aaa hic server-failure mode {hold | passthrough}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hold</td>
<td>Places all new users in hold mode if the HIC servers are unavailable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass-through</td>
<td>Places all new users in pass-through mode if the HIC servers are unavailable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hold</td>
<td>passthrough</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The server failure mode has no affect on users that have already passed HIC successfully.
- In **hold** mode, new users will stay in the HIC IN PROGRESS state while the servers are unavailable.
- In **passthrough** mode, new users will be moved to HIC PASSTHROUGH mode and treated same as HIC SUCCESS.

**Examples**

```
-> aaa hic server-failure mode passthrough
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show aaa priv hexa**
  
  Displays hexadecimal values for command domains/families.

**MIB Objects**

- aaaHicConfigInfoTable
  
  aaaHicSrvFailMode
aaa hic server-failure policy user-network-profile change

Configures the network profiles the users are moved to when both HIC servers are unavailable.

aaa hic server-failure policy user-network-profile change unp1 to unp2
aaa hic server-failure policy user-network-profile no change

Syntax Definitions

unp1  Name of the original UNP from which the user will be moved if the servers are not reachable and the failure mode is set to Hold.

unp2  Name of the UNP that the HIC host will be moved to while the HIC servers are down.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>no change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- If the HIC failure mode is set to Hold and the HIC servers are not available, this command allows users in the HIC-in-progress state to be moved from unp1 to unp2. Once the HIC servers are available, the user is moved back to the original unp1 and the HIC-check will be restarted.

- A maximum of eight server-failure policies can be configured.

- Use the no parameter to prevent users from moving out of their current UNP.

Examples

-> aaa hic server-failure policy user-network-profile change unp_orig to unp_temp
-> aaa hic server-failure policy user-network-profile no change

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

show aaa priv hexa          Displays hexadecimal values for command domains/families.

MIB Objects

aaaHicSvrDownUnpMapTable
    aaaHicSvrDownUnpMapEntry
    aaaHicSvrDownUnpName
    aaaHicSvrDownMappedUnpName
    aaaHicSvrDownUnpRowStatus
**show aaa server**

Displays information about a particular AAA server or AAA servers.

```
show aaa server [server_name]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **server_name**
  
  The server name, which is defined through the `aaa radius-server` or `aaa ldap-server` commands or automatically set as `ace` for ACE servers.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- If you do not include a server name in the syntax, information for all servers displays.
- To display information about an ACE server, use `ace` as the `server_name`. Information for ACE is only available if ACE is specified for Authenticated Switch Access through the `aaa authentication` command.
- Use this command to view the NAS port, NAS port ID, and NAS port type attributes configured for a RADIUS server.
- Use this command to view the Unique Acct Session ID attribute configured for a RADIUS server.

### Examples

```
-> show aaa server
Server name = ldap2
    Server type = LDAP,
    Host name 1 = ors40535,
    Retry number = 3,
    Timeout (in sec) = 2,
    Port = 389,
    Domain name = manager,
    Search base = c=us,
Server name = rad1
    Server type = RADIUS,
    IP Address 1 = 10.10.2.1,
    IP Address 2 = 10.10.3.5,
    Retry number = 3,
    Timeout (in sec) = 2,
    Authentication port = 1645,
    Accounting port = 1646
Server name = Tpub1
    Server type = TACACS+
    IP Address 1 = 10.10.5.1,
```
Port = 3,
Timeout (in sec) = 2,
Encryption enabled = no

When RADIUS server is configured with NAS port configurations and unique session ID enabled:

-> show aaa server
Server name = Server1
Server type = RADIUS,
IP Address 1 = 172.21.160.26,
Retry number = 3,
Time out (sec) = 2,
Authentication port = 1812,
Accounting port = 1813,
Nas Port= not-applicable,
Nas Port Id= enable,
Nas Port Type= ethernet
Unique Acct Session Id = enable

When RADIUS server is configured with default unique session ID value:

-> show aaa server
Server name = Server1
Server type = RADIUS,
IP Address 1 = 172.21.160.29,
Retry number = 3,
Time out (sec) = 2,
Authentication port = 1812,
Accounting port = 1813,
Nas port = default,
Nas port id = disable,
Nas port type = ethernet,
Unique Acct Session Id = disable

When RADIUS server is configured with Case Sensitive MAC address Authentication:

-> show aaa server
Server name = Server1
Server type = RADIUS,
IP Address 1 = 172.21.160.29,
Retry number = 3,
Time out (sec) = 2,
Authentication port = 1812,
Accounting port = 1813,
Nas port = default,
Nas port id = disable,
Nas port type = ethernet,
MAC Address Format Status = enable,
MAC Address Format = lowercase,
Unique Acct Session Id = disable

-> show aaa server ldap2
Server name = ldap2
Server type= LDAP,
Host name 1= ors40535,
Retry number= 3,
Timeout (in sec)= 2,
Port= 389,
Domain name= manager,
Search base= c=us,

RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP parameters are configured through the `aaa radius-server`, `aaa tacacs+-server`, and `aaa ldap-server` commands. Parameters for the ACE server are automatically set by the switch.

### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server name</th>
<th>The name of the server. The switch automatically assigns “ace” to an ACE server. A RADIUS, TACACS+ or LDAP server name is defined through the <code>aaa radius-server</code>, <code>aaa tacacs+-server</code>, and <code>aaa ldap-server</code> commands respectively.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Server type</td>
<td>The type of server (ACE, LDAP, TACACS+, or RADIUS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host name</td>
<td>The name of the primary LDAP, TACACS+, or RADIUS host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP address</td>
<td>The IP address(es) of the server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retry number</td>
<td>The number of retries the switch makes to authenticate a user before trying the backup server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeout</td>
<td>The timeout for server replies to authentication requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The port number for the primary LDAP or TACACS+ server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encryption enabled</td>
<td>The status of the encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain name</td>
<td>The super-user or administrative distinguished name in the format recognized by the LDAP-enabled directory servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search base</td>
<td>The search base recognized by the LDAP-enabled directory servers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication port</td>
<td>The UDP destination port for authentication requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting port</td>
<td>The UDP destination port for accounting requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS Port</td>
<td>NAS port configured for the NAS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS Port Id</td>
<td>NAS port ID configured for the NAS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS Port Type</td>
<td>NAS port type configured for the NAS server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address Format Status</td>
<td>The MAC address format status (enable or disable) for Case Sensitive MAC address authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address Format</td>
<td>The MAC-address-format setting (uppercase or lowercase). for Case Sensitive MAC address authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique Acct Session Id</td>
<td>The status of the unique session ID: Enable or Disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.  
Release 6.6.4; NAS Port, NAS Port Id, NAS Port Type, MAC Address Format Status, MAC Address Format, Unique Acct Session Id output fields added.
**Related Commands**

**aaa radius-server**
Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated Switch Access.

**aaa ldap-server**
Configures or modifies an LDAP server for Authenticated Switch Access.

**aaa tacacs+-server**
Configures or modifies a TACACS+ server for Authenticated Switch Access.

**MIB Objects**

aaaServerTable
aaaName
aaaHostName
aaaIpAddress
aaaHostName2
aaaIpAddress2
aaaRadKey
aaaRetries
aaaTimeout
aaaRadAuthPort
aaaRadAcctPort
aaaProtocol
aaaTacacsKey
aaaTacacsPort
aaaLdapPort
aaaLdapDn
aaaLdapPasswd
aaaLdapSearchBase
aaaLdapServType
aaaLdapEnableSsl
aaaRadMacAddrCaseStatus
aaaRadMacAddrFormat
aaaRadUniqueAcctSessionId
show aaa authentication

Displays information about the current authenticated switch session.

show aaa authentication

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the show aaa authentication command to display authentication information about switch management services (Telnet, FTP, console port, Secure Shell, etc.).

Examples

-> show aaa authentication
Service type = Default
   1rst authentication server = RadiusServer
   2nd authentication server = local
Service type = Console
   1rst authentication server = local
Service type = Telnet
   Authentication = Use Default,
   1rst authentication server = RadiusServer
   2nd authentication server = local
Service type = FTP
   Authentication = Use Default,
   1rst authentication server = RadiusServer
   2nd authentication server = local
Service type = Http
   Authentication = Use Default,
   1rst authentication server = RadiusServer
   2nd authentication server = local
Service type = Snmp
   Authentication = Use Default,
   1rst authentication server = RadiusServer
   2nd authentication server = local
Service type = Ssh
   Authentication = Use Default,
   1rst authentication server = TacacsServer
   2nd authentication server = local
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>Displays <strong>denied</strong> if the management interface is disabled. Displays <strong>Use Default</strong> if the management interface is configured to use the default configuration.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st authentication server</td>
<td>The first server to be polled for authentication information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd authentication server</td>
<td>The next server to be polled for authentication information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

aaa authentication

Configures the interface for Authenticated Switch Access and specifies the server(s) to be used.

MIB Objects

aaaAuthSATable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aaatsName1</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaatsName2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaatsName3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaatsName4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show aaa authentication 802.1x

Displays information about the global 802.1X configuration on the switch.

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command displays information about 802.1X settings configured through the `aaa authentication 802.1x` command.

**Examples**

```bash
-> show aaa authentication 802.1x
1rst authentication server = nms-vlan-30,
port usage = unique
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st authentication server</td>
<td>The first server to be polled for authentication information. Any backup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>servers are also displayed on subsequent lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port usage</td>
<td>Whether 802.1X ports on the switch will only accept frames from the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>supplicant’s MAC address after successful authentication (<strong>unique</strong>); or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the switch will accept any frames on 802.1X ports after successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>authentication (<strong>global</strong>).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaa authentication 802.1x</td>
<td>Enables/disables the switch for 802.1X authentication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MIB Objects

AaaAuth8021XTable
  aaatxName1
  aaatxName2
  aaatxName3
  aaatxName4
  aaatxOpen
**show aaa authentication mac**

Displays a list of RADIUS servers configured for MAC-based authentication.

```
show aaa authentication mac
```

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command displays MAC authentication servers configured through the `aaa authentication mac` command.

**Examples**

```
-> show aaa authentication mac
1rst authentication server = rad1,
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st authentication server</th>
<th>The first server to be polled for authentication information. Any backup servers are also displayed on subsequent lines.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aaa authentication mac</th>
<th>Enables/disables the switch for MAC-based authentication.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

`AaaAuthMACTable`

- `aaaMacSrvrName1`
- `aaaMacSrvrName2`
- `aaaMacSrvrName3`
- `aaaMacSrvrName4`
show aaa accounting 802.1x

Displays information about accounting servers for 802.1X sessions.

show aaa authentication 802.1x

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Accounting servers are configured through the `aaa radius-server`, `aaa tacacs+-server`, and `aaa ldap-server` commands.

Examples

```
-> show aaa accounting 802.1x
1rst authentication server = onyx,
2nd accounting server = odyssey
3rd accounting server = local
```

output definitions

| 1st authentication server | The first server to be polled for accounting of 802.1X sessions. Any backup servers are also displayed on subsequent lines. |

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

`aaa accounting 802.1x` Enables/disables accounting for 802.1X authentication sessions.

MIB Objects

AaaAcct8021XTable
  aaacxName1
  aaacxName2
  aaacxName3
  aaacxName4
show aaa accounting mac

Displays information about accounting servers for 802.1X non-suppliant (MAC-based) sessions.

show aaa authentication mac [statistics]

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Accounting servers are configured through the `aaa radius-server`, `aaa tacacs+-server`, and `aaa ldap-server` commands.

Examples

```
-> show aaa accounting mac
1rst authentication server = onyx,
2nd accounting server= odyssey
3rd accounting server= local

-> show aaa accounting mac statistics
NSA-users Logged in        = 1,
NSA-users Logged out = 1,
NSA-users Failed info = 0,
NSA-users IntermUpdate = 0
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>output definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st authentication server</td>
<td>The first server to be polled for accounting of 802.1X sessions. Any backup servers are also displayed on subsequent lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSA-users Logged in</td>
<td>Displays the number of non-suppliant users logged in successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSA-users Logged out</td>
<td>Displays the number of non-suppliant users logged out successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSA-users Failed info</td>
<td>Displays the number of non-suppliant users whose authentication failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSA-users IntermUpdate</td>
<td>Displays the number of interim updates sent when client obtains IP from DHCP server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**aaa accounting mac**

Enables/disables accounting for 802.1X non-suppliant (MAC-based) authentication sessions.

MIB Objects

N/A
show aaa accounting

Displays information about accounting servers configured for Authenticated Switch Access and 802.1X port-based network access control. Accounting servers keep track of network resources (time, packets, bytes, etc.) and user activity.

show aaa accounting

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Use the show aaa accounting command to display accounting servers configured for management session types (Telnet, FTP, console port, HTTP, or SNMP) and 802.1X port-based network access control.

Examples
- show aaa accounting
  Authenticated vlan = 23,
  1rst accounting server = RadiusServer
  2nd accounting server = local
  Authenticated vlan = 24,
  1rst accounting server = RadiusServer,
  2nd accounting server = local
  Authenticated vlan = 25,
  1rst accounting server = RadiusServer,
  2nd accounting server = local
  Session (telnet, ftp,...),
  1rst accounting server = RadiusServer,
  2nd accounting server = local

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authenticated vlan</td>
<td>Authenticated VLANs are not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session</td>
<td>Indicates servers for Authenticated Switch Access session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st authentication server</td>
<td>The first server to be polled for authentication information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd authentication server</td>
<td>The next server to be polled for authentication information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
show aaa accounting

AAA Commands

**Related Commands**

**aaa accounting mac**
Configures accounting servers for Authenticated Switch Access sessions.

**aaa accounting 802.1x**
Enables/disables accounting for 802.1X authentication sessions.

**MIB Objects**

aaaAcctSATable
   aaacsName1
   aaacsName2
   aaacsName3
   aaacsName4
show user

Displays information about all users or a particular user configured in the local user database on the switch.

show user [username]

Syntax Definitions

username

The name of the user. Used for logging into the switch.

Defaults

By default, all users are displayed if the username parameter is not specified with this command.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display information about read/write access and partitioned management access (domains and families) or end-user profiles associated with users.

Examples

- show user
  User name = Customer1,
    Password expiration = 10/27/2007 11:01 (30 days from now),
    Password allow to be modified date = 9/30/2007 10:59 (3 days from now),
    Account lockout = Yes (Automatically unlocked after 19 minute(s) from now),
    Password bad attempts = 3,
    Read Only for domains = None,
    Read/Write for domains = Admin System Physical Layer2 Services policy Security ,
    Read/Write for families = ip rip ip-routing ipmr ipms ,
    Snmp allowed = YES,
    Snmp authentication = SHA,
    Snmp encryption = DES
  User name = admin,
    Password expiration = 10/27/2007 11:01 (30 days from now),
    Password allow to be modified date = 9/30/2007 10:59 (3 days from now),
    Account lockout = None,
    Password bad attempts = 0,
    Read Only for domains = None,
    Read/Write for domains = All ,
    Snmp allowed = NO
  User name = j_smith,
    Password expiration = 10/27/2007 11:01 (30 days from now),
    Password allow to be modified date = 9/30/2007 10:59 (3 days from now),
    Account lockout = Yes (Automatically unlocked after 19 minute(s) from now),
    Password bad attempts = 3,
    END user profile = u_profile1,
    Snmp allowed = YES,
    Snmp authentication = SHA,
    Snmp encryption = DES
User name = public,
Password expiration = 10/27/2007 11:01 (30 days from now),
Password allow to be modified date = 9/30/2007 10:59 (3 days from now),
Account lockout = None,
Password bad attempts = 0,
Read Only for domains = None,
Read/Write for domains = All,
Snmp allowed = NO,

User name = default (*),
Password expiration = 10/27/2007 11:01 (30 days from now),
Password allow to be modified date = 9/30/2007 10:59 (3 days from now),
Account lockout = None,
Password bad attempts = 0,
Read Only for domains = None,
Read/Write for domains = System Physical Layer2 Services policy Security,
Read/Write for families = file telnet dshell debug ip rip ip-routing ipmr ipms,
Snmp allowed = NO,

(*Note:
The default user is not an active user account.
It contains the default user account settings,
for new user accounts.

-> show user j_smith
User name = j_smith,
Password expiration = 10/27/2007 11:01 (30 days from now),
Password allow to be modified date = 9/30/2007 10:59 (3 days from now),
Account lockout = Yes (Automatically unlocked after 19 minute(s) from now),
Password bad attempts = 3,
END user profile = u_profile1,
Snmp allowed = YES,
Snmp authentication = SHA,
Snmp encryption = DES

output definitions

| User name | The user name for this account. |
| Password expiration | The date and time on which the password will expire. This field only displays if the password expiration is configured specifically for a user, or a default password expiration is configured globally on the switch through the `user password-expiration` command. (Note that the date/time is based on the switch’s default system date/time or the system date/time configured through the `system date` and `system time` commands.) |
| Password allow to be modified date | The earliest date and time on which the user may change the password. Configured through the `user password-min-age` command. |
| Account lockout | Indicates if the user account is locked out (Yes or No) and how many minutes remain until the user account is automatically unlocked. If no remaining time is displayed, the admin user or a user with admin privileges must manually unlock the account. Configured through the `user lockout-duration` and `user lockout unlock` commands. |
| Password bad attempts | The number of failed password login attempts for this user account. |
| Read Only for domains | The command domains available with the user’s read-only access. See the table on the next page for a listing of valid domains. This field does not display if an end-user profile is associated with the user account. |
Possible values for command domains and families are listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Corresponding Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain-admin</td>
<td>file telnet dshell debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-system</td>
<td>system aip snmp rmon webmgt config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-physical</td>
<td>chassis module interface pmm health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-network</td>
<td>ip rip ip-routing ipmr ipms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-layer2</td>
<td>vlan bridge stp 802.1q linkagg ip-helper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-service</td>
<td>dns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-security</td>
<td>session aaa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**user** Configures user entries in the local user database.

**show user password-policy** Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.

**show user lockout-setting** Displays the global user lockout settings for the switch.

MIB Objects

aaaUserTable

  aaauUserName
  aaauPasswordExpirationDate
  aaauPasswordExpirationInMinute
  aaauPasswordAllowModifyDate
  aaauPasswordLockoutEnable
  aaauBadAttempts
  aaauReadRight1
  aaauReadRight2
  aaauWriteRight1
  aaauWriteRight2
  aaauEndUserProfile
  aaauSnmpLevel
  aaauSnmpAuthkey
show user password-size

Displays the minimum number of characters that are required for a user password.

show user password-size

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
Use this command to display the current minimum number of characters required when configuring user passwords.

Examples
-> show user password-size
password, minimum size 9

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands
user password-size min Configures the minimum number of characters required when configuring a user password.
user Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.
password Configures the current user’s password.
show user password-policy Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects
aaaAsaConfig
    aaaAsaPasswordSizeMin
show user password-expiration

Displays the expiration date for passwords configured for user accounts stored on the switch.

show user password-expiration

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the default password expiration, which is configured through the user password-expiration command.

Examples

-> show user password-expiration
User password expiration is set to 3 days.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

user password-expiration  Configures an expiration date for user passwords stored locally on the switch or disables password expiration.
user  Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.
password  Configures the current user’s password.
show user password-policy  Displays the global password policy configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects

aaaAsaConfig
aaaAsaDefaultPasswordExpirationInDays
show user password-policy

Displays the global password settings configured for the switch.

show user password-policy

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
The password policy contains parameter values that define configuration requirements for all passwords that are created on the switch. Use this command to display the current parameter values for the password policy.

Examples
-> show user password-policy
Password Policy:
  Contain username flag: Enable
  Minimum number of English uppercase characters: 6
  Minimum number of English lowercase characters: 4
  Minimum number of base-10 digit: 2
  Minimum number of non-alphanumeric: 3
  Minimum size: 8
  Password history: 4
  Password minimum age: 20 (days)
  Password expiration: 40 (days)

output definitions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contain username flag</th>
<th>Indicates if the username is included with the password check (Enable or Disable). Configured through the user password-policy cannot-contain-username command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum number of English uppercase characters</td>
<td>The minimum number of uppercase characters required in a password. Configured through the user password-policy min-uppercase command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum number of English lowercase characters</td>
<td>The minimum number of lowercase characters required in a password. Configured through the user password-policy min-lowercase command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum number of base-10 digit</td>
<td>The minimum number of digits required in a password. Configured through the user password-policy min-digit command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum number of non-alphanumeric</td>
<td>The minimum number of non-alphanumeric characters required in a password. Configured through the user password-policy min-nonalpha command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum size</th>
<th>The minimum number of characters required for the password size. Configured through the <code>user password-size min</code> command.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Password history</td>
<td>The maximum number of old passwords retained in the password history. Configured through the <code>user password-history</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password minimum age</td>
<td>The number of days a password is protected from any modification. Configured through the <code>user password-min-age</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password expiration</td>
<td>The default expiration date applied to all passwords. Configured through the <code>user password-expiration</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1: command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **show user password-size**: Displays the minimum number of characters that are required for a user password.
- **show user password-expiration**: Displays the expiration date for passwords configured for user accounts stored on the switch.

MIB Objects

```
aaaAsaConfig
  aaaAsaPasswordContainUserName
  aaaAsaPasswordMinUpperCase
  aaaAsaPasswordMinLowerCase
  aaaAsaPasswordMinDigit
  aaaAsaPasswordMinNonAlpha
  aaaAsaPasswordHistory
  aaaAsaPasswordMinAge
  aaaAsaPasswordSizeMin
  aaaAsaDefaultPasswordExpirationInDays
```
show user lockout-setting

Displays the global user lockout settings for the switch.

show user lockout-setting

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

The global lockout settings include parameter values that determine the length of a user observation window, the amount of time a locked user remains locked, and the number of failed password login attempts allowed.

Examples

```bash
-> show user lockout-setting
Lockout Setting:
Observation window: 30 (minutes)
Duration: 200 (minutes)
Threshold: 20
```

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Observation window</td>
<td>The amount of time, in minutes, during which the number of failed password login attempts are counted. Configured through the user lockout-window command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>The amount of time, in minutes, that a locked user account remains locked out of the switch. Configured through the user lockout-duration command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshold</td>
<td>The maximum number of failed password login attempts allowed before the user is locked out of the switch. Configured through the user lockout-threshold command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
show user lockout-setting  AAA Commands

Related Commands

user lockout unlock  Manually locks or unlocks a user account on the switch.
show user          Displays information about all users or a particular user configured in
                   the local user database on the switch.

MIB Objects

aaaAsaConfig
   aaaAsaLockoutWindow
   aaaAsaLockoutDuration
   aaaAsaLockoutThreshold
debug command-info

Enables or disables the command information mode in the CLI. When this mode is enabled, any command entered on the command line will display information about the command rather than executing the command.

**debug command-info {enable | disable}**

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the debugging command information mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the debugging command information mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- When the mode is enabled, any command entered will result in output similar to the one shown in the Examples section below. Any commands entered when the mode is enabled are not executed. To return to normal operating mode, enter `debug command-info disable`.
- The command information mode is useful when setting privileges for users.

**Examples**

```
-> debug command-info enable
CLI command info mode on
-> vlan 2
PM family: VLAN
R/W mode: WRITE
-> ls
PM family: SYSTEM
R/W mode: READ
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM family</th>
<th>The partitioned management (PM) command family to which the command belongs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R/W mode</td>
<td>Whether the current command is a read-only or a write command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

/user

Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.
**debug end-user profile**

Use this command to display detailed information about profiles or a particular profile.

```
debug end-user profile name
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **name**: The name of the end-user profile, configured through the `end-user profile` command.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `show end-user profile` command to display basic information about end-user profiles.
- If a particular profile is specified, information will be displayed for the profile and for all indexes following that profile. (The index value is the way the switch internally tracks profiles and reflects the order in which profiles are created.)

**Examples**

```
-> debug end-user profile
End user profile : jentest, length : 7 for index : 1
     End user profile @0x5e781e8
     Read area rights : 3f
     Read and Write area rights : 0
     Physical area rights : 2
     vlan table area rights : 2
     Basic Ip routing area rights : 2
     Ip routes table area rights : 2
     Mac filtering table area rights : 2
     SpanTree area rights : 2
     Slot 1, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 2, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 3, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 4, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 5, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 6, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 7, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 8, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 9, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 10, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 11, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 12, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 13, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 14, ports : 0 0 0 0
     Slot 15, ports : 0 0 0 0
```
Slot 16, ports: 0 0 0 0
Vlan Id range number: 1
Vlan range 1, start: 1, end: 3
End user profile not created for index: 2
End user profile not created for index: 3
End user profile not created for index: 4
End user profile not created for index: 5
End user profile not created for index: 6
End user profile not created for index: 7
End user profile not created for index: 8
End user profile not created for index: 9
End user profile not created for index: 10
.
.
.
.

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.

Related Commands

aaa admin-logout
Configures or modifies an end-user profile, which specifies access to command areas on particular ports and VLANs.

show end-user profile
Displays information about end-user profiles or a particular end-user profile.
show end-user profile

Displays basic information about end-user profiles or a particular end-user profile.

show end-user profile name

Syntax Definitions

name

The name of the end-user profile (up to 32 alphanumeric characters).

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The show end-user profile command displays information about profiles configured on the switch.
  For information about users, use the show user command.

- If a particular profile is not specified, information about all profiles is displayed.

Examples

-> show end-user profile Prof1

End user profile : Prof1
Area accessible with read and write rights :
  physical,
  vlan table,
  basic ip routing,
  ip routes table,
  mac filtering table,
  spantree
Slot : 1, ports allowed : 1-2, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-24
Slot : 2, ports allowed : 1-2, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-24
Slot : 3, ports allowed : 1-2, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-24
Slot : 4, ports allowed : 1-2, 4-5, 7-8, 10-11, 13-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-24
Vlan Id :
  1-18,  23,  27-1001,  4073-4092

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

**aaa admin-login**

Configures or modifies an end-user profile, which specifies access to command areas on particular ports and VLANs.

**user**

Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.

MIB Objects

endUserProfileTable
- endUserProfileName
- endUserProfileAreaPhysical
- endUserProfileAreaVlanTable
- endUserProfileAreaBasicIPRouting
- endUserProfileAreaIpRoutesTable
- endUserProfileAreaMacFilteringTable
- endUserProfileAreaSpantree

endUserProfileSlotPortTable
- endUserProfileSlotNumber
- endUserProfilePortList

endUserProfileVlanIdTable
- endUserProfileVlanIdStart
- endUserProfileVlanIdEnd
show aaa user-network-profile

Displays the User Network Profile (UNP) configuration for the switch.

show aaa user-network-profile

Syntax Definitions

N/A

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

N/A

Examples

- show aaa user-network-profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role Name</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>HIC</th>
<th>Policy List Name</th>
<th>Max Ingress-BW</th>
<th>Max Egress-BW</th>
<th>Max Default-Depth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100down10up</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>list1</td>
<td>10.0M</td>
<td>100.0M</td>
<td>128K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50down50up</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>list1, list2</td>
<td>50.0M</td>
<td>50.0M</td>
<td>256K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role Name</th>
<th>Vlan</th>
<th>HIC</th>
<th>Policy List Name</th>
<th>Max Ingress-BW</th>
<th>Max Egress-BW</th>
<th>Max Default-Depth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Role Name</td>
<td>Vlan</td>
<td>HIC</td>
<td>Policy List Name</td>
<td>Max Ingress-BW</td>
<td>Max Egress-BW</td>
<td>Max Default-Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role Name</td>
<td>Vlan</td>
<td>HIC</td>
<td>Policy List Name</td>
<td>Max Ingress-BW</td>
<td>Max Egress-BW</td>
<td>Max Default-Depth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Release 6.6.4: Max Ingress-BW, Max Egress-BW, and Max Default-Depth fields added.
Related Commands

**aaa user-network-profile**  Creates the user role in the user network profile table and maps the role to a VLAN ID.

MIB Objects

aaaUserNetProfileTable
  aaaUserNetProfileTableName
  aaaUserNetProfileVlanID
  aaaUserNetProfileHICflag
  aaaUserNetProfileQosPolicyListName
  aaaUserNetProfileMaxIngressBw
  aaaUserNetProfileMaxEgressBw
  aaaUserNetProfileMaxDefaultDepth
show aaa classification-rule

Displays the User Network Profile (UNP) mobile classification rule configuration for the switch.

show aaa classification-rule {mac-rule | mac-range-rule | ip-net-rule}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mac-rule</td>
<td>Displays MAC address rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mac-range-rule</td>
<td>Displays MAC address range rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-net-rule</td>
<td>Displays IP network address rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Specifying a rule type parameter (mac-rule or mac-range-rule or ip-net-rule) is required with this command.
- UNP mobile rules take precedence over VLAN mobile rules.

Examples

-> show aaa classification-rule mac-rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Network Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:1a:a0:b1:fa:e5</td>
<td>guest_user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:b0:d0:2a:0e:2e</td>
<td>acct_user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:b0:d0:2a:11:60</td>
<td>engr_user</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>The source MAC address of the host device to which the UNP is applied.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User Network Profile Name</td>
<td>The name of the UNP applied to the host device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show aaa classification-rule mac-range-rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low MAC Address</th>
<th>High MAC Address</th>
<th>User Network Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:1a:a0:b1:fa:10</td>
<td>00:1a:a0:b1:fa:20</td>
<td>guest_user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:b0:d0:2a:0e:2e</td>
<td>00:b0:d0:2a:0e:3a</td>
<td>acct_user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:b0:d0:2a:11:60</td>
<td>00:b0:d0:2a:11:70</td>
<td>engr_user</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show aaa classification-rule

aaa classification-rule mac-address
Defines a MAC address classification rule and associates that rule with a user network profile.

aaa classification-rule mac-address-range
Defines a MAC address classification rule that specifies a range of MAC addresses for classification and associates the range of addresses with a user network profile.

aaa classification-rule ip-address
Defines an IP network address classification rule and associates the rule with a user network profile.

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low MAC Address</th>
<th>The MAC address that identifies the low end of the range of addresses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High MAC Address</td>
<td>The MAC address that identifies the high end of the range of addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Network Profile Name</td>
<td>The name of the UNP applied to the host device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show aaa classification-rule ip-net-rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Addr</th>
<th>IP Mask</th>
<th>User Network Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>198.4.21.1</td>
<td>255.255.0.0</td>
<td>guest_user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.1.1</td>
<td>255.0.0.0</td>
<td>acct_user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.2.2.1</td>
<td>255.0.0.0</td>
<td>engr_user</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP Addr</th>
<th>The source IP address of the host device to which the UNP is applied.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Mask</td>
<td>The subnet mask for the IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Network Profile Name</td>
<td>The name of the UNP applied to the host device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

aaa classification-rule mac-address

aaa classification-rule mac-address-range

aaa classification-rule ip-address

MIB Objects

aaaUNPMacRuleTable
  aaaUNPMacRuleAddr
  aaaUNPMacRule
  aaaUNPMacRuleProfileName

aaaUNPMacRangeRuleTable
  aaaUNPMacRangeRuleLoAddr
  aaaUNPMacRangeRuleHiAddr
  aaaUNPMacRangeRuleProfileName

aaaUNPIpNetRuleTable
  aaaUNPIpNetRuleAddr
  aaaUNPIpNetRuleMask
  aaaUNPIpNetRuleProfileName
**show aaa hic**

Displays the global Host Integrity Check (HIC) configuration for the switch.

```
show aaa hic
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show aaa hic
  HIC Global Status: Enabled
  HIC Web Agent Download URL: http://100.100.100.100:8080/CGAgentLauncher.htm
  HIC Host Custom HTTP Proxy Port: 8383
  HIC Background Poll interval: 32
  HIC Server-fail-mode: Hold
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIC Status</strong></td>
<td>The HIC status for the switch (Enabled or Disabled). Configured through the aaa hic command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIC Web Agent Download URL</strong></td>
<td>The URL for the web agent download server. Configured through the aaa hic web-agent-url command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIC Host Custom HTTP Proxy Port</strong></td>
<td>The proxy port number used when the web-based host is redirected to the HIC server. Configured through the aaa hic custom-proxy-port command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIC Background Poll Interval</strong></td>
<td>The URL for the web agent download server. Configured through the aaa hic redundancy background-poll-interval command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIC Server-fail-mode</strong></td>
<td>The server background poll interval. Configured through the aaa hic server-failure mode command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

- **show aaa hic host**
  Displays a list of the learned host MAC addresses and the HIC status for each host.

- **show aaa hic server**
  Displays the HIC server configuration for the switch.

- **show aaa hic server-failure policy**
  Displays the list of servers allowed access to the switch and host device as part of the HIC process.

MIB Objects

- `aaaHicConfigInfo`
- `aaaHicStatus`
- `aaaHicWebAgentDownloadUrl`
- `aaaHicCustomHttpProxyPort`
- `aaaHicBgPollInterval`
- `aaaHicSrvFailMode`
**show aaa hic host**

Displays a list of the learned host MAC addresses and the HIC status for each host.

```
show aaa hic host
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show aaa hic host
           HIC Host MAC           Status
----------------------------------------+---------
          00:1a:a0:b1:fa:e5          Successful
          00:b0:d0:2a:0e:2e          Failed
          00:b0:d0:2a:11:60          Successful
```

---

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIC Host MAC</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:1a:a0:b1:fa:e5</td>
<td>Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:b0:d0:2a:0e:2e</td>
<td>Failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:b0:d0:2a:11:60</td>
<td>Successful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **show aaa hic**  
  Displays the global HIC configuration for the switch.

- **show aaa hic server**  
  Displays the HIC server configuration for the switch.

- **show aaa hic server-failure policy**  
  Displays the list of servers allowed access to the switch and host device as part of the HIC process.

**MIB Objects**

- `aaaHicHostTable`  
  - `aaaHicHostMac`  
  - `aaaHicHostStatus`
**show aaa hic server**

Displays the HIC server configuration for the switch.

```
show aaa hic server
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

A Primary and Backup HIC server can be configured per switch.

**Examples**

```
-> show aaa hic server

-> show aaa hic server

+-----------------+-----------------+---------+---------+------------+---------+
| Server Name     | Server IP Address | Server UDP Port | Server Role | Server Connection | Server Status |
+-----------------+-----------------+---------+---------+------------+---------+
| hic1            | 172.18.16.200   | 11707   | Primary | Active     | Down    |
| hic2            | 172.18.16.232   | 11707   | Backup  | Inactive   | Down    |
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

---

**output definitions**

- **HIC Server Name**: The name of the HIC server. Note that only one server is supported per switch. Configured through the `aaa hic server-name` command.
- **HIC Server IP Address**: The IP address of the HIC server. Configured through the `aaa hic server-name` command.
- **HIC server UDP Port**: The UDP port number. Configured through the `aaa hic server-name` command.
- **HIC Server Role**: The role of this server; primary or backup. Configured through the `aaa hic server-name` command.
- **HIC Server Connection**: The server connection status; active or inactive.
- **HIC Server Status**: The server status; up or down.
Related Commands

- `show aaa hic`  
  Displays the global HIC configuration for the switch.

- `show aaa hic host`  
  Displays a list of the learned host MAC addresses and the HIC status for each host.

- `show aaa hic server-failure policy`  
  Displays the list of servers allowed access to the switch and host device as part of the HIC process.

MIB Objects

- `aaaHicSvrTable`
  
  - `aaaHicSvrName`
  
  - `aaaHicSvrIpAddr`
  
  - `aaaHicSvrRole`
  
  - `aaaHicSvrConnection`
  
  - `aaaHicSvrPort`
**show aaa hic allowed**

Displays the HIC server exception list. The servers included in this list are exempted from the HIC process. This allows a host device to access these servers for compliance and remediation purposes.

**show aaa hic allowed**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to get the list of servers allowed access to the switch and host device as part of the HIC process.
- The HIC server exception list may contain up to four servers per switch.

**Examples**

```
-> show aaa hic allowed
+-----------------+-----------------+------------------+
| Allowed Name    | IP Address      | IP Mask          |
|-----------------+-----------------+------------------|
| rem1_srv        | 3.3.3.3         | 255.0.0.0        |
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowed Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Configuration Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allowed Name</td>
<td>The name of the server that is allowed access to the switch and host as part of the HIC process. Configured through the <code>aaa classification-rule mac-address</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the allowed server. Configured through the <code>aaa classification-rule mac-address</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Mask</td>
<td>The IP subnet mask for the allowed server. Configured through the <code>aaa classification-rule mac-address</code> command.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
show aaa hic allowed

Related Commands

show aaa hic
Displays the global HIC configuration for the switch.

show aaa hic host
Displays a list of the learned host MAC addresses and the HIC status for each host.

show aaa hic server
Displays the HIC server configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects

aaaHicAllowedTable
   aaaHicAllowedModuleName
   aaaHicAllowedIpAddr
   aaaHicAllowedIpMask
show aaa hic server-failure policy

Displays the HIC server failure mode and UNP mapping.

show aaa hic server-failure policy

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```
-> show aaa hic server-failure policy
Mode: Hold
  UNP Source                      UNP Destination
  -----------------------------------+-----------------------------------
  unp1                             unp2
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>The HIC Server Failure Mode; Hold or Pass-Through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNP Source</td>
<td>The current UNP of the users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNP Destination</td>
<td>The UNP that the users will be moved to if both HIC servers are unavailable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.
Related Commands

`aaa hic server-name`  Configures the HIC server.

MIB Objects

`aaaHicSvrDownUnpMapTable`
- `aaaHicSvrDownUnpMapEntry`
- `aaaHicSvrDownUnpName`
- `aaaHicSvrDownMappedUnpName`
- `aaaHicSvrDownUnpRowStatus`

`aaaHicConfigInfocTable`
- `aaaHicSrvFailMode`
show aaa-device all-users

Displays the information about the users (both supplicant and non supplicant) logged into the switch.

```
show aaa-device all-users [unp profile_name | policy device_policy | authentication-status [success | fail]] [port slot/port]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `profile_name` - The name of a user network profile.
- `device_policy` - The type of Access Guardian device classification policy.
- `success` - Display all users that have successfully authenticated.
- `fail` - Display all users that have failed authentication.
- `slot/port` - The slot and port number designation for a specific switch port.

**Defaults**

If none of the optional parameters are specified with this command, all users learned on all 802.1x ports are displayed by default.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `unp profile_name` parameter to display only those users associated with a specific user network profile.
- Use the `policy device_policy` parameter to display only those users authenticated with one of the device classification policy types. To specify which policy to use with this command, enter one of the following types for the `device_policy` parameter value:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user-network-profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-vlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captive-portal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Use the `authentication success` or `authentication fail` parameters to display only those users that have either passed or failed authentication.
- Use the `port slot/port` parameter to display only those users learned on a specific port. Note that it is also possible to combine this parameter with any of the other `show aaa-device all-users` command parameters.
### Examples

```plaintext
-> show aaa-device all-users
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>VLAN Mode</th>
<th>Address Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:00</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.100</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:01</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.101</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:02</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.102</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:03</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.103</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:50</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.128</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:51</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.129</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:52</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.130</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:53</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.131</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```plaintext
-> show aaa-device all-users unp Marketing
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>VLAN Mode</th>
<th>Address Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:00</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.100</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:01</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.101</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:02</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.102</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:03</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.103</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```plaintext
-> show aaa-device all-users unp Marketing port 1/2
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>VLAN Mode</th>
<th>Address Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>00:00:39:47:4f:0c</td>
<td>pc2006</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>00:b0:d0:77:fa:72</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```plaintext
-> show aaa-device all-users unp Marketing port 5/9
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>VLAN Mode</th>
<th>Address Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>00:90:27:17:91:a8</td>
<td>pc2006</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>00:00:39:93:46:0c</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```plaintext
-> show aaa-device all-users port 5/9
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>VLAN Mode</th>
<th>Address Type</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>00:90:27:17:91:a8</td>
<td>pc2006</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>00:00:39:93:46:0c</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AAA Commands

output definitions

| Slot/Port | The slot and port number to which the user device is connected. |
| MAC Address | The MAC address of the user device. |
| User Name | The user login name used to access the switch. |
| VLAN | The VLAN ID the user device is authorized to access. |
| Addr Mode | The status of the MAC address for the user device. |
| Ip Address | The IP address of the user device. |
| Authentication Type | The type of authentication used to grant the device access to the switch (1X, MAC, or none). |
| Authentication Result | The result of the authentication process (Pass, Fail, or N/A). |
| User Network Profile Name | The name of the user network profile used to classify the user device. If N/A appears in this field, there is no user network profile associated with this device. |

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- **show aaa-device supplicant-users**  Displays a list of all supplicant (802.1x) users learned on the switch.
- **show aaa-device non-supplicant-users**  Displays a list of all non-supplicant (non-802.1X) users learned on the switch.
- **show aaa-device captive-portal-users**  Displays a list of users that were classified using Captive Portal browser-based authentication.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xDeviceStatusTable
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusMacQueryType
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusSlotNumber
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusPortNumber
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusMacAddress
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusDeviceType
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusVlan
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusIpAddress
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusUserName
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusProfileUsed
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusAuthType
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusPolicyUsed
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusAuthResult
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusMaclearnedState
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusCaptivePortalUsed
show aaa-device supplicant-users

Displays the Access Guardian status of all supplicant (802.1x) users learned on the switch.

```
show aaa-device supplicant-users [unp profile_name | policy device_policy | authentication-status [success | fail]] [port slot/port]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **profile_name**: The name of a user network profile.
- **device_policy**: The type of Access Guardian device classification policy.
- **success**: Display all supplicant users that have successfully authenticated.
- **fail**: Display all supplicant users that have failed authentication.
- **slot/port**: The slot and port number designation for a specific switch port.

### Defaults

If none of the optional parameters are specified with this command, all supplicant users are displayed by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `unp profile_name` parameter to display only those users associated with a specific user network profile.
- Use the `policy device_policy` parameter to display only those users authenticated with one of the device classification policy types. To specify which policy to use with this command, enter one of the following types for the `device_policy` parameter value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user-network-profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-vlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captive-portal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Use the `authentication success` or `authentication fail` parameters to display only those users that have either passed or failed authentication.
- Use the `port slot/port` parameter to display only those users learned on a specific port. Note that it is also possible to combine this parameter with any of the other `show aaa-device supplicant-users` command parameters.
Examples

-> show aaa-device supplicant-users

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>User Network Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:00</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100.133.0.100</td>
<td>1X Pass</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:01</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100.133.0.101</td>
<td>1X Pass</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:02</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100.133.0.102</td>
<td>1X Pass</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:03</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100.133.0.103</td>
<td>1X Pass</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>User Network Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>00:00:39:47:4f:0c</td>
<td>pc2006</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1X Pass</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>User Network Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>00:90:27:17:91:a8</td>
<td>pc2006</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1X Pass</td>
<td>engr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>00:00:39:93:46:10</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1X Fail</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show aaa-device supplicant-users port 5/9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>User Network Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>00:90:27:17:91:a8</td>
<td>pc2006</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1X Pass</td>
<td>engr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>00:00:39:93:46:10</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1X Fail</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show aaa-device supplicant-users authentication-status fail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>User Network Profile Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>00:00:39:93:46:10</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1X Fail</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Slot/Port: The slot and port number to which the user device is connected.
MAC Address: The MAC address of the user device.
User Name: The user login name used to access the switch.
VLAN: The VLAN ID the user device is authorized to access.
Addr Mode: The status of the MAC address for the user device.
Ip Address: The IP address of the user device.
Authentication Type: The type of authentication used to grant the device access to the switch (1X, MAC, or none).
Authentication Result: The result of the authentication process (Pass, Fail, or N/A).
User Network Profile Name: The name of the user network profile used to classify the user device. If N/A appears in this field, there is no user network profile associated with this device.
Release History

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

Related Commands

- `show aaa-device all-users` Displays the information about the users (both supplicant and non-supplicant) logged into the switch.
- `show aaa-device non-supplicant-users` Displays a list of all non-supplicant (non-802.1X) users learned on the switch.
- `show aaa-device captive-portal-users` Displays a list of users that were classified using Captive Portal browser-based authentication.

MIB Objects

- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusTable`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusMacQueryType`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusSlotNumber`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusPortNumber`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusMacAddress`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusDeviceType`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusVlan`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusIpAddress`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusUserName`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusProfileUsed`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusAuthType`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusPolicyUsed`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusAuthResult`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusMaclearnedState`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusTimeLearned`  
- `alaDot1xDeviceStatusCaptivePortalUsed`
show aaa-device non-suppliant-users

Displays the Access Guardian status of all non-suppliant (non-802.1x) users learned on the switch.

```
show aaa-device non-suppliant-users [unp profile_name | policy device_policy | authentication-status [success | fail]] [port slot/port]
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **profile_name**
  - The name of a user network profile.

- **device_policy**
  - The type of Access Guardian device classification policy.

- **authentication success**
  - Display all non-suppliant users that have successfully authenticated.

- **authentication fail**
  - Display all non-suppliant users that have failed authentication.

- **slot/port**
  - The slot and port number designation for a specific switch port.

### Defaults

If none of the optional parameters are specified with this command, all non-suppliant users are displayed by default.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use the `unp profile_name` parameter to display only those users associated with a specific user network profile.

- Use the `policy device_policy` parameter to display only those users authenticated with one of the device classification policy types. To specify which policy to use with this command, enter one of the following types for the `device_policy` parameter value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>policy type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user-network-profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-vlan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captive-portal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Use the `authentication success` or `authentication fail` parameters to display only those users that have either passed or failed authentication.

- Use the `port slot/port` parameter to display only those users learned on a specific port. Note that it is also possible to combine this parameter with any of the other `show aaa-device non-suppliant-users` command parameters.
### Examples

```bash
-> show aaa-device non-supplicant-users

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>Authentication Type</th>
<th>User Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:50</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100 Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.128 None</td>
<td>N/A engr_no_internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:51</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100 Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.129 None</td>
<td>N/A engr_no_internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:52</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100 Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.130 None</td>
<td>N/A engr_no_internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:53</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100 Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.131 None</td>
<td>N/A engr_no_internet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

``` 

```bash
-> show aaa-device non-supplicant-users unp engr_no_internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>Authentication Type</th>
<th>User Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:50</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100 Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.128 None</td>
<td>N/A engr_no_internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:51</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100 Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.129 None</td>
<td>N/A engr_no_internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:52</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100 Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.130 None</td>
<td>N/A engr_no_internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:1a:50:a6:12:53</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100 Blk</td>
<td>10.133.2.131 None</td>
<td>N/A engr_no_internet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

``` 

```bash
-> show aaa-device non-supplicant-users authentication-status success

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Addr IP</th>
<th>Authentication Type</th>
<th>User Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>00:b0:d0:77:fa:72</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1000 Brdg</td>
<td>- MAC Pass</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot/Port</th>
<th>The slot and port number to which the user device is connected.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>The MAC address of the user device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Name</td>
<td>The user login name used to access the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLAN</td>
<td>The VLAN ID the user device is authorized to access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addr Mode</td>
<td>The status of the MAC address for the user device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ip Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the user device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication Type</td>
<td>The type of authentication used to grant the device access to the switch (1X, MAC, or none).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authentication Result</td>
<td>The result of the authentication process (<strong>Pass</strong>, <strong>Fail</strong>, or <strong>N/A</strong>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Network Profile Name</td>
<td>The name of the user network profile used to classify the user device. If <strong>N/A</strong> appears in this field, there is no user network profile associated with this device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show aaa-device all-users** Displays the information about the users (both supplicant and non-supplicant) logged into the switch.
- **show aaa-device supplicant-users** Displays a list of all supplicant (802.1X) users learned on the switch.
- **show aaa-device captive-portal-users** Displays a list of users that were classified using Captive Portal browser-based authentication.

**MIB Objects**

alaDot1xDeviceStatusTable

alaDot1xDeviceStatusMacQueryType
alaDot1xDeviceStatusSlotNumber
alaDot1xDeviceStatusPortNumber
alaDot1xDeviceStatusMacAddress
alaDot1xDeviceStatusDeviceType
alaDot1xDeviceStatusVlan
alaDot1xDeviceStatusIpAddress
alaDot1xDeviceStatusUserName
alaDot1xDeviceStatusProfileUsed
alaDot1xDeviceStatusAuthType
alaDot1xDeviceStatusPolicyUsed
alaDot1xDeviceStatusAuthResult
alaDot1xDeviceStatusMaclearnedState
alaDot1xDeviceStatusTimeLearned
alaDot1xDeviceStatusCaptivePortalUsed
**show aaa-device captive-portal-users**

Displays the Access Guardian status of all users that attempted network access through the switch using Captive Portal web-based authentication.

**show aaa-device captive-portal-users [unp profile_name | policy device_policy | authentication-status [success | fail]] [port slot/port]**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **profile_name**: The name of a user network profile.
- **device_policy**: The type of Access Guardian device classification policy.
- **authentication success**: Display all non-suppliant users that have successfully authenticated.
- **authentication fail**: Display all non-suppliant users that have failed authentication.
- **slot/port**: The slot and port number designation for a specific switch port.

---

**Defaults**

If none of the optional parameters are specified with this command, all Captive Portal users are displayed by default.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **unp profile_name** parameter to display only those users associated with a specific user network profile.

- Use the **policy device_policy** parameter to display only those users authenticated with one of the device classification policy types. To specify which policy to use with this command, enter one of the following types for the **device_policy** parameter value:

  - **vlan**
  - **user-network-profile**
  - **group mobility**
  - **default-vlan**
  - **captive-portal**
  - **authentication**

- Use the **authentication success** or **authentication fail** parameters to display only those users that have either passed or failed authentication.

- Use the **port slot/port** parameter to display only those users learned on a specific port. Note that it is also possible to combine this parameter with any of the other **show aaa-device captive-portal-users** command parameters.
### Examples

```shell
-> show aaa-device captive-portal-users
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Address</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>User Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:00</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.100</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:01</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.101</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:02</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.102</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:03</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.103</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```shell
-> show aaa-device captive-portal-users unp Marketing
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Address</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>User Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:00</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.100</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:01</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.101</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:02</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.102</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:03</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.103</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```shell
-> show aaa-device captive-portal-users policy vlan
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Address</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>User Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>00:00:39:47:4f:0c</td>
<td>pc2006</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>00:b0:d0:77:fa:72</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>MAC</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```shell
-> show aaa-device captive-portal-users unp Marketing
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>User Address</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>User Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:00</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.100</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:01</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.101</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:02</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.102</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>00:11:50:a6:12:03</td>
<td>User101</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Brdg</td>
<td>10.133.0.103</td>
<td>1X</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### output definitions

**Slot/Port**

The slot and port number to which the user device is connected.

**MAC Address**

The MAC address of the user device.
**show aaa-device captive-portal-users**

AAA Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definitions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>User Name</strong></td>
<td>The user login name used to access the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLAN</strong></td>
<td>The VLAN ID the user device is authorized to access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addr Mode</strong></td>
<td>The status of the MAC address for the user device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ip Address</strong></td>
<td>The IP address of the user device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authentication Type</strong></td>
<td>The type of authentication used to grant the device access to the switch (1X, MAC, or none).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Authentication Result</strong></td>
<td>The result of the authentication process (Pass, Fail, or N/A).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User Network Profile Name</strong></td>
<td>The name of the user network profile used to classify the user device. If N/A appears in this field, there is no user network profile associated with this device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show aaa-device all-users` Displays the information about the users (both supplicant and non-suppliant) logged into the switch.
- `show aaa-device supplicant-users` Displays a list of all supplicant (802.1X) users learned on the switch.
- `show aaa-device non-suppliant-users` Displays a list of all non-supplicant (non-802.1X) users learned on the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- alaDot1xDeviceStatusTable
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusMacQueryType
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusSlotNumber
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusPortNumber
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusMacAddress
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusDeviceType
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusVlan
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusIpAddress
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusUserName
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusProfileUsed
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusAuthType
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusPolicyUsed
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusAuthResult
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusMaclearnedState
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusTimeLearned
  - alaDot1xDeviceStatusCaptivePortalUsed
show aaa priv hexa

Displays hexadecimal values for command domains/families. Useful for determining how to express command families in hexadecimal; hexadecimal values are used in configuring user privileges in attributes on an external LDAP or RADIUS authentication server.

**show aaa priv hexa [domain or family]**

### Syntax Definitions

**domain or family**

The CLI command domain or particular command family for which you want to display hexadecimal values. See table in Usage Guidelines.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Valid values for the family parameter are listed in the Corresponding Families column of the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Corresponding Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>domain-admin</td>
<td>file telnet dshell debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-system</td>
<td>system aip snmp rmon webmgt config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-physical</td>
<td>chassis module interface pmm health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-network</td>
<td>ip rip ip-routing ipmr ipms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-layer2</td>
<td>vlan bridge stp 802.1q linkagg ip-helper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-service</td>
<td>dns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-security</td>
<td>session aaa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Note that some command families may not be supported depending on the hardware platform you are running.
- If you do not specify a command family, hexadecimal values for all commands sets will display.
Examples

-> show aaa priv hexa
file            = 0x00000001 0x00000000,
telnet          = 0x00000008 0x00000000,
dshell          = 0x00000020 0x00000000,
domain-admin    = 0x00000069 0x00000000,
system          = 0x00000080 0x00000000,
aip             = 0x00000100 0x00000000,
snmp            = 0x00000200 0x00000000,
rmon            = 0x00000400 0x00000000,
webmgmt         = 0x00000800 0x00000000,
config          = 0x00001000 0x00000000,
domain-system   = 0x00001f80 0x00000000,
chassis         = 0x00002000 0x00000000,
module          = 0x00004000 0x00000000,
itface          = 0x00008000 0x00000000,
pmm             = 0x00010000 0x00000000,
health          = 0x00040000 0x00000000,
domain-physical = 0x0005e000 0x00000000,
ip              = 0x00080000 0x00000000,
rip             = 0x00100000 0x00000000,
ip-routing      = 0x01000000 0x00000000,
ipmr            = 0x04000000 0x00000000,
ipms            = 0x08000000 0x00000000,
domain-network  = 0x0ff80000 0x00000000,
vlan            = 0x10000000 0x00000000,
bridge          = 0x20000000 0x00000000,
stp             = 0x40000000 0x00000000,
802.1q          = 0x80000000 0x00000000,
linkagg         = 0x00000000 0x00000001,
ip-helper       = 0x00000000 0x00000002,
domain-layer2   = 0xf0000000 0x00000003,
dns             = 0x00000000 0x00000010,
domain-service  = 0x00000000 0x00000010,
qos             = 0x00000000 0x00000020,
policy          = 0x00000000 0x00000040,
domain-policy   = 0x00000000 0x00000080,
session         = 0x00000000 0x00000100,
aaa             = 0x00000000 0x00000800,
domain-security = 0x00000000 0x00000d00

-> show aaa priv hexa rip
0x00100000 0x00000000

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command was introduced.
Related Commands

user

Configures or modifies user entries in the local user database.
49 802.1x Commands

This chapter includes information about commands used for configuring and viewing port-specific 802.1x parameters. Included in this command set are specific commands used to configure Access Guardian policies (also referred to as device classification policies) for 802.1x ports.

MIB information for the 802.1x port commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: IEEE_8021X.mib
- **Module**: IEEE8021-PAE-MIB
A summary of the available commands is listed here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>802.1x port commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.1x initialize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x re-authenticate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x supp-polling retry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x auth-server-down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x auth-server-down policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x auth-server-down re-authperiod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show 802.1x users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show 802.1x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show 802.1x statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show 802.1x non-supplicant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show 802.1x auth-server-down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show 802.1x rate-limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access Guardian commands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.1x supplicant bypass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x non-supplicant allow-eap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x pass-through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x supplicant policy authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x non-supplicant policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x policy default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal session-limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal inactivityLogout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal retry-count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-url</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal dns-keyword-list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal success-redirect-url</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal fail-redirect-url</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x auth-server-down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x auth-server-down policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x auth-server-down re-authperiod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show 802.1x device classification policies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
802.1x

Configures 802.1x parameters on a particular slot/port. Typically used for port access control on a dedicated 802.1x port.

802.1x slot/port [direction {both | in}] [port-control {force-authorized | force-unauthorized | auto}] [quiet-period seconds] [tx-period seconds] [supp-timeout seconds] [server-timeout seconds] [max-req max_req] [re-authperiod seconds] [reauthentication | no reauthentication]

Syntax Definitions

slot/port The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
both Configures bidirectional control on the port.
in Configures control over incoming traffic only.
force-authorized Forces the port control to be authorized, which means that the port is open without restrictions and behaves as any other non-802.1x port. Devices do not need to authenticate to traffic through the port.
force-unauthorized Forces the port control to be unauthorized, which means the port cannot accept any traffic.
auto Configures the switch to control the port control status dynamically based on authentication exchanges between the 802.1x end station and the switch. Initially the port is in an unauthorized state; it becomes authorized if a device successfully completes an 802.1x authentication exchange with the switch.
quiet-period seconds The time during which the port does not accept an 802.1x authentication attempt; the timer is activated after any authentication failure. During the time period specified, the switch ignores and discard all Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) packets. The range is 0 seconds to 65535 seconds.

tx-period seconds The time before an EAP Request Identity is retransmitted. The range is 1 second to 65535 seconds.
supp-timeout seconds The number of seconds before the switch times out an 802.1x user who is attempting to authenticate. The value must be modified to be a greater value if the authentication process requires additional steps by the user (for example, entering a challenge).

server-timeout seconds The timeout for the authentication server for authentication attempts. This value is always superseded by the value configured for the RADIUS authentication server configured through the aaa radius-server command.
max_req The maximum number of times the switch retransmits a request for authentication information (request identity, password, challenge, and so on.) to the 802.1x user before it times out the authentication session based on the supp-timeout. The range is 1 to 10.
re-authperiod seconds

The amount of time that must expire before the switch requires reauthentication of the Supplicant on this port. Only applicable when reauthentication is enabled.

reauthentication

Specifies that the port is reauthenticated after the re-authperiod timer expires.

no reauthentication

Specifies that the port is not reauthenticated unless the 802.1x re-authenticate command is entered.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>both</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force-authorized</td>
<td>force-unauthorized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet-period seconds</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tx-period seconds</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supp-timeout seconds</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max_req</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-authperiod seconds</td>
<td>3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reauthentication</td>
<td>no reauthentication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- To set the port to accept any traffic without requiring 802.1x authentication, use the force-authorized option.
- Use the vlan port 802.1x command with the disable option to disable 802.1x authentication on the port.
- Before any device is authenticated through an 802.1x port, the port only process 802.1x frames (EAPoL frames) from an unknown source.
- Multiple devices can be authenticated on a given 802.1x port. Each device MAC address received on the port is authenticated and learned separately. Only those that authenticate successfully are allowed on the port, as described above. Those that fail authentication are blocked from accessing the 802.1x port.

Examples

-> 802.1x port 3/1 quiet-period 30

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **aaa authentication 802.1x**: Enables/disables the switch for 802.1x authentication.
- **vlan port 802.1x**: Enables or disables 802.1x port-based access control on a mobile port.
- **aaa radius-server**: Configures or modifies a RADIUS server for Authenticated VLANs, Authenticated Switch Access, or 802.1x port access control.
- **802.1x captive-portal address**: Displays information about ports configured for 802.1x.

MIB Objects

dot1xPaePortTable
  - dot1xPaePortNumber
  - dot1xPaePortInitialize
  - dot1xPaePortReauthenticate
dot1xAuthConfigTable
  - dot1xAuthAdminControlledDirections
  - dot1xAuthOperControlledDirections
  - dot1xAuthAuthControlledPortStatus
  - dot1xAuthAuthControlledPortControl
  - dot1xAuthQuitePeriod
  - dot1xAuthTxPeriod
  - dot1xAuthSuppTimeout
  - dot1xAuthServerTimeout
  - dot1xAuthMaxReq
  - dot1xAuthReAuthPeriod
  - dot1xAuthReAuthEnabled
802.1x initialize

Reinitializes a particular 802.1x port. Stops traffic on the port; then requires reauthentication of the port.

802.1x initialize slot/port

Syntax Definitions

slot/port

The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• This command is typically only used for troubleshooting, to reset the port access control mechanism in the switch.

• When this command is entered, all traffic on the port is stopped; the port is then reauthenticated. Connectivity is restored with successful reauthentication.

Examples

-> 802.1x initialize 3/1

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

802.1x

Configures 802.1x parameters on a particular slot/port.

MIB Objects

dot1xPaePortTable

  dot1xPaePortInitialize
802.1x re-authenticate

Forces a particular 802.1x port to be reauthenticated.

802.1x reauthenticate slot/port

Syntax Definitions

slot/port The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.

Defaults

By default, 802.1x ports are not configured for periodic reauthentication. Use the 802.1x re-authenticate command to force a reauthentication.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This command forces a port to be reauthenticated, regardless of the reauthentication setting configured for the 802.1x command.

- Reauthentication is transparent to the user. It does not affect traffic on the port unless there is a problem with the physical device connected to the port. The reauthentication mechanism verifies that there is a device connected to the port, and that the authentication exchange is still valid.

Examples

-> 802.1x reauthenticate 3/1

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

802.1x Configures 802.1x parameters on a particular slot/port.

MIB Objects

dot1xPaePortTable

dot1xPaePortReauthenticate
**802.1x supp-polling retry**

Configures the number of times to poll a device for EAP frames to determine whether the device is an 802.1x client.

**802.1x slot/port supp-polling retry retries**

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**
  - The slot number of the 802.1x port.

- **port**
  - The 802.1x port number.

- **retries**
  - The number of times a device is polled for EAP frames (0–99).

**Defaults**

By default, the number of retries is set to 2.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guideline**

- The polling interval is 0.5 seconds between each retry.

- If no EAP frames are received from a device connected to an 802.1x port, the device is considered a non-802.1x client (non-supplicant).

- Specify “0” for the number of retries to bypass polling attempts and automatically classify the device connected to the 802.1x port as a non-supplicant.

- Any devices previously authenticated on the port remain authenticated; however, reauthentication does not occur.

- If a guest VLAN is configured on the 802.1x port, the non-802.1x client is assigned to the guest VLAN. If a guest VLAN does not exist, the device is blocked from accessing the 802.1x port.

**Examples**

- `-> 802.1x 3/1 supp-polling retry 5`
- `-> 802.1x 3/9 supp-polling retry 10`
- `-> 802.1x 2/1 supp-polling retry 0`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

802.1x captive-portal address  Displays information about ports configured for 802.1x.
show 802.1x non-supplicant  Displays a list of all non-802.1x supplicants learned on one or more 802.1x ports. Displays a list of all non-802.1x supplicants learned on one or more 802.1x ports.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xSuppPollingCnt
**802.1x supplicant policy authentication**

Configures a supplicant device classification policy for an 802.1x port. This type of policy uses 802.1x authentication through a remote RADIUS server. A supplicant is any device that uses the 802.1x protocol for authentication.

```802.1x slot/port supplicant policy authentication [[pass] {group-mobility | vlan vid | default-vlan | block | captive-portal}...] [[fail] {vlan vid | block | captive-portal}...]
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.

- **pass**
  Indicates which policies to apply if 802.1x authentication is successful but does not return a VLAN ID.

- **fail**
  Indicates which policies to apply if 802.1x authentication fails or if successful authentication returns a VLAN ID that does not exist.

- **group-mobility**
  Use Group Mobility rules for device classification.

- **vlan vid**
  Use this VLAN ID number for device classification.

- **default-vlan**
  Assigns supplicant to the default VLAN for the 802.1x port.

- **block**
  Blocks supplicant access on the 802.1x port.

- **captive-portal**
  Use Captive Portal for web-based device classification.

**Defaults**

When 802.1x is enabled on the port, a default supplicant policy is defined for the port. This policy uses the **group-mobility** and **default-vlan** parameters for the **pass** case and the **block** parameter for the **fail** case.

When the **802.1x supplicant policy authentication** command is used without specifying any parameters, the following values for the **pass** and **fail** case are configured by default:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pass</td>
<td>block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fail</td>
<td>block</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Supplicant device classification policies are applied only when successful 802.1x authentication does not return a VLAN ID, returns a VLAN ID that does not exist, or authentication fails.

- When authentication does return a VLAN ID that exists in the switch configuration, the supplicant is assigned to that VLAN and no further classification is performed.
• IF this command is used without specifying any of the optional policy keywords or a **pass/fail** parameter (for example, **802.1x 1/10 supplicant authentication**), the resulting policy blocks supplicants if successful 802.1x authentication *does not* return a VLAN ID, returns a VLAN ID that does not exist, or authentication fails.

• When multiple parameters are configured, the policy is referred to as a compound supplicant policy. Such policies use the **pass** and **fail** parameters to specify which policies to use when 802.1x authentication is successful and which to use when it fails.

• The **pass** keyword is implied and therefore an optional keyword. If the **fail** keyword is not used, the default action is to block the device when authentication fails.

• The order in which parameters are specified determines the order in which they are applied. However, this type of policy must end with either the **default-vlan** or **block**, or **captive-portal** parameters, referred to as terminal parameters (or policies). This applies to both pass and fail policies. If a terminal parameter is not specified, the **block** parameter is used by default.

• If the **captive-portal** parameter is specified with this command, the Captive Portal authentication policy is applied to supplicant traffic. See the **802.1x captive-portal policy authentication** command page for more information.

• A User Network Profile (UNP) specifies a VLAN assignment for the device, whether or not Host Integrity Check (HIC) is required for the device, and if any QoS access control list (ACL) policies are applied to the device. See the **aaa user-network-profile** command page for information about how to create a UNP.

**Note.** Default VLAN of the port must be different from that of the UNP VLAN. UNP Policy list is not applied with UNP classified to UNP VLAN if it is same as the default VLAN assigned to the port.

• Configuring supplicant classification policies is only supported on 802.1x enabled mobile ports.

• Each 802.1x port can have one supplicant policy and one non-supplicant policy for handling 802.1x and non-802.1x devices, respectively. Configuring a new supplicant or non-supplicant policy overwrites any policies that may already exist for the port.

**Examples**

- > **802.1x 3/1 supplicant policy authentication**
- > **802.1x 4/1 supplicant policy authentication vlan 27 default-vlan**
- > **802.1x 5/1 supplicant policy authentication group-mobility captive-portal**
- > **802.1x 5/10 supplicant policy authentication pass group-mobility default-vlan fail vlan 43 block**
- > **802.1x 6/1 supplicant policy authentication pass group-mobility default-vlan fail captive-portal**

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **802.1x non-supplicant policy authentication**
  Configures MAC authentication device classification policies for non-suppliants.

- **802.1x non-supplicant policy**
  Configures device classification policies that do not perform 802.1x or MAC authentication for non-suppliants.

- **802.1x policy default**
  Resets the device classification policy to the default policy value for the 802.1x port.

- **show 802.1x device classification policies**
  Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.

- **show 802.1x non-suppliant**
  Displays a list of all non-suppliants learned on all 802.1x ports.

MIB Objects

- `alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable`
- `alaDot1xSuppPolicy`
802.1x non-suppliant policy authentication

Configures a non-suppliant device classification policy for an 802.1x port. This type of policy uses MAC authentication through a remote RADIUS server. A non-suppliant is a device that does not support using the 802.1x protocol for authentication.

802.1x slot/port non-suppliant policy authentication [[pass] {group-mobility | vlan vid | default-vlan | block | captive-portal}] [[fail] {group-mobility | vlan vid | default-vlan | block | captive-portal}]

Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**: The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
- **pass**: Indicates which policies to apply if MAC authentication is successful but does not return a VLAN ID or the VLAN ID returned does not exist.
- **fail**: Indicates which policies to apply if MAC authentication fails.
- **group-mobility**: Use Group Mobility rules for device classification.
- **vlan vid**: Use this VLAN ID number for device classification.
- **default-vlan**: Assigns supplicant to the default VLAN for the 802.1x port.
- **block**: Blocks supplicant traffic on the 802.1x port.
- **captive-portal**: Use Captive Portal for web-based device classification.

Defaults

When 802.1x is enabled on the port, all non-suppliant traffic is blocked by default.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Non-suppliant device classification policies are applied only when successful MAC authentication does not return a VLAN ID, returns a VLAN ID that does not exist, or MAC authentication fails.
- When MAC authentication does return a VLAN ID that exists in the switch configuration, the supplicant is assigned to that VLAN and no further classification is performed.
- MAC-authentication is referred as non-suppliant authentication. The administrator can configure the client MAC address as the password and username in the authentication server. The MAC address of the client, to authenticate the non-suppliant, can be either in uppercase or lowercase letters.
- When MAC authentication does return a VLAN ID that exists in the switch configuration, the supplicant is assigned to that VLAN and no further classification is performed.
- When multiple parameters are configured, the policy is referred to as a compound non-suppliant policy. Such policies use the **pass** and **fail** parameters to specify which policies to use when MAC authentication is successful and which to use when it fails.
• The **pass** keyword is implied and therefore an optional keyword. If the **fail** keyword is not used, the default action is to block the device when authentication fails.

• The order in which the parameters are specified determines the order in which they are applied. However, this type of policy must end with either the **default-vlan** or **block**, or **captive-portal** parameters, referred to as terminal parameters (or policies). This applies to both pass and fail policies. If a terminal parameter is not specified, the **block** parameter is used by default.

• If the **captive-portal** parameter is specified with this command, then the Captive Portal authentication policy is applied to supplicant traffic. See the **802.1x captive-portal policy authentication** command page for more information.

• Configuring non-supplicant classification policies is only supported on 802.1x enabled mobile ports.

• Each 802.1x port can have one supplicant policy and one non-supplicant policy for handling 802.1x and non-802.1x devices, respectively. Configuring a new supplicant or non-supplicant policy overwrites any policy that may exist for the port.

**Examples**

- `802.1x 3/1 non-supplicant policy authentication`
- `802.1x 4/1 non-supplicant policy authentication pass group-mobility fail default-vlan`
- `802.1x 5/1 non-supplicant policy authentication group-mobility captive-portal`
- `802.1x 5/10 non-supplicant policy authentication vlan 27 fail vlan 500 default-vlan`
- `802.1x 2/1 non-supplicant policy authentication vlan 10 default-vlan`
- `802.1x 6/1 non-supplicant policy authentication pass group-mobility default-vlan fail captive-portal`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **aaa radius-server**: Configures or modifies a RADIUS server with different options for Authenticated Switch Access or 802.1X port access control.
- **802.1x supplicant policy authentication**: Configures 802.1x authentication device classification policies for supplicants.
- **802.1x non-suppliant policy**: Configures device classification policies that do not perform 802.1x or MAC authentication for non-suppliants.
- **802.1x policy default**: Resets the device classification policy to the default policy value for the 802.1x port.
- **show 802.1x device classification policies**: Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.
- **show 802.1x non-suppliant**: Displays a list of all non-suppliants learned on all 802.1x ports.

**MIB Objects**

- **alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable**
- **alaDot1xNonSuppPolicy**
**802.1x captive-portal name**

Configures the name of the redirect URL that is used for accessing a public certificate.

```
802.1x captive-portal name cp_url_name
802.1x captive-portal no name
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

`cp_url_name` The name to be used for the redirect URL.

---

**Defaults**

By default, the name of the redirect URL is set to “captive-portal”.

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to change the Captive Portal redirect URL name (captive-portal) to match the common name (cn) used by the public certificate on the switch. Matching these two names prevents a certificate warning message caused when these names do not match.
- Use the `no` form of this command to remove the configured Captive Portal redirect URL name. This reverts the URL name back to the default of “captive-portal”.
- This feature is not supported on HTTPS sessions.

---

**Examples**

```
-> 802.1x captive-portal name certname
-> 802.1x captive-portal no name
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

---

**Related Commands**

- `show 802.1x captive-portal configuration` Displays the global Captive Portal configuration for the switch.

---

**MIB Objects**

alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable
    alaDot1xCPortalRedirectString
802.1x non-supplicant policy

Configures a non-supplicant device classification policy for an 802.1x port. This type of policy does not perform any authentication. A non-supplicant is a device that does not support using the 802.1x protocol for authentication.

802.1x slot/port non-supplicant policy {group-mobility | vlan vid | default-vlan | block | captive-portal}

Syntax Definitions

*slot/port*  The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
*group-mobility*  Use Group Mobility rules for device classification.
*vlan vid*  Use this VLAN ID number for device classification.
*default-vlan*  Assign supplicant to the default VLAN for the 802.1x port.
*block*  Block supplicant traffic on the 802.1x port.
*captive-portal*  Use Captive Portal for web-based device classification.

Defaults

By default no device classification policies are configured for an 802.1x port.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Because this policy does not use 802.1x or MAC authentication, non-supplicants are only classified for assignment to non-authenticated VLANS.
- If a non-supplicant policy is not configured for an 802.1x port, then non-supplicants are automatically blocked from accessing the port.
- If the captive-portal parameter is specified with this command, then the Captive Portal authentication policy is applied to non-supplicant traffic. See the 802.1x captive-portal policy authentication command page for more information.
- Configuring non-supplicant classification policies is only supported on 802.1x enabled mobile ports.
- Each 802.1x port can have one supplicant policy and one non-supplicant policy for handling 802.1x and non-802.1x devices, respectively. Configuring a new supplicant or non-supplicant policy overwrites any policies that may already exist for the port.

Examples

- `802.1x 4/1 non-supplicant policy group-mobility default-vlan`
- `802.1x 5/10 non-supplicant policy vlan 500 block`
- `802.1x 6/1 non-supplicant policy group-mobility vlan 247 block`
- `802.1x 4/10 non-supplicant policy captive-portal`
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.1x supplicant policy authentication</td>
<td>Configures 802.1x authentication device classification policies for supplicants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x non-suppliant policy authentication</td>
<td>Configures MAC authentication device classification policies for non-supplicants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.1x policy default</td>
<td>Resets the device classification policy to the default policy value for the 802.1x port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show 802.1x device classification policies</td>
<td>Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show 802.1x non-suppliant</td>
<td>Displays a list of all non-supplicants learned on all 802.1x ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable

alaDot1xNonSuppPolicy
802.1x policy default

Resets the device classification policy to the default value for the 802.1x port.

802.1x slot/port {supplicant | non-supplicant} policy default

Syntax Definitions

slot/port The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
supplicant Reset the supplicant policy to the default policy value.
non-supplicant Reset the non-suppliant policy to the default policy value.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The default non-suppliant policy blocks all non-suppllicants from accessing the 802.1x port.
- The default supplicant policy blocks supplicants that fail authentication. If authentication is successful but does not return a VLAN ID, then Group Mobility rules are examined. If no rules exist or match supplicant traffic, then the supplicant is assigned to the default VLAN for the 802.1x port.

Examples

- > 802.1x 3/1 supplicant policy default
- > 802.1x 4/1 non-suppliant policy default

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- **802.1x supplicant policy authentication**
  Configures 802.1x authentication device classification policies for supplicants.

- **802.1x non-supplicant policy authentication**
  Configures MAC authentication device classification policies for non-suppliants.

- **802.1x non-suppliant policy**
  Configures device classification policies that do not perform 802.1x or MAC authentication for non-suppliants.

- **show 802.1x device classification policies**
  Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.

- **show 802.1x non-suppliant**
  Displays a list of all non-suppliants learned on all 802.1x ports.

MIB Objects

- alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable
- alaDot1xSuppPolicy
802.1x captive-portal policy authentication

Configures a Captive Portal device classification policy for an 802.1x port. This type of policy classifies both supplicants and non-suppliers that have attempted network access using web-based authentication.

802.1x slot/port captive-portal policy authentication pass {group-mobility | vlan vid | default-vlan | block}] [fail] {group-mobility | vlan vid | default-vlan | block}

Syntax Definitions

slot/port The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.

pass Indicates which policies to apply if authentication is successful but does not return a VLAN ID or the VLAN ID returned does not exist.

fail Indicates which policies to apply if authentication fails.

group-mobility Use Group Mobility rules for device classification.

vlan vid Use this VLAN ID number for device classification.

default-vlan Assigns the device to the default VLAN for the 802.1x port.

block Blocks device traffic on the 802.1x port.

Defaults

A default Captive Portal policy is automatically configured when 802.1x is enabled on a port. This default policy uses the default-vlan parameter for the pass case and the block parameter for the fail case.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Captive Portal device classification policies are applied only when successful web-based authentication does not return a VLAN ID, returns a VLAN ID that does not exist, or when web-based authentication fails.

- When web-based authentication does return a VLAN ID that exists in the switch configuration, the device is assigned to that VLAN and no further classification is performed.

- When multiple parameters are configured, the policy is referred to as a compound non-suppliant policy. Such policies use the pass and fail parameters to specify which policies to use when MAC authentication is successful and which to use when it fails.

- If the fail keyword is not used, the default action is to block the device when authentication fails.

- The order in which the parameters are specified determines the order in which they are applied. However, this type of policy must end with either the default-vlan or block parameters, referred to as terminal parameters (or policies). This applies to both pass and fail policies.

- Captive Portal policies are applied only to 802.1x enabled mobile ports that are configured with an 802.1x supplicant or non-suppliant policy that specifies the use of Captive Portal web-based authentication.
Examples

-> 802.1x 3/1 captive-portal policy authentication pass vlan 100 block fail vlan 10
-> 802.1x 4/1 captive-portal policy authentication pass group-mobility

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

802.1x supplicant policy authentication  
Configures 802.1x authentication device classification policies for supplicants.

802.1x non-suppliant policy  
Configures device classification policies that do not perform 802.1x or MAC authentication for non-suppliants.

802.1x captive-portal session-limit  
Configures the length of a Captive Portal session and the number of login attempts allowed before the device is classified as a failed login.

show 802.1x device classification policies  
Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.

show 802.1x auth-server-down  
Displays the Captive Portal configuration information (session time limit and the number of login retries) for the specified 802.1x port.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable
  alaDot1xCaptivePortalPolicy
802.1x captive-portal session-limit

Configures the length of an active Captive Portal session.

802.1x slot/port captive-portal session-limit time

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot/port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>12 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The parameters configured with this command apply to the Captive Portal configuration for the specified 802.1x port.
- At the end of the Captive Portal session time limit, the user is automatically logged out of the session and is no longer allowed to access the network.

Examples

- > 802.1x 3/1 captive-portal session-limit 8 retry-count 5
- > 802.1x 4/1 captive-portal session-limit 4 retry-count 2

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

802.1x captive-portal retry-count
Configures the number of login attempts allowed before the Captive Portal fail policy is applied to the device.

802.1x captive-portal policy authentication
Configures a Captive Portal device classification policy for an 802.1x port.

show 802.1x auth-server-down
Displays the global Captive Portal configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable
alaDot1xCaptivePortalSessionLimit
**802.1x captive-portal inactivity-logout**

Configures whether a user MAC address is flushed from the Captive Portal user table due to inactivity.

```
802.1x slot/port captive-portal inactivity-logout {enable | disable}
```

**Syntax Definitions**

- `slot/port` The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
- `enable` Enables inactivity logout.
- `disable` Disables inactivity logout.

**Defaults**

By default, inactivity logout is disabled.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This timer is based on the MAC address aging timer. If a user is flushed from the MAC address table due to inactivity, the user MAC address is also flushed from the Captive Portal user table.

**Examples**

```
- 802.1x 3/1 captive-portal inactivity-logout enable
- 802.1x 3/1 captive-portal inactivity-logout disable
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **802.1x captive-portal retry-count**
  - Configures the number of login attempts allowed before the Captive Portal fail policy is applied to the device.

- **802.1x captive-portal policy authentication**
  - Configures a Captive Portal device classification policy for an 802.1x port.

- **show 802.1x captive-portal configuration**
  - Displays the global Captive Portal configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalInactivityLogout`
802.1x captive-portal retry-count

Configures the number of login attempts allowed before the Captive Portal fail policy is applied to the device.

802.1x slot/port captive-portal retry-count retries

Syntax Definitions

slot/port        The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
retries         The number of login attempts allowed (1–99).

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>retries</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The parameters configured with this command apply to the Captive Portal configuration for the specified 802.1x port.
- When a device has failed the allowed number of login attempts, the fail case for the Captive Portal policy configured for the 802.1x port is applied. To allow an unlimited number of login attempts, specify zero for the retry count value.

Examples

- > 802.1x 3/1 captive-portal session-limit 8 retry-count 5
- > 802.1x 4/1 captive-portal session-limit 4 retry-count 2

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

802.1x captive-portal session-limit
Configures the length of an active Captive Portal session.

802.1x captive-portal policy authentication
Configures a Captive Portal device classification policy for an 802.1x port.

show 802.1x auth-server-down
Displays the global Captive Portal configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable
alaDot1xCaptivePortalRetryCnt
**802.1x captive-portal address**

Configures a different subnet for the Captive Portal IP address (10.123.0.1).

```plaintext
802.1x captive-portal address ip_address
```

**Syntax Definitions**

| **ip_address** | The IP address for the Captive Portal login page. This IP address must use the following octet values: 10.x.0.1, where “x” is used to specify a new subnet value. |

**Defaults**

By default, the Captive Portal IP address is set to 10.123.0.1.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- If the 10.123.0.1 subnet is already in use on the network, use this command to change the second octet of this IP address. The second octet is the only configurable part of the Captive Portal IP address that is allowed.

- This IP address is used exclusively by the Captive Portal feature to serve various pages and to assign a temporary IP address for a client device that is attempting web-based authentication.

**Examples**

- `-> 802.1x captive-portal address 10.11.0.1`
- `-> 802.1x captive-portal address 10.124.0.1`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `show 802.1x auth-server-down` Displays the global Captive Portal configuration for the switch.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDot1xCportalConfig`  
- `alaDot1xCPortalIpAddress`
802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-url

Configures Captive Portal to work with a specific proxy server URL used by the client.

802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-url proxy_url

Syntax Definitions

proxy_url The URL address for the users proxy server.

Defaults

By default, the proxy server URL value is set to proxy. Captive Portal looks for the word “proxy” to identify the users web server URL.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

• Changing the Captive Portal proxy server URL value is only necessary if the proxy server URL does not contain any of following in the address:

  www
  http
  https
  proxy

• When using a proxy server with Microsoft’s Internet Explorer browser, select the “bypass proxy for local address” option.

• When using a proxy server with the Firefox or Netscape browsers, add the name “captive-portal” to the proxy exception list.

Examples

-> 802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-url www.companyname.com

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

show 802.1x auth-server-down Displays the global Captive Portal configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xCportalConfig
  alaDot1xCPortalProxyURL
802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-port

Configures Captive Portal to work with a specific proxy server port.

802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-port \textit{proxy\_port}

802.1x captive-portal no proxy-server-port \textit{proxy\_port}

\textbf{Syntax Definitions}

\textit{proxy\_port} \hspace{1cm} The configured port for the proxy server. Valid range is between 1024-49151.

\textbf{Defaults}

N/A.

\textbf{Platforms Supported}

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

\textbf{Usage Guidelines}

This command is only necessary if the port required is not 80 or 8080.

\textbf{Examples}

- \texttt{802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-port 1200}
- \texttt{802.1x captive-portal no proxy-server-port}

\textbf{Release History}

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

\textbf{Related Commands}

\texttt{show 802.1x captive-portal configuration} \hspace{1cm} Displays the global Captive Portal configuration for the switch.

\textbf{MIB Objects}

alaDot1xCportalConfig

alaDot1xCPortalProxyPort
802.1x captive-portal dns-keyword-list

Configures a list of up to four DNS strings (keywords) that are used to identify DNS packets to which Captive Portal accepts and replies.

802.1x captive-portal dns-keyword-list {keyword1 [keyword2] [keyword3] [keyword4]}

802.1x captive-portal no dns-keyword-list

Syntax Definitions

keyword

The DNS string that Captive Portal looks for in DNS packets. Up to four strings are supported. Each string may contain up to 63 characters.

Defaults

By default, Captive Portal replies to DNS packets containing the following pre-defined DNS strings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>www</th>
<th>captive-portal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>http</td>
<td>go.microsoft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxy</td>
<td>mozilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wpad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- The DNS strings configured with this command are added to the list of the pre-defined DNS strings, as shown above. The pre-defined strings are not configurable and always remains on the list.
- Use the no form of this command to remove all the user-defined keywords from the DNS keyword list.
- Any DNS packets received that do not contain the specified DNS strings (pre-defined or user-defined) are dropped.
- Up to four keywords are configurable. Each time this command is used, the user-defined keyword strings are overwritten with the new strings. For example, if the DNS string list contains four user-defined strings, the next time this command is used and only two strings are specified, the four existing strings are removed and only the two new strings are added to the list.

Examples

- 802.1x captive-portal dns-keyword-list univ.intranet.jp
- 802.1x captive-portal dns-keyword-list univ.intranet1.jp univ.intranet2.jp
- 802.1x captive-portal dns-keyword-list univ.intranet1.jp univ.intranet2.jp univ.intranete3.jp univ.intranet4.jp

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

show 802.1x captive-portal configuration

Displays the global Captive Portal configuration for the switch.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xCportalConfig

alaDot1xCPortalDnsKeyword1
alaDot1xCPortalDnsKeyword2
alaDot1xCPortalDnsKeyword3
alaDot1xCPortalDnsKeyword4
802.1x captive-portal success-redirect-url

Configures Captive Portal to redirect the user to a specific site upon successful authentication. This command specifies the URL of an HTTP site where a Java script is defined that specifies the actual destination URL.

802.1x captive-portal success-redirect-url redirect_url

802.1x captive-portal no success-redirect-url

Syntax Definitions

redirect_url

The internal HTTP server URL, up to 63 characters, for the redirect Java script (for example, http://test-cp.com/success.html).

Defaults

No success redirect URL is configured.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove a success redirect URL configuration.
- Make sure the HTTP server URL and Java script exist and are reachable by the user during the authentication phase.
- A Java script is only needed to redirect a user to a website outside of the network; a script is not needed to redirect users to an intranet site.
- After the user attempts to authenticate through the Captive Portal login page, the Captive Portal status page displays and attempts to run the Java script that is located at the URL site specified with this command.
- If the redirect URL is not configured or is invalid, the Captive Portal status page remains open and displays an error message regarding the attempted redirection.

Examples

The following command example configures the success URL to point to the success.html Java script on the test-cp.com HTTP server.


The following is an example Java script (success.html) in which the “TARGET” field specifies the actual URL to which the user is redirected.

<html>
<head> <meta http-equiv="expires" content="Tue, 20 Aug 1996 14:25:47 GMT"> <meta http-equiv=Pragma content=no-cache> <meta http-equiv=cache-control content=no-cache,no-store,must-revalidate,proxy-
Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

show 802.1x captive-portal configuration  Displays the global Captive Portal configuration for the switch.

802.1x captive-portal fail-redirect-url  Configures Captive Portal to redirect the user to a specific site if authentication fails.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xCportalConfig
  alaDot1xCPortalPostAuthSuccessRedirectURL
802.1x captive-portal fail-redirect-url

Configures Captive Portal to redirect the user to a specific site if authentication fails (user login is invalid or user bypasses authentication). This command specifies the URL of an HTTP server where a Java script is defined that specifies the actual destination URL.

802.1x captive-portal fail-redirect-url redirect_url

802.1x captive-portal no fail-redirect-url

Syntax Definitions

redirect_url The internal HTTP server URL, up to 63 characters, for the redirect Java script (for example, http://test-cp.com/fail.html).

Defaults

No fail redirect URL is configured.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use the no form of this command to remove a fail redirect URL configuration.

- Make sure the HTTP server URL and Java script exist and are reachable by the user during the authentication phase.

- A Java script is only needed to redirect a user to a website outside of the network; a script is not needed to redirect users to an intranet site.

- After the user attempts to authenticate through the Captive Portal login page, the Captive Portal status page displays and attempts to run the Java script that is located at the URL site specified with this command.

- If the redirect URL is not configured or is invalid, the Captive Portal status page remains open and displays an error message regarding the attempted redirection.

Examples

The following command example configures the fail URL to point to the fail.html Java script on the test-cp.com HTTP server.

-> 802.1x captive-portal fail-redirect-url http://test-cp.com/fail.html

The following is an example Java script (named fail.html) in which the “TARGET” field specifies the actual URL to which the user is redirected:

<html>
<head> <meta http-equiv="expires" content="Tue, 20 Aug 1996 14:25:47 GMT">
<meta http-equiv=Pragma content=no-cache>
<meta http-equiv=cache-control content=no-cache,no-store,must-revalidate,proxy-revalidate>
</head>
Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **show 802.1x captive-portal configuration**
  - Displays the global Captive Portal configuration for the switch.

- **802.1x captive-portal success-redirect-url**
  - Configures Captive Portal to redirect the user to a specific site upon successful authentication.

MIB Objects

- **alaDot1xCportalConfig**
  - **alaDot1xCPortalPostAuthFailRedirectURL**
802.1x auth-server-down

Enables or disables the authentication server down classification policy.

802.1x auth-server-down {enable | disable}

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the auth-server-down policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the auth-server-down policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

By default, authentication server down policy is disabled.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

This command is global and applies to all 802.1x ports on the switch.

Examples

- `802.1x auth-server-down enable`
- `802.1x auth-server-down disable`

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

Related Commands

show 802.1x auth-server-down Displays the configured authentication server down classification policy.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthSvrTimeoutStatus
**802.1x auth-server-down policy**

Configures the policy for classifying devices attempting to authenticate when the RADIUS servers are not reachable.

**802.1x auth-server-down policy {user-network-profile profile_name | block}**

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **profile_name**
  The name of an existing User Network Profile (UNP) to use for device classification.

- **block**
  Blocks device access on the 802.1x port.

**Defaults**

By default, this policy is configured to block access to such devices and is disabled for the switch.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `user-network-profile` parameter to classify device traffic into a specific profile when the RADIUS server is down.

- Use the `block` parameter to block device traffic on the 802.1x port when the RADIUS server is down.

- This command applies to all 802.1x-enabled ports on the switch.

- When device authentication fails due to an unreachable RADIUS server, an event message is sent to the switch logging utility (swlog). See the “Switch Logging Command” chapter for more information.

**Examples**

- > 802.1x auth-server-down policy user-network-profile unp1
- > 802.1x auth-server-down policy block

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.
Related Commands

**802.1x auth-server-down**  
Enables or disables the authentication server down policy.

**802.1x auth-server-down re-authperiod**  
Configures the amount of time to wait before reauthentication is attempted for devices classified by the server down policy.

**show 802.1x auth-server-down**  
Displays the configured authentication server down policy.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthServerTimeoutPolicy
802.1x auth-server-down re-authperiod

Configures the amount of time to wait before reauthentication is attempted for devices that were classified by the authentication server down policy.

802.1x auth-server-down re-authperiod {value}

Syntax Definitions

value
The value of reauthentication timer. The range is 1 second to 9999 seconds.

Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- This timer only applies to devices that were classified by the authentication server down policy. This policy classifies devices whenever RADIUS servers become unreachable.
- This command sets the time interval for all 802.1x-enabled ports on the switch.

Examples

-> 802.1x auth-server-down re-authperiod 500

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

Related Commands

802.1x auth-server-down policy Configures the authentication server down policy.
show 802.1x auth-server-down Displays the configured reauthentication time interval value.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthSvrTimeoutReAuthPeriod
802.1x auth-server-down

Enables or disables the authentication server down classification policy.

802.1x auth-server-down {enable | disable}

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Enables the auth-server-down policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disable</td>
<td>Disables the auth-server-down policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Defaults**

By default, authentication server down policy is disabled.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to enable or disable the authentication server down policy.
- This command is global and applies to all ports on the switch.

**Examples**

- `802.1x auth-server-down enable`
- `802.1x auth-server-down disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

`show 802.1x auth-server-down` Displays the configured authentication server down classification policy.

**MIB Objects**

alaDot1xAuthSvrTimeoutStatus
802.1x auth-server-down policy

Configures the policy for classifying the device when the authentication server is not reachable.

802.1x auth-server-down policy {user-network-profile profile_name | block}

Syntax Definitions

profile_name
The name of an existing User Network Profile (UNP) to use for device classification.

block
Blocks supplicant access on the 802.1x port.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to configure the authentication server down classification policy.
- Use the optional parameter block to restrict the device traffic on the 802.1x port.
- This command is global and applies to all ports on the switch.

Examples

- > 802.1x auth-server-down policy user-network-profile
- > 802.1x auth-server-down policy block

Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

Related Commands

show 802.1x auth-server-down  Displays the configured authentication server down classification policy.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthServerTimeoutPolicy
802.1x auth-server-down re-authperiod

Sets reauthentication time for the device to authenticate again with the RADIUS server when it is classified according to the Auth-server-down policy.

802.1x auth-server-down re-authperiod \{value\}

### Syntax Definitions

| value | The value of reauthentication timer. The range is 1 to 9999 seconds. |

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>re-authperiod</td>
<td>3600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the time for the device to re-authenticate.

### Examples

-> 802.1x auth-server-down re-authperiod 30

### Release History

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.

### Related Commands

show 802.1x auth-server-down Displays the configured authentication server down classification policy.

### MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthSvrTimeoutReAuthPeriod
show 802.1x

Displays information about ports configured for 802.1x.

show 802.1x [slot/port]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slot</td>
<td>The slot of the port for which you want to display information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>The port for which you want to display 802.1x information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a particular slot/port, information for all 802.1x ports is displayed.

Examples

-> show 802.1x 1/13

802.1x configuration for slot 1 port 13:

direction = both,
operational directions = both,
port-control = auto,
quiet-period (seconds) = 60,
tx-period (seconds) = 30,
supp-timeout (seconds) = 30,
server-timeout (seconds) = 30,
max-req = 2,
re-authperiod (seconds) = 3600,
reauthentication = no
Supplicant polling retry count = 2

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>direction</td>
<td>Whether the port is configured for control on bidirectional traffic or incoming traffic only. May be configured through the 802.1x command. Possible values are both or in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operational directions</td>
<td>The operational state of controlled direction on the port, which is set automatically by the switch. If the value of direction is both, the value of operational directions is both. If the value of direction is in, the operational state is set to in on initialization and when the MAC address of the port becomes operable. If the MAC address of the port becomes inoperable, the operational direction is set to both.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**output definitions (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>port-control</strong></td>
<td>The value of the port control parameter for the port (auto, force-authorized, or force-unauthorized), which is set through the 802.1x command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>quiet-period</strong></td>
<td>The time during which the port does not accept an 802.1x authentication attempt; the timer is activated after any authentication failure. The range is 0 seconds to 65535 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tx-period</strong></td>
<td>The time before an EAP Request Identity is transmitted. The range is 1 second to 65535 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>supp-timeout</strong></td>
<td>The number of seconds before the switch times out an 802.1x user who is attempting to authenticate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>server-timeout</strong></td>
<td>The timeout for the authentication server for authentication attempts. This value is always superseded by the value configured for the RADIUS authentication server configured through the aaa radius-server command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>max-req</strong></td>
<td>The maximum number of times the switch retransmits a request for authentication information (request identity, password, challenge, and so on.) to the 802.1x user before it times out the authentication session based on the supp-timeout. The range is 1 to 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>re-authperiod</strong></td>
<td>The amount of time that must expire before the switch requires reauthentication of the Supplicant on this port. Only applicable when reauthentication is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>reauthentication</strong></td>
<td>Whether the port is reauthenticated after the re-authperiod expires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supplicant polling retry count</strong></td>
<td>The number of times a device is polled for EAP frames to determine whether the device is an 802.1x client. Configured through the 802.1x supp-polling retry command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

802.1x

Configures 802.1x parameters on a particular slot/port.

802.1x supp-polling retry

Configures the number of times to poll a device for EAP frames to determine whether the device is an 802.1x client.
MIB Objects

dot1xAuthConfigTable
  dot1xAuthAdminControlledDirections
  dot1xAuthOperControlledDirections
  dot1xAuthAuthControlledPortControl
  dot1xAuthQuietPeriod
  dot1xAuthTxPeriod
  dot1xAuthSuppTimeout
  dot1xAuthServerTimeout
  dot1xAuthMaxReq
  dot1xAuthReAuthPeriod
  dot1xAuthReAuthEnabled
  a1aDot1xSuppPollingCnt
show 802.1x users

Displays a list of all users for one or more 802.1x ports.

show 802.1x users [slot/port]

Syntax Definitions

slot  
The slot of the port for which you want to display information.

port  
The port for which you want to display 802.1x information.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a particular slot/port, all users associated with 802.1x ports are displayed.

Examples

-> show 802.1x users

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Auth</th>
<th>Auth</th>
<th>Last Successful</th>
<th>User</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Failure Reason</td>
<td>Retry Count</td>
<td>Auth Time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

04/05 00:13:72:ae:f3:1c Connecting AUTHENTICATION FAILURE 1 - user

-> show 802.1x users 4/5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Auth</th>
<th>Auth</th>
<th>Last Successful</th>
<th>User</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Failure Reason</td>
<td>Retry Count</td>
<td>Auth Time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

04/05 00:13:72:ae:f3:1c Authenticated Basic-Dft VLAN - 0 SUN FEB 10 01:36:24 2075 user

output definitions

Slot/Port  The 802.1x slot and port number that provides access to the user.

MAC Address  The source MAC address of the 802.1x user.
802.1x Commands

output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port State</th>
<th>The current state of the 802.1x port for a specific user:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initialize</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disconnected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authenticating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authenticated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authenticated-L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authenticated-T</td>
<td>Supplicant learned according to the auth-server-down policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aborting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force-Authenticated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force-Unauthenticated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification Policy
The 802.1x device classification policy that was applied to the device.

Auth Failure Reason
Displays the reason for authentication failure.

Auth Retry Count
Displays the number of times the switch re-transmitted a request to the 802.1x user for authentication information.

Last Successful Auth Time
Displays the latest successful authentication time.

User Name
The user name that is used for authentication.

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands
802.1x
Configures 802.1x parameters on a particular slot/port.

MIB Objects
alaDot1xPortTable
alaDot1xPortSlotNumber
alaDot1xPortPortNumber
alaDot1xPortMACAddress
alaDot1xPortUserName
alaDot1xPortState
alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable
alaDot1xSuppPolicy
alaDot1xNonSuppPolicy
show 802.1x

Displays information about ports configured for 802.1x.

show 802.1x [slot/port]

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot**: The slot of the port for which you want to display information.
- **port**: The port for which you want to display 802.1x information.

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

If you do not specify a particular slot/port, information for all 802.1x ports is displayed.

**Examples**

```
-> show 802.1x 1/13
802.1x configuration for slot 1 port 13:

  direction       = both,
  operational directions = both,
  port-control     = auto,
  quiet-period (seconds) = 60,
  tx-period (seconds)  = 30,
  supp-timeout (seconds) = 30,
  server-timeout (seconds) = 30,
  max-req          = 2,
  re-authperiod (seconds) = 3600,
  reauthentication  = no
  Supplicant polling retry count = 2
  Captive Portal Session Limit (hrs) = 12
  Captive Portal Login Retry Count = 3
  Supplicant Bypass      = enable
  Supplicant Bypass allow-eap Branch = pass,
  Captive Portal Inactivity Logout = disable
```
output definitions

**direction**
Whether the port is configured for control on bidirectional traffic or incoming traffic only (**both** or **in**). Configured through the **802.1x** command.

**operational directions**
The operational state of controlled direction on the port, which is set automatically by the switch. If the value of **direction** is **both**, the value of operational directions is **both**. If the value of **direction** is **in**, the operational state is set to **in** on initialization and when the MAC address of the port becomes operable. If the MAC address of the port becomes inoperable, the operational direction is set to **both**.

**port-control**
The value of the port control parameter for the port (**auto**, **force-authorized**, or **force-unauthorized**). Configured through the **802.1x** command.

**quiet-period**
The time during which the port does not accept an 802.1x authentication attempt; the timer is activated after any authentication failure. The range is 0 seconds to 65535 seconds. Configured through the **802.1x** command.

**tx-period**
The time before an EAP Request Identity is transmitted. The range is 1 second to 65535 seconds. Configured through the **802.1x** command.

**supp-timeout**
The number of seconds before the switch times out an 802.1x user who is attempting to authenticate. Configured through the **802.1x** command.

**server-timeout**
The timeout for the authentication server for authentication attempts. Configured for the switch port through the **802.1x** command. However, this value is always superseded by the value configured for the RADIUS authentication server configured through the **aaa radius-server** command.

**max-req**
The maximum number of times the switch retransmits a request for authentication information (request identity, password, challenge, and so on.) to the 802.1x user before it times out the authentication session based on the **supp-timeout**. The range is 1 to 10. Configured through the **802.1x** command.

**re-authperiod**
The amount of time that must expire before the switch requires reauthentication of the Supplicant on this port. Only applicable when reauthentication is enabled. Configured through the **802.1x** command.

**reauthentication**
Whether the port is reauthenticated after the re-authperiod expires. Configured through the **802.1x** command.

**Supplicant polling retry count**
The number of times a device is polled for EAP frames to determine whether the device is an 802.1x client. Configured through the **802.1x supp-polling retry** command.

**Captive Portal Session Limit**
(hrs)
The amount of time, in hours, that a Captive Portal session can remain active. Configured through the **802.1x captive-portal session-limit** command.

**Captive Portal Login Retry Count**
The number of login attempts allowed before the Captive Portal fail policy is applied to the device. Configured through the **802.1x captive-portal retry-count** command.

**Supplicant Bypass**
The status of 802.1x authentication bypass (**enable** or **disable**). Configured through the **802.1x supplicant bypass** command.
**Supplicant Bypass allow-eap Branch**

Specifies the conditions under which subsequent 802.1x authentication is attempted based on the outcome of the initial MAC authentication (pass, fail, noauth, or none). Configured through the [802.1x non-suppliant allow-eap](#) command. This value only applies when **Supplicant Bypass** is set to **enable**.

**Captive Portal Inactivity Logout**

Whether a user MAC address is removed from the Captive Portal user table when the same MAC ages out of the switch MAC address table due to inactivity (enabled or disabled). Configured through the [802.1x captive-portal inactivity-logout](#) command.

## Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

## Related Commands

- **show 802.1x users**
  Displays information about users connected to the 802.1x port.
- **show 802.1x statistics**
  Displays 802.1x port statistics.

## MIB Objects

- `dot1xAuthConfigTable`
  - `dot1xAuthAdminControlledDirections`
  - `dot1xAuthOperControlledDirections`
  - `dot1xAuthAuthControlledPortControl`
  - `dot1xAuthQuietPeriod`
  - `dot1xAuthTxPeriod`
  - `dot1xAuthSuppTimeout`
  - `dot1xAuthServerTimeout`
  - `dot1xAuthMaxReq`
  - `dot1xAuthReAuthPeriod`
  - `dot1xAuthReAuthEnabled`
  - `alaDot1xSuppPollingCnt`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalSessionLimit`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalRetryCnt`
  - `alaDot1xSuppliantBypass`
  - `alaDot1xSBAIowEAP`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalInactivityLogout`
show 802.1x statistics

Displays statistics about all 802.1x ports or for a particular 802.1x port.

show 802.1x statistics [slot/port]

Syntax Definitions

slot

The slot of the port for which you want to display 802.1x statistics.

port

The port for which you want to display 802.1x statistics.

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a particular slot/port, information for each 802.1x port is displayed.

Examples

-> show 802.1x statistic 1/13
802.1x slot/port = 1/13
  Last EAPOL frame source = 00:0d:0c:00:00:02
  Last EAPOL frame version = 1,
  EAPOL frames received = 3,
  EAPOL frames transmitted = 3,
  EAPOL start frames received = 1,
  EAPOL logoff frames received = 0,
  EAP Resp/Id frames received = 1,
  EAP Response frames received = 1,
  EAP Req/Id frames transmitted = 1,
  EAP Req frames transmitted = 1,
  EAP length error frames received = 0,
  Invalid EAPOL frames received = 0,

output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>The slot number of the 802.1x port.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>The 802.1x port number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last EAPOL frame version</td>
<td>The protocol version number carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last EAPOL frame source</td>
<td>The source MAC address carried in the most recently received EAPOL frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAPOL frames received</td>
<td>The number of valid EAPOL frames of any type that have been received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EAPOL frames transmitted</td>
<td>The number of EAPOL frames of any type that have been transmitted by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAPOL Start frames received</td>
<td>The number of EAPOL Start frames that have been received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAPOL Logoff frames received</td>
<td>The number of EAPOL Logoff frames that have been received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP Resp/Id frames received</td>
<td>The number of EAP Resp/Id frames that have been received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP Response frames received</td>
<td>The number of valid EAP Response frames (other than Resp/Id frames) that have been received by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP Req/Id frames transmitted</td>
<td>The number of EAP Req/Id frames that have been transmitted by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP Req frames transmitted</td>
<td>The number of valid EAP Request frames (other than Req/Id frames) that have been transmitted by the switch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAP length error frames received</td>
<td>The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by the switch for which the Packet Body Length field is invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid EAPOL frames received</td>
<td>The number of EAPOL frames that have been received by the switch for which the frame type is not recognized by the switch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

Related Commands

802.1x captive-portal address Displays information about ports configured for 802.1x.

MIB Objects

dot1xAuthStatsTable
   dot1xAuthEapolFramesRx
dot1xAuthEapolFramesTx
dot1xAuthEapolStartFramesRx
dot1xAuthEapolLogoffFramesRx
dot1xAuthEapolRespIdFramesRx
dot1xAuthEapolRespFramesRx
dot1xAuthEapolReqIdFramesTx
dot1xAuthEapolReqFramesTx
dot1xAuthInvalidEapolFramesRx
dot1xAuthEapLengthErrorFramesRx
dot1xAuthLastEapolFrameVersion
dot1xAuthLastEapolFrameSource
show 802.1x device classification policies

Displays device classification policies configured for 802.1x ports.

show 802.1x device classification policies [slot/port]

Syntax Definitions

slot/port The slot and port number of the 802.1x port for which you want to display the policy configuration.

Defaults

All device classification policies for all 802.1x ports are displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the slot/port parameter to display device classification policies for a specific 802.1x port.

Examples

-> show 802.1x device classification policies
Device classification policies on 802.1x port 2/26
  Supplicant:  
    authentication, block
  Non-Supplicant:  
    block
Device classification policies on 802.1x port 2/47
  Supplicant:  
    authentication, block
  Non-Supplicant:  
    block
Device classification policies on 802.1x port 2/48
  Supplicant:  
    authentication, vlan  247, default-vlan
  Non-Supplicant:  
    authentication:
      pass: group-mobility, block
      fail: strict-vlan  347, default-vlan

-> show 802.1x device classification policies 2/48
Device classification policies on 802.1x port 2/48
  authentication, vlan  247, default-vlan
  Non-Supplicant:  
    authentication:
      pass: group-mobility, block
      fail: strict-vlan  347, default-vlan
**output definitions**

| **Suppliant:** | Displays the supplicant device classification policy configured for the 802.1x port. |
| **Non-Supplicant:** | Displays the non-suppliant device classification policy configured for the 802.1x port. |

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **802.1x captive-portal address** Displays information about ports configured for 802.1x.
- **show 802.1x non-supplicant** Displays a list of all non-supplicants learned on all 802.1x ports.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable`
  - `alaDot1xSuppPolicy`
  - `alaDot1xNonSuppPolicy`
show 802.1x captive-portal configuration

Displays the global Captive Portal configuration for the switch.

Syntax Definitions
N/A

Defaults
N/A

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
This command displays the Captive Portal IP address and the proxy server URL.

Examples
-> show 802.1x captive-portal configuration

Captive Portal Global Configuration:
   Captive Portal IP address = 10.123.0.1
   Proxy Server URL = proxy
   Proxy Server Port = 8080
   Redirect URL string = captive-portal
   Post Auth Success Redirect URL = http://test-cp.com/fail.html
   Post Auth Fail Redirect URL = http://test-cp.com/success.html
   DNS Keyword 1 = univ.intranet1.jp
   DNS Keyword 2 = univ.intranet2.jp
   DNS Keyword 3 = univ.intranet3.jp
   DNS Keyword 4 = univ.intranet4.jp
### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Definition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captive Portal IP address</td>
<td>The Captive Portal IP address. Configured through the <code>show 802.1x captive-portal address</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy Server URL</td>
<td>The website URL for the client proxy web server. Configured through the <code>802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-url</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy Server Port</td>
<td>The port number for the configured proxy. Configured through the <code>802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-port</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Auth Success Redirect URL</td>
<td>The internal HTTP server URL for the intermediate Java script used to redirect the user upon successful authentication. Configured through the <code>802.1x captive-portal success-redirect-url</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redirect URL String</td>
<td>The name of the redirect URL to be used with a public certificate. Configured through the <code>802.1x captive-portal name</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Auth Fail Redirect URL</td>
<td>The internal HTTP server URL for the intermediate Java script used to redirect the user when authentication fails. Configured through the <code>802.1x captive-portal fail-redirect-url</code> command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS Keyword</td>
<td>A user-defined DNS string. Captive Portal replies to DNS packets that contain this string. Configured through the <code>802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-port</code> command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- `show 802.1x device classification policies` Displays device classification policies configured for 802.1x ports.

### MIB Objects

- `alaDot1xCportalConfig`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalIpAddress`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalProxyURL`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalProxyPort`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalRedirectString`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalPostAuthSuccessRedirectURL`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalPostAuthFailRedirectURL`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalDnsKeyword1`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalDnsKeyword2`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalDnsKeyword3`
  - `alaDot1xCPortalDnsKeyword4`
show 802.1x non-suppliant

Displays a list of all non-802.1x supplicants learned on one or more 802.1x ports.

show 802.1x non-suppliant [slot/port]

Syntax Definitions

slot/port  The slot/port number of the 802.1x port for which you want to display information.

Defaults

All non-suppliers associated with all 802.1x ports are displayed.

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

Use the slot/port parameter to display a list of non-suppliers learned on a specific 802.1x port.

Examples

-> show 802.1x non-suppliant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Vlan Learned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td></td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----+-------------+----------------+--------------+--------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/3 00:61:22:15:22:33 Failed</td>
<td>Vlan ID</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/3 00:61:22:44:75:66 Authenticated</td>
<td>MAC Authent</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/11 00:00:39:47:4f:0c Failed</td>
<td>Vlan ID</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/11 00:00:39:c9:5a:0c Authenticated</td>
<td>Group Mobility</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/11 00:b0:d0:52:47:35 Authenticated</td>
<td>Group Mobility</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/11 00:c0:4f:0e:70:68 Authenticated</td>
<td>MAC Authent</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-> show 802.1x non-sup 3/3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Authentication</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Vlan Learned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td></td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----+-------------+----------------+--------------+--------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/3 00:61:22:15:22:33 Failed</td>
<td>Vlan ID</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/3 00:61:22:44:75:66 Authenticated</td>
<td>MAC Authent</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

output definitions

Slot/Port  The 802.1x slot and port number that provides access to the non-802.1x device.

MAC Address  The source MAC address of the non-802.1x device connected to the 802.1x port.
output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authentication Status</th>
<th>Indicates the MAC authentication status.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Success</td>
<td>Non-suppliant learned according to the Success policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed</td>
<td>Non-suppliant learned according to the Failed policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fail (timeout)</td>
<td>Non-Supplicant learned according to the auth-server-down policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification Policy</th>
<th>The 802.1x device classification policy that was applied to the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN Learned</td>
<td>The VLAN ID of the VLAN in which the source MAC address of the non-802.1x device was learned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

**802.1x captive-portal address**
Displays information about ports configured for 802.1x.

**show 802.1x device classification policies**
Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.

**MIB Objects**

alaDot1xPortTable

alaDot1xNonSupplicantSlotNum
alaDot1xNonSupplicantPortNum
alaDot1xNonSupplicantMACAddress
alaDot1xNonSupplicantVlanID
**show 802.1x auth-server-down**

Displays the configured authentication server down classification policy.

```plaintext
show 802.1x auth-server-down
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> show 802.1x auth-server-down
Status                     = Enabled
Re-authentication Interval  = 30 seconds
Classification policy      = block

-> show 802.1x auth-server-down
Status                     = Disabled
Re-authentication Interval  = 30 seconds
Classification policy      = block
```

**Output Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Status</strong></th>
<th>Authentication server down policy status: Enabled or Disabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Re-authentication Interval</strong></td>
<td>The amount of time for the device to authenticate again with the RADIUS server when it is classified according to the Auth-server-policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classification Policy</strong></td>
<td>The 802.1x device classification policy that was applied to the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.2; command introduced.
Related Commands

**802.1x auth-server-down**
Enables or disables the authentication server down policy.

**802.1x auth-server-down policy**
Configures the policy for classifying the device when the authentication server is not reachable

**802.1x auth-server-down re-authperiod**
Configures the reauthentication time for the device to authenticate again with the RADIUS server when it is classified according to the Auth-server-down policy

MIB Objects

N/A
show **802.1x rate-limit**

Displays the current rate limit configuration on 802.1x enabled ports. If a port is not specified, then current rate limit configuration for all 802.1x ports in switch is displayed.

**show 802.1x rate-limit [slot/port]**

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot**
  
  The slot of the port for which you want to display 802.1x statistics.

- **port**
  
  The port for which you want to display 802.1x statistics.

### Defaults

N/A

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- In the show output, **Type** field shows "QOS", "UNP" or ".-". If the current bandwidth set by the user classified under UNP, then it shows as "UNP". If the current bandwidth on port is set by using the “qos port” command, then it shows "QOS". By default, if no QoS or UNP are used on 802.1x port, then it shows ".-", which denotes no limitation currently configured on the port.

- **Ingress/Egress BW UNP-ProfileName** field displays the UNP profile name under which bandwidth has been applied on the port. This is applicable only for clients getting classified under UNP. For the rest, "N/A" is displayed.

### Examples

```bash
$ show 802.1x rate-limit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slot</th>
<th>Max Ingress-BW</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>UNP-ProfileName</th>
<th>Max Egress-BW</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>UNP-ProfileName</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>50.0M</td>
<td>UNP</td>
<td>50down50up</td>
<td>50.0M</td>
<td>UNP</td>
<td>50down50up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/25</td>
<td>10.0M</td>
<td>UNP</td>
<td>100down10up</td>
<td>100M</td>
<td>UNP</td>
<td>100down10up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**output definitions**

- **Slot**
  The slot number of the 802.1x port.

- **Port**
  The 802.1x port number.

- **Max Ingress-BW**
  Ingress bandwidth configured on the 802.1x port.

- **Type**
  Application under which current maximum ingress bandwidth is set.

- **Ingress BW UNP-Profile Name**
  UNP profile name under which current ingress bandwidth is set.

- **Max Egress-BW**
  Egress bandwidth configured on the 802.1x port.
### output definitions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Application under which current maximum egress bandwidth is set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egress BW UNP-Profile Name</td>
<td>UNP profile name under which current egress bandwidth is set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.4; command introduced.

### Related Commands

**802.1x**

Configures 802.1x parameters on a particular slot/port.

### MIB Objects

alaDot1xCrlUnpTable
- alaDot1xCrlSlotNumber
- alaDot1xCrlPortNumber
- alaDot1xCrlIngBw
- alaDot1xCrlIngTypeFlag
- alaDot1xCrlIngProfile
- alaDot1xCrlEgrBw
- alaDot1xCrlEgrTypeFlag
- alaDot1xCrlEgrProfile
**802.1x supplicant bypass**

Configures whether MAC authentication is applied first to any client device (supplicant or non-supplicant) that is trying to connect through the specified 802.1x port.

**802.1x slot/port supplicant bypass {enable | disable}**

### Syntax Definitions

- **slot/port**
  - The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.

- **enable**
  - Enables supplicant bypass on the specified port; MAC authentication is performed first.

- **disable**
  - Disables supplicant bypass on the specified port; 802.1x authentication is performed first.

### Defaults

By default, supplicant bypass is disabled; 802.1x authentication is performed first.

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

- Use 802.1x supplicant bypass command with the **802.1x non-supplicant allow-eap** command to initiate MAC authentication on any device, and to specify whether subsequent 802.1x authentication is also performed on the same device depending on the MAC authentication outcome and allow-eap configuration.

- This command is only supported on 802.1x ports configured for auto access control mode. See the **802.1x** command for more information about configuring the access control mode.

- Configuring 802.1x supplicant bypass is not allowed on ports where the 802.1x supplicant polling retry count is set to zero. Both operations are mutually exclusive on the same port.

- If supplicants are already connected to the specified port when 802.1x bypass is enabled for that port, the supplicants are automatically logged off to undergo authentication according to the enabled bypass configuration.

- When the 802.1x bypass configuration is modified or disabled, any non-suppliant devices are automatically logged off the port. This frees up those devices to undergo the authentication specified by the new bypass configuration.

- If reauthentication is configured for the 802.1x port and supplicant bypass is enabled, the MAC authentication followed by 802.1x authentication are initially performed as configured. However, only 802.1x authentication is performed during the reauthentication process, so there is no recheck to see if the MAC address of the user device is restricted.

### Examples

- `-> 802.1x 3/1 supplicant bypass enable`
- `-> 802.1x 3/1 supplicant bypass disable`
Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

802.1x
Configures 802.1x parameters for the specified port.

802.1x non-suppliant allow-eap
Configures whether subsequent 802.1x authentication is attempted based on the MAC authentication results.

show 802.1x
Displays the 802.1x configuration for the port.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable
alaDot1xSupplicantBypass
802.1x non-suppliant allow-eap

Configures whether the switch attempts subsequent 802.1x authentication for a device connected to an 802.1x bypass-enabled port. When 802.1x bypass is enabled on the port, MAC authentication is performed first on any device connected to that port. This command specifies the conditions under which 802.1x authentication is performed or bypassed after the initial MAC authentication process.

802.1x slot/port non-suppliant allow-eap {pass | fail | noauth | none}

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**
  
  The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.

- **pass**
  
  Allows 802.1x (EAP frame) authentication if the supplicant passes MAC authentication.

- **fail**
  
  Allows 802.1x (EAP frame) authentication if the supplicant fails MAC authentication.

- **noauth**
  
  Allows 802.1x (EAP frame) authentication if there is no MAC authentication configured on the port.

- **none**
  
  Prevents 802.1x authentication; only MAC authentication is performed on any device accessing this port.

**Defaults**

Default value is ‘none’. Only MAC authentication is applied to the supplicant device (802.1x classification is not performed on the supplicant device).

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- The port specified with this command must also have 802.1x bypass enabled (see the 802.1x supplicant bypass command). If bypass is not enabled, this command is not configurable and MAC authentication does not take precedence over 802.1x authentication.

- Using this command with the **none** parameter is similar to setting the supplicant polling retry counter to zero (see the 802.1x supp-polling retry command). However, the functionality configured with each command differs as follows:

  > When the supplicant polling retry is set to zero, EAP frames are ignored. MAC authentication is only triggered when a non-EAP frame is received, which is when the supplicant times out and is in an open state.

  > When the allow EAP is set to none, EAP frames are ignored but MAC authentication is triggered when the first EAP frame is received and the supplicant is not in an open state.
• When successful MAC authentication returns a VLAN ID or User Network Profile (UNP) and the 802.1x bypass operation is configured to initiate 802.1x authentication when a device passes MAC authentication, the device is not moved into that VLAN or UNP. Instead, the device is moved into the VLAN or UNP returned by 802.1x authentication. If 802.1x authentication does not provide such information, the device is moved based on the supplicant device classification policies.

Examples

- ➔ 802.1x 3/1 non-suppllicant allow-eap pass
- ➔ 802.1x 4/1 non-suppllicant allow-eap fail
- ➔ 802.1x 5/1 non-suppllicant allow-eap noauth
- ➔ 802.1x 6/1 non-suppllicant allow-eap none

Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

802.1x
Configures 802.1x parameters for the specified port.

802.1x supplicant bypass
Configures the 802.1x bypass operation status for the 802.1x port.

show 802.1x
Displays the 802.1x configuration for the port.

show 802.1x device classification policies
Displays device classification policies configured for an 802.1x port.

MIB Objects

alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable
alaDot1xSBAAllowEAP
802.1x pass-through

Globally sets the switch to forward 802.1x EAP frames transparently.

802.1x pass-through {enable | disable}

---

**Syntax Definitions**

- **slot/port**: The slot and port number of the 802.1x port.
- **enable**: Enables transparent forwarding of 802.1x EAP frames on the switch.
- **disable**: Disables transparent forwarding of 802.1x EAP frames on the switch.

**Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>disable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use this command to globally set the switch to forward 802.1x EAP frames transparently.
- Pass through mode must be enabled on the layer2 switch to allow EAP packets to be trapped on the Layer3 switch for authentication.

**Examples**

- `-> 802.1x pass-through enable`
- `-> 802.1x pass-through disable`

**Release History**

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **802.1x**: Configures 802.1x parameters for the specified port.
- **show 802.1x**: Displays the 802.1x configuration for the port.

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDot1xPassThroughStatus`
**show 802.1x captive-portal configuration**

Displays the Captive Portal configuration information (session time limit and the number of login retries) for the specified 802.1x port.

`show 802.1x captive-portal configuration [slot/port]`

**Syntax Definitions**

`slot/port`  
The slot and port number of the 802.1x port for which you want to display the configuration.

**Defaults**

By default, the Captive Portal session limit and login retry count are displayed for all 802.1x ports if the `slot/port` parameter is not specified.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `slot/port` parameter to display the Captive Portal configuration for a specific 802.1x port.
- This command only displays information for 802.1x ports that are configured with a Captive Portal device classification policy.

**Examples**

```plaintext
-> show 802.1x captive-portal configuration

802.1x Captive Portal configuration for slot 7 port 11:

  Session Limit (hours)       = 4,
  Login Retry Count           = 5,

802.1x Captive Portal configuration for slot 8 port 1:

  Session Limit (hours)       = 8,
  Login Retry Count           = 2,

-> show 802.1x captive-portal configuration 8/1

802.1x Captive Portal configuration for slot 8 port 1:

  Session Limit (hours)       = 8,
  Login Retry Count           = 2,
```

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session Limit (hours)</th>
<th>The length of the Captive Portal session, in hours.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Login Retry Count</td>
<td>The number of login retries allowed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **show 802.1x captive-portal configuration**
  
  **Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.1x captive-portal session-limit</td>
<td>Configures the length of a Captive Portal session and the number of login attempts allowed before the device is classified as a failed login.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show 802.1x device classification policies</td>
<td>Displays device classification policies configured for 802.1x ports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

- `alaDot1xAuthPolicyTable`
  - `alaDot1xCaptivePortalSessionLimit`
  - `alaDot1xCaptivePortalRetryCnt`
This chapter includes descriptions for Switch Logging commands. These commands are used to configure parameters for the Switch Logging utility.

MIB information for the system commands is as follows:

- **Filename**: AlcatelIND1System.MIB
- **Module**: ALCATEL-IND1-SYSTEM-MIB

A summary of the available commands is listed here.

```
swlog
swlog syslog-facility-id
swlog appid level
swlog output flash file-size
swlog output flash file-size
swlog output flash file-size
swlog clear
show log swlog
show swlog
```
swlog

Enables or disables switch logging. Switch logging allows you to view a history of various switch activities in a text format.

swlog

no swlog

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

By default, switch logging is enabled.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

-> swlog
-> no swlog

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- **swlog appid level**: Defines the level at which switch logging information is filtered for the specified application.
- **swlog output flash file-size**: Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket.
- **show log swlog**: Displays stored switch logging information from flash.
- **show swlog**: Displays switch logging information.

**MIB Objects**

- `systemSwitchLoggingGroup`
  - `systemSwitchLoggingEnable`
**swlog syslog-facility-id**

Specifies a facility ID that switch logging includes in the priority (PRI) section of the event message.

```
swlog syslog-facility-id {facility_id | integer}
```

### Syntax Definitions

- **facility_id**: A facility identification keyword. Current facility IDs are listed in the table below.
- **integer**: A numerical equivalent value for the facility ID, in the range of 0 to 23. Current numeric equivalent values are listed in the table below.

### Supported Facility IDs and their Numeric Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility ID</th>
<th>Numeric Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kernel</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mail</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sec-auth1-2</td>
<td>clock1-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syslog</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lpnt</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net-news</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UUCP</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sec-auth2-10</td>
<td>local0-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTP</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log-audit</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log-alert</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock2-15</td>
<td>local1-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local3</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local5</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local6</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local7</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>facility_id</td>
<td>local0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

### Usage Guidelines

Use the ID name (**system**) or the numeric equivalent to specify the facility ID.

### Examples

```
-> swlog syslog-facility-id system
-> swlog syslog-facility-id 3
-> swlog syslog-facility-id user
-> swlog syslog-facility-id 1
```
Release History

Release 6.6.3; command introduced.

Related Commands

- **swlog**
  
  Enables or disables switch logging.

- **show log swlog**
  
  Displays stored switch logging information from flash.

- **show swlog**
  
  Displays switch logging information.
**swlog appid level**

Defines the level at which switch logging information is filtered for the specified application. All application events of the defined level and lower are captured. Applications can be specified by their application ID (subsystem) or by their numeric equivalent.

```
swlog {app_id | integer} level {level | integer}
```

```
no swlog appid app_id
```

**Syntax Definitions**

`app_id` An application identification keyword. Current application IDs are listed in the following table.

`integer` A numerical equivalent value for the application ID. Current numeric equivalent values are listed in the following table.

**Application IDs Supported and their Numeric Equivalents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application ID</th>
<th>Numeric Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.1q - 7</td>
<td>interface - 6ip - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa - 20</td>
<td>qdispacher - 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amap - 18</td>
<td>qdriver - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge - 10</td>
<td>qos - 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chassis - 64</td>
<td>rmon - 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cli - 67</td>
<td>rsvp - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config - 66</td>
<td>smni - 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbggw - 89</td>
<td>session - 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diag - 0</td>
<td>snmp - 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distrib - 84</td>
<td>ssl - 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drc - 74</td>
<td>stp - 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eipc - 26</td>
<td>system - 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epilogue - 85</td>
<td>telnet - 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ftp - 82</td>
<td>trap - 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmap - 19</td>
<td>vlan - 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health - 76</td>
<td>web - 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idle - 255</td>
<td>web - 69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`level` The severity level filter keyword value for the application ID (see table on the following page). All switch logging messages of the specified level and lower are captured. The severity level is a value assigned to the relative severity of the switch logging message. A lower value indicates messages that are more severe, a higher value indicates messages that are less severe.

`integer` A numerical equivalent value for the severity level (see table on the following page). All switch logging messages of the specified level and lower are captured. The severity level is a value assigned to the relative severity of the switch logging message. A lower value indicates messages that are more severe, a higher value indicates messages that are less severe. Values range from 2 to 9.
Defaults
Default severity level is info. The numeric equivalent for info is 6.

Platforms Supported
OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines
• You can enter multiple application IDs in the command line. Separate each application ID with a space and no comma.
• Application IDs can be entered in any order.
• This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Note. The console messages "+++ healthMonCpuStatus Crossed Below The Threshold Limit " can be seen on switch bootup if it is configured to receive health monitoring debug messages on console or swlog file using the swlog appid and swlog output commands.

Examples
- swlog appid 254 level alarm
- swlog appid policy level info
- swlog appid policy snmp web aaa vlan level alert
- no swlog appid debug2

Release History
Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
### Related Commands

- **swlog**
  Enables or disables switch logging.

- **swlog output flash file-size**
  Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket.

- **show log swlog**
  Displays stored switch logging information from flash.

- **show swlog**
  Displays switch logging information.

### MIB Objects

- **systemSwitchLoggingGroup**
  - **systemSwitchLoggingLevelAppId**
  - **systemSwitchLoggingLevel**
swlog remote command-log

Enables or disables remote command logging.

swlog remote command-log {enable | disable}

---

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

By default, switch logging is disabled.

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

N/A

**Examples**

-> swlog remote command-log enable
-> swlog remote command-log disable

**Release History**

Release 6.3.4; command was introduced.

**Related Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>swlog output flash file-size</td>
<td>Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show log swlog</td>
<td>Displays stored switch logging information from flash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show swlog</td>
<td>Displays switch logging information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MIB Objects**

- systemSwitchLoggingGroup
  - systemSwitchLoggingEnable
**swlog output**

Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket (remote session).

```
swlog output {console | flash | socket [ip_address]}
no swlog output {console | flash | socket [ip_address]}
```

---

**Syntax Definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>flash and console</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>socket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip_address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Defaults**

```
parameter default
console | flash | socket flash and console
```

---

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

---

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the **no** form of this command to disable one or more configured output IP addresses.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.
- You can send files to multiple hosts (maximum of four) using the **socket** keyword, followed by the IP address of the remote host.

---

**Examples**

```
-> swlog output console
-> no swlog output flash
-> swlog output socket 14.1.1.1
-> swlog output socket 15.1.1.1
-> swlog output socket 16.1.1.1
-> swlog output socket 17.1.1.1
```

---

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
**Related Commands**

- **swlog**
  Enables or disables switch logging.

- **swlog appid level**
  Defines the level at which switch logging information is filtered for the specified application.

- **show log swlog**
  Displays stored switch logging information from flash.

- **show swlog**
  Displays switch logging information.

**MIB Objects**

- systemSwitchLoggingGroup
- systemSwitchLoggingFlash
- systemSwitchLoggingSocket
- systemSwitchLoggingSocketIpAddr
- systemSwitchLoggingConsole
- systemSwitchLoggingHostTable
- systemSwitchLoggingHostIpAddr
- systemSwitchLoggingHostPort
- systemSwitchLoggingHostStatus
**swlog output flash file-size**

Configures the size of the switch logging file.

`swlog output flash file-size bytes`

---

**Syntax Definitions**

| bytes | The size of the switch logging file. The minimum value is 32000 while the maximum value is the total amount of free space in flash memory. |

---

** Defaults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bytes</td>
<td>128000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

- Use the `ls` command to determine the amount of available flash memory.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

**Examples**

```
-> swlog output flash file size 400000
```

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

**Related Commands**

- `swlog clear` Clears the files that store switch logging data.
- `show log swlog` Displays stored switch logging information from flash.
- `show swlog` Displays switch logging information.

**MIB Objects**

- `systemSwitchLoggingGroup`  
  - `systemSwitchLoggingFileSize`
### swlog clear

Clears the files that store switch logging data.

```
swlog clear
```

---

#### Syntax Definitions

N/A

#### Defaults

N/A

#### Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

#### Usage Guidelines

- Use this command when the switch logging display is too long due to some of the data being old or out of date.
- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

#### Examples

```
-> swlog clear
```

#### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

#### Related Commands

- **swlog output flash file-size**: Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket.
- **show log swlog**: Displays stored switch logging information from flash.
- **show swlog**: Displays switch logging information.

#### MIB Objects

- **systemSwitchLoggingGroup**
- **systemSwitchLoggingClear**
show log swlog

Displays stored switch logging information.

show log swlog

show log swlog [session session_id] [timestamp start_time [end_time]] [appid appid] [level level]

Syntax Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>session_id</th>
<th>Identification number of the session for which switch logging information is displayed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>start_time</td>
<td>Specify the starting time for the switch logging information to be displayed. Use the format mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm where mm represents the month, dd is the day, yyyy is the year, hh is the hour, and mm is the minutes. Use four digits to specify the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end_time</td>
<td>Specify the time until which the switch logging information must be displayed. Use the format mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm where mm represents the month, dd is the day, yyyy is the year, hh is the hour, mm is the minutes. Use four digits to specify the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appid</td>
<td>A digit that represents the application ID for the switch logging information to be displayed. Values are listed in the following table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supported Application IDs and their Numeric Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application ID</th>
<th>Numeric Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>802.1q - 7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaa - 20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amap - 18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge - 10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chassis - 64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cli - 67</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config - 66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbggw - 89</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diag - 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distrib - 84</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drc - 74</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eipc - 26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epilogue - 85</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ftp - 82</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gmap - 19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health - 76</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idle - 255</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interface - 6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip - 15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipc-diag - 1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ip-helper - 22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipc-link - 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipc-mon - 21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipms - 17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldap - 86</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linkagg - 12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mipgw - 70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>module - 24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nan-driver - 78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ni-supervision - 5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nosnmp - 87</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pnm - 23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policy - 73</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port-mgr - 64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psm - 81</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qdispatcher - 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qdriver - 2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qos - 13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rmon - 79</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rsvp - 14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>session - 71</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smni - 83</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssl - 88</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stp - 11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system - 75</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telnet - 80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trap - 72</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlan - 8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>web - 69</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
level

A numerical equivalent value for the severity level (see the following table). All switch logging messages of the specified level and lower are shown. The severity level is a value assigned to the relative severity of the switch logging message. A lower value indicates messages that are more severe, a higher value indicates messages that are less severe. Values range from 2 to 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported Levels</th>
<th>Numeric Equivalents</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alarm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Highest severity. The system is about to crash and reboot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>error</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>System functionality is reduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alert</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>A violation has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warning</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>An unexpected, non-critical event has occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>info</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Any other non-debug message (default).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>A normal event debug message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>A debug-specific message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debug3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lowest severity. A maximum verbosity debug message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults

N/A

Platforms Supported

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

Usage Guidelines

- When the switch logging display is too long, you can use the show log swlog command to clear all of the switch logging information.

- This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

Examples

-> show log swlog
Displaying file contents for 'swlog2.log'
FILEID: fileName[swlog2.log], endPtr[32]
configSize[64000], currentSize[64000], mode[2]
Displaying file contents for 'swlog1.log'
FILEID: fileName[swlog1.log], endPtr[395]
configSize[64000], currentSize[64000], mode[1]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Stamp</th>
<th>Application Level</th>
<th>Log Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MON NOV 11 12:42:11 2002</td>
<td>SYSTEM info</td>
<td>Switch Logging files cleared by command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MON NOV 11 13:07:26 2002</td>
<td>WEB info</td>
<td>The HTTP session login successful!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MON NOV 11 13:18:24 2002</td>
<td>WEB info</td>
<td>The HTTP session login successful!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MON NOV 11 13:24:03 2002</td>
<td>TELNET info</td>
<td>New telnet connection, Address , 128.251.30.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Switch Logging Commands  

**show log swlog**

MON NOV 11 13:24:03 2002 TELNET info Session 4, Created
MON NOV 11 13:59:04 2002 WEB info The HTTP session user logout successful!

### output definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Time Stamp</strong></th>
<th>The day, date, and time for which Switch Logging log information is displayed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application</strong></td>
<td>The Application ID (Subsystem) for which Switch Logging log information is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
<td>The corresponding Severity Level for which Switch Logging information was stored. Levels include alarm, error, alert, warning, info, debug1, debug2, and debug3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Log Message</strong></td>
<td>The condition that resulted in the logging information being stored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Release History

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.

### Related Commands

- **swlog**: Enables or disables switch logging.
- **swlog appid level**: Adds or removes a filter level for a specified subsystem.
- **swlog output flash file-size**: Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket.
- **swlog clear**: Clears the files that store switch logging data.
- **show swlog**: Displays switch logging information.
**show swlog**

Displays switch logging information (for example, switch logging status, log devices, facility IDs with non-default severity level settings).

**Syntax Definitions**

N/A

**Defaults**

N/A

**Platforms Supported**

OmniSwitch 6250, 6450

**Usage Guidelines**

This command can also be used on the secondary CMM.

**Examples**

```
-> show swlog
Operational Status : On,
Log Device 1       : flash,
Log Device 2       : console,
Syslog FacilityID  : system(3),
Remote command-log : Disabled,
Console Display Level : info (6),
All Applications Trace Level : info (6)
```

All Applications have their trace level set to the level 'info' (6)

**output definitions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational Status</td>
<td>The operational status of switch logging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Device</td>
<td>The device where the output is being logged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syslog FacilityID</td>
<td>The facility ID that switch logging includes in the priority (PRI) section of the event message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Console Display Level</td>
<td>The Console Display Level. Levels include alarm (2), error (3), alert (4), warning (5), info (6), debug1 (7), debug2 (8), and debug3 (9).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Applications Trace Level</td>
<td>The Severity Level of the Application ID. Levels include alarm (2), error (3), alert (4), warning (5), info (6), debug1 (7), debug2 (8), and debug3 (9).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Release History**

Release 6.6.1; command introduced.
Related Commands

- `swlog` | Enables or disables switch logging.
- `swlog appid level` | Defines the level at which switch logging information is filtered for the specified application.
- `swlog output flash file-size` | Enables or disables switch logging output to the console, file, or data socket.
- `show log swlog` | Displays stored switch logging information from flash.
A  Software License and Copyright Statements

This appendix contains Alcatel-Lucent and third-party software vendor license and copyright statements.

Alcatel-Lucent License Agreement

ALCATEL-LUCENT SOFTWARE LICENSE AGREEMENT

IMPORTANT. Please read the terms and conditions of this license agreement carefully before opening this package.

By opening this package, you accept and agree to the terms of this license agreement. If you are not willing to be bound by the terms of this license agreement, do not open this package. Please promptly return the product and any materials in unopened form to the place where you obtained it for a full refund.

1. License Grant. This is a license, not a sales agreement, between you (the “Licensee”) and Alcatel-Lucent. Alcatel-Lucent hereby grants to Licensee, and Licensee accepts, a non-exclusive license to use program media and computer software contained therein (the “Licensed Files”) and the accompanying user documentation (collectively the “Licensed Materials”), only as authorized in this License Agreement. Licensee, subject to the terms of this License Agreement, may use one copy of the Licensed Files on the Licensee’s system. Licensee agrees not to assign, sublicense, transfer, pledge, lease, rent, or share their rights under this License Agreement. Licensee may retain the program media for backup purposes with retention of the copyright and other proprietary notices. Except as authorized under this paragraph, no copies of the Licensed Materials or any portions thereof may be made by Licensee and Licensee shall not modify, decompile, disassemble, reverse engineer, or otherwise attempt to derive the Source Code. Licensee is also advised that Alcatel-Lucent products contain embedded software known as firmware which resides in silicon. Licensee may not copy the firmware or transfer the firmware to another medium.

2. Alcatel-Lucent’s Rights. Licensee acknowledges and agrees that the Licensed Materials are the sole property of Alcatel-Lucent and its licensors (herein “its licensors”), protected by U.S. copyright law, trademark law, and are licensed on a right to use basis. Licensee further acknowledges and agrees that all rights, title, and interest in and to the Licensed Materials are and shall remain with Alcatel-Lucent and its licensors and that no such right, license, or interest shall be asserted with respect to such copyrights and trademarks. This License Agreement does not convey to Licensee an interest in or to the Licensed Materials, but only a limited right to use revocable in accordance with the terms of this License Agreement.
3. **Confidentiality.** Alcatel-Lucent considers the Licensed Files to contain valuable trade secrets of Alcatel-Lucent, the unauthorized disclosure of which could cause irreparable harm to Alcatel-Lucent. Except as expressly set forth herein, Licensee agrees to use reasonable efforts not to disclose the Licensed Files to any third party and not to use the Licensed Files other than for the purpose authorized by this License Agreement. This confidentiality obligation shall continue after any termination of this License Agreement.

4. **Indemnity.** Licensee agrees to indemnify, defend and hold Alcatel-Lucent harmless from any claim, lawsuit, legal proceeding, settlement or judgment (including without limitation Alcatel-Lucent’s reasonable United States and local attorneys’ and expert witnesses’ fees and costs) arising out of or in connection with the unauthorized copying, marketing, performance or distribution of the Licensed Files.

5. **Limited Warranty.** Alcatel-Lucent warrants, for Licensee’s benefit alone, that the program media shall, for a period of ninety (90) days from the date of commencement of this License Agreement (referred to as the Warranty Period), be free from defects in material and workmanship. Alcatel-Lucent further warrants, for Licensee benefit alone, that during the Warranty Period the Licensed Files shall operate substantially in accordance with the functional specifications in the User Guide. If during the Warranty Period, a defect in the Licensed Files appears, Licensee may return the Licensed Files to Alcatel-Lucent for either replacement or, if so elected by Alcatel-Lucent, refund of amounts paid by Licensee under this License Agreement. EXCEPT FOR THE WARRANTIES SET FORTH ABOVE, THE LICENSED MATERIALS ARE LICENSED “AS IS” AND ALCATEL-LUCENT AND ITS LICENSORS DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING (WITHOUT LIMITATION) ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES SO THE ABOVE EXCLUSIONS MAY NOT APPLY TO LICENSEE. THIS WARRANTY GIVES THE LICENSEE SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS. LICENSEE MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE.

6. **Limitation of Liability.** Alcatel-Lucent’s cumulative liability to Licensee or any other party for any loss or damages resulting from any claims, demands, or actions arising out of or relating to this License Agreement shall not exceed the license fee paid to Alcatel-Lucent for the Licensed Materials. IN NO EVENT SHALL ALCATEL-LUCENT BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES OR LOST PROFITS, EVEN IF ALCATEL-LUCENT HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE LIMITATION OR EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION OR EXCLUSION TO INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES MAY NOT APPLY TO LICENSEE.

7. **Export Control.** This product is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Licensee may not export or reexport the Licensed Files, without complying with all United States export laws and regulations, including but not limited to (i) obtaining prior authorization from the U.S. Department of Commerce if a validated export license is required, and (ii) obtaining “written assurances” from licensees, if required.

8. **Support and Maintenance.** Except as may be provided in a separate agreement between Alcatel-Lucent and Licensee, if any, Alcatel-Lucent is under no obligation to maintain or support the copies of the Licensed Files made and distributed hereunder and Alcatel-Lucent has no obligation to furnish Licensee with any further assistance, documentation or information of any nature or kind.

9. **Term.** This License Agreement is effective upon Licensee opening this package and shall continue until terminated. Licensee may terminate this License Agreement at any time by returning the Licensed Materials and all copies thereof and extracts therefrom to Alcatel-Lucent and certifying to Alcatel-Lucent in writing that all Licensed Materials and all copies thereof and extracts therefrom have been returned or erased by the memory of Licensee’s computer or made non-readable. Alcatel-Lucent may terminate this License Agreement upon the breach by Licensee of any term hereof. Upon such termination by Alcatel-Lucent,
Licensee agrees to return to Alcatel-Lucent or destroy the Licensed Materials and all copies and portions thereof.

10. **Governing Law.** This License Agreement shall be construed and governed in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

11. **Severability.** Should any term of this License Agreement be declared void or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such declaration shall have no effect on the remaining terms herein.

12. **No Waiver.** The failure of either party to enforce any rights granted hereunder or to take action against the other party in the event of any breach hereunder shall not be deemed a waiver by that party as to subsequent enforcement of rights or subsequent actions in the event of future breaches.

13. **Notes to United States Government Users.** Software and documentation are provided with restricted rights. Use, duplication or disclosure by the government is subject to (i) restrictions set forth in GSA ADP Schedule Contract with Alcatel-Lucent’s reseller(s), or (ii) restrictions set forth in subparagraph (c) (1) and (2) of 48 CFR 52.227-19, as applicable.

14. **Third Party Materials.** Licensee is notified that the Licensed Files contain third party software and materials licensed to Alcatel-Lucent by certain third party licensors. Some third party licensors (e.g., Wind River and their licensors with respect to the Run-Time Module) are third part beneficiaries to this License Agreement with full rights of enforcement. Please refer to the section entitled “Third Party Licenses and Notices” on page A-22 for the third party license and notice terms.
Third Party Licenses and Notices

The licenses and notices related only to such third party software are set forth below:

A. Booting and Debugging Non-Proprietary Software

A small, separate software portion aggregated with the core software in this product and primarily used for initial booting and debugging constitutes non-proprietary software, some of which may be obtained in source code format from Alcatel-Lucent for a limited period of time. Alcatel-Lucent will provide a machine-readable copy of the applicable non-proprietary software to any requester for a cost of copying, shipping and handling. This offer will expire 3 years from the date of the first shipment of this product.

B. The OpenLDAP Public License: Version 2.8, 17 August 2003

Redistribution and use of this software and associated documentation (“Software”), with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1  Redistributions of source code must retain copyright statements and notices.

2  Redistributions in binary form must reproduce applicable copyright statements and notices, this list of conditions, and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

3  Redistributions must contain a verbatim copy of this document.

4  The names and trademarks of the authors and copyright holders must not be used in advertising or otherwise to promote the sale, use or other dealing in this Software without specific, written prior permission.

5  Due credit should be given to the OpenLDAP Project.

6  The OpenLDAP Foundation may revise this license from time to time. Each revision is distinguished by a version number. You may use the Software under terms of this license revision or under the terms of any subsequent revision of the license.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE OPENLDAP FOUNDATION AND CONTRIBUTORS “AS IS” AND ANY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE OPENLDAP FOUNDATION OR ITS CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

OpenLDAP is a trademark of the OpenLDAP Foundation.

Copyright 1999-2000 The OpenLDAP Foundation, Redwood City, California, USA. All Rights Reserved. Permission to copy and distributed verbatim copies of this document is granted.
C. Linux

Linux is written and distributed under the GNU General Public License which means that its source code is freely-distributed and available to the general public.

D. GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE: Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc. 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation’s software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author’s protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors’ reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone’s free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The “Program”, below, refers to any such program or work, and a “work based on the Program” means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either
verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term “modification”.) Each licensee is addressed as “you”.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1 You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program’s source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2 You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

   a You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

   b You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

   c If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it. Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3 You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:

   a Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
b Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

c Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

4 You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

5 You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6 Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients’ exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.

7 If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on
consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8 If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

9 The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and “any later version”, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10 If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11 BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM “AS IS” WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12 IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS
Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the “copyright” line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program’s name and a brief idea of what it does.> Copyright (C) 19yy <name of author>

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19yy name of author Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type ‘show w’. This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type ‘show c’ for details.

The hypothetical commands ‘show w’ and ‘show c’ should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than ‘show w’ and ‘show c’; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a “copyright disclaimer” for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program ‘Gnomovision’ (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

URLWatch:
For notice when this page changes, fill in your email address.

Maintained by: Webmaster, Linux Online Inc.
Last modified: 09-Aug-2000 02:03AM.
Views since 16-Aug-2000: 177203.
Material copyright Linux Online Inc.
Design and compilation copyright (c)1994-2002 Linux Online Inc.
Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds
Tux the Penguin, featured in our logo, was created by Larry Ewing
Consult our privacy statement
URLWatch provided by URLWatch Services.
All rights reserved.

E. University of California

Provided with this product is certain TCP input and Telnet client software developed by the University of California, Berkeley.

Copyright (C) 1987. The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are duplicated in all such forms and that any documentation, advertising materials, and other materials related to such distribution and use acknowledge that the software was developed by the University of California, Berkeley. The name of the University may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS'' AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

F. Carnegie-Mellon University

Provided with this product is certain BOOTP Relay software developed by Carnegie-Mellon University.

G. Random.c

PR 30872 B Kesner created May 5 2000
PR 30872 B Kesner June 16 2000 moved batch_entropy_process to own task iWhirlpool to make code more efficient

random.c -- A strong random number generator

Version 1.89, last modified 19-Sep-99


Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, and the entire permission notice in its entirety, including the disclaimer of warranties.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

3. The name of the author may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission. ALTERNATIVELY, this product may be distributed under the terms of the GNU Public License, in which case the provisions of the GPL are required INSTEAD OF the
above restrictions. (This clause is necessary due to a potential bad interaction between the GPLv and the
restrictions contained in a BSD-style copyright.)

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES,
INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY
AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ALL OF WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN
NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL,
SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED
to, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROF-
ITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY,
WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR
OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF NOT
ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

H. Apptitude, Inc.

Provided with this product is certain network monitoring software ("MeterWorks/RMON") licensed from
Apptitude, Inc., whose copyright notice is as follows: Copyright (C) 1997-1999 by Apptitude, Inc. All
Rights Reserved. Licensee is notified that Apptitude, Inc. (formerly, Technically Elite, Inc.), a California
Corporation with principal offices at 6330 San Ignacio Avenue, San Jose, California, is a third party ben-
ciciary to the Software License Agreement. The provisions of the Software License Agreement as applied
to MeterWorks/RMON are made expressly for the benefit of Apptitude, Inc., and are enforceable by
Apptitude, Inc. in addition to Alcatel-Lucent. IN NO EVENT SHALL APPTITUDE, INC. OR ITS
SUPPLIERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES, INCLUDING COSTS OF PROCUREMENT OF
SUBSTITUTE PRODUCTS OR SERVICES, LOST PROFITS, OR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT,
CONSEQUENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES, HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY
OF LIABILITY, ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THIS AGREEMENT.

I. Agranat

Provided with this product is certain web server software ("EMWEB PRODUCT") licensed from Agranat
Systems, Inc. ("Agranat"). Agranat has granted to Alcatel-Lucent certain warranties of performance,
which warranties [or portion thereof] Alcatel-Lucent now extends to Licensee. IN NO EVENT,
HOWEVER, SHALL AGRANAT BE LIABLE TO LICENSEE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, OR
CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OF LICENSEE OR A THIRD PARTY AGAINST LICENSEE ARISING OUT OF, OR IN CONNECTION WITH, THIS DISTRIBUTION OF EMWEB PRODUCT TO LICENSEE. In case of any termination of the Software License Agreement between Alcatel-Lucent and Licensee, Licensee shall immediately return the EMWEB Product and any back-up copy to Alcatel-
Lucent, and will certify to Alcatel-Lucent in writing that all EMWEB Product components and any copies
of the software have been returned or erased by the memory of Licensee’s computer or made non-read-
able.

J. RSA Security Inc.

Provided with this product is certain security software ("RSA Software") licensed from RSA Security Inc.
RSA SECURITY INC. PROVIDES RSA SOFTWARE "AS IS" WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY WHAT-
SOEVER. RSA SECURITY INC. DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS, IMPLIED OR STAT-
UTORY, AS TO ANY MATTER WHATSOEVER INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF
MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT OF
THIRD PARTY RIGHTS.
K. Sun Microsystems, Inc.

This product contains Coronado ASIC, which includes a component derived from designs licensed from Sun Microsystems, Inc.

L. Wind River Systems, Inc.

Provided with this product is certain software ("Run-Time Module") licensed from Wind River Systems, Inc. Licensee is prohibited from: (i) copying the Run-Time Module, except for archive purposes consistent with Licensee’s archive procedures; (ii) transferring the Run-Time Module to a third party apart from the product; (iii) modifying, decompiling, disassembling, reverse engineering or otherwise attempting to derive the source code of the Run-Time Module; (iv) exporting the Run-Time Module or underlying technology in contravention of applicable U.S. and foreign export laws and regulations; and (v) using the Run-Time Module other than in connection with operation of the product. In addition, please be advised that: (i) the Run-Time Module is licensed, not sold and that Alcatel-Lucent and its licensors retain ownership of all copies of the Run-Time Module; (ii) WIND RIVER DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, (iii) The SOFTWARE LICENSE AGREEMENT EXCLUDES LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, INCIDENTAL AND CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES; and (iv) any further distribution of the Run-Time Module shall be subject to the same restrictions set forth herein. With respect to the Run-Time Module, Wind River and its licensors are third party beneficiaries of the License Agreement and the provisions related to the Run-Time Module are made expressly for the benefit of, and are enforceable by, Wind River and its licensors.

M. Network Time Protocol Version 4

The following copyright notice applies to all files collectively called the Network Time Protocol Version 4 Distribution. Unless specifically declared otherwise in an individual file, this notice applies as if the text was explicitly included in the file.

***********************************************************************
*                                                                     *
* Copyright (c) David L. Mills 1992-2003                             *
*                                                                     *
* Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software and    *
* its documentation for any purpose and without fee is hereby granted, *
* provided that the above copyright notice appears in all copies and   *
* notice appear in supporting documentation, and that the name of      *
* University of Delaware not be used in advertising or publicity pertaining to distribution of the software without specific, written prior permission. The University of Delaware makes no representations about the suitability this software for any purpose. It is provided "as is" without express or implied warranty. *
*                                                                     *
***********************************************************************
N. Remote-ni

Provided with this product is a file (part of GDB), the GNU debugger and is licensed from Free Software Foundation, Inc., whose copyright notice is as follows: Copyright (C) 1989, 1991, 1992 by Free Software Foundation, Inc. Licensee can redistribute this software and modify it under the terms of General Public License as published by Free Software Foundation Inc.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

O. GNU Zip

GNU Zip -- A compression utility which compresses the files with zip algorithm.

Copyright (C) 1992-1993 Jean-loup Gailly.

BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

P. FREESCALE SEMICONDUCTOR SOFTWARE LICENSE AGREEMENT

Provided with this product is a software also known as DINK32 (Dynamic Interactive Nano Kernel for 32-bit processors) solely in conjunction with the development and marketing of your products which use and incorporate microprocessors which implement the PowerPC (TM) architecture manufactured by Motorola. The licensee comply with all of the following restrictions:

1. This entire notice is retained without alteration in any modified and/or redistributed versions.

2. The modified versions are clearly identified as such. No licenses are granted by implication, estoppel or otherwise under any patents or trademarks of Motorola, Inc.

The SOFTWARE is provided on an "AS IS" basis and without warranty. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, MOTOROLA DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND ANY WARRANTY AGAINST INFRINGEMENT WITH REGARD TO THE SOFTWARE (INCLUDING ANY MODIFIED VERSIONS THEREOF) AND ANY ACCOMPANYING WRITTEN MATERIALS. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, IN NO EVENT SHALL MOTOROLA BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES WHATSOEVER.

Copyright (C) Motorola, Inc. 1989-2001 All rights reserved.

Version 13.1
Q. Boost C++ Libraries

Provided with this product is free peer-reviewed portable C++ source libraries.

Version 1.33.1

Copyright (C) by Beman Dawes, David Abrahams, 1998-2003. All rights reserved.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, TITLE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS OR ANYONE DISTRIBUTING THE SOFTWARE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE,

ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

R. U-Boot

Provided with this product is a software licensed from Free Software Foundation Inc. This is used as OS Bootloader; and located in on-board flash. This product is standalone and not linked (statically or dynamically) to any other software.

Version 1.1.0

Copyright (C) 2000-2004. All rights reserved.

S. Solaris

Provided with this product is free software; Licensee can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License.

Copyright (C) 1992-1993 Jean-loup Gailly. All rights reserved.

T. Internet Protocol Version 6

Copyright (C) 1982, 1986, 1990, 1991, 1993. The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.

2. Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.

3. All advertising materials mentioning features or use of this software must display the following acknowledgement: This product includes software developed by the University of California, Berkeley and its contributors.
4. Neither the name of the University nor the names of its contributors may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE REGENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS “AS IS” AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE REGENTS OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION). HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

The copyright of the products such as crypto, dhcp, net, netinet, netinet6, netley, netwrs, libinet6 are same as that of the internet protocol version 6.

U. CURSES

Copyright (C) 1987. The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are duplicated in all such forms and that any documentation, advertising materials, and other materials related to such distribution and use acknowledge that the software was developed by the University of California, Berkeley. The name of the University may not be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

V. ZModem

Provided with this product is a program or code that can be used without any restriction.

Copyright (C) 1986 Gary S. Brown. All rights reserved.

W. Boost Software License

Provided with this product is reference implementation, so that the Boost libraries are suitable for eventual standardization. Boost works on any modern operating system, including UNIX and Windows variants.

Version 1.0

Copyright (C) Gennadiy Rozental 2005. All rights reserved.

X. OpenLDAP

Provided with this software is an open source implementation of the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

Version 3

Copyright (C) 1990, 1998, 1999, Regents of the University of Michigan, A. Hartgers, Juan C. Gomez. All rights reserved.
This software is not subject to any license of Eindhoven University of Technology. Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted only as authorized by the OpenLDAP Public License.

This software is not subject to any license of Silicon Graphics Inc. or Purdue University. Redistribution and use in source and binary forms are permitted without restriction or fee of any kind as long as this notice is preserved.

Y. BITMAP.C

Provided with this product is a program for personal and non-profit use.

Copyright (C) Allen I. Holub, All rights reserved.

Z. University of Toronto

Provided with this product is a code that is modified specifically for use with the STEVIE editor. Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose on any computer system, and to redistribute it freely, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The author is not responsible for the consequences of use of this software, no matter how awful, even if they arise from defects in it.

2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented, either by explicit claim or by omission.

3. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.

Version 1.5

Copyright (C) 1986 by University of Toronto and written by Henry Spencer.

AA.Free/OpenBSD

CLI Quick Reference

CMM Commands

reload [primary | secondary] [with-fabric] [in [hours:] minutes | at hour:minute [month day | day month]]
reload working {rollback-timeout minutes | no rollback-timeout} [in [hours:] minutes | at hour:minute]
[configure] copy running-config working
[configure] write memory
[configure] copy working certified [flash-synchro]
[configure] copy flash-synchro
takeover
show running-directory
show reload [status]
show microcode [working | certified | loaded]
show microcode history [working | certified]
usb {enable | disable}
usb auto-copy {enable | disable}
usb disaster-recovery {enable | disable}
mount [/uflash]
unmount /uflash
show usb statistics

Chassis Management and Monitoring Commands

system contact text_string
system name text_string
system location text_string
system date [mm/dd/yyyy]
system time [hh:mm:ss]
��统时间-and-date synchro
system timezone [timezone_abbrev | offset_value | time_notation]

system daylight savings time [{enable | disable} | start {week} {day} in {month} at {hh:mm} end {week} {day} in {month} at {hh:mm} [by min]]
reload ni [slot] number
reload all [in [hours:] minutes | at hour:minute [month day | day month]]
reload all cancel
reload pass-through slot-number
power ni [slot] slot-number
no power ni [slot] slot-number
temp-threshold temp slot slot-number
stack set slot slot-number saved-slot saved-slot-number [reload]
stack clear slot slot-number [immediate]
hash-control mode fdb { xor | crc }
show system
show hardware info
show chassis [number]
show cmm [number]
show ni [number]
show module [number]
show module long [number]
show module status [number]
show module long [number]
show stack topology [slot-number]
show stack status
show stack mode
show hash-control {mode fdb}
license apply
license remove feature {metro | gig | 10G} ni number
license unlock feature {metro | gig | 10G} ni number
show license info
show license file [filename | local]

**Chassis MAC Server (CMS) Commands**

- mac-range eeprom start_mac_address count
- mac-retention status {enable | disable}
- mac-retention dup-mac-trap {enable | disable}
- mac release
- show mac-range [index]
- show mac-range [index] alloc
- show mac-retention status

**Power over Ethernet (PoE) Commands**

- lanpower start {slot/port[-port2] | slot}
- lanpower stop {slot/port[-port2] | slot}
- lanpower {slot/port | slot} power milliwatts
- lanpower slot maxpower watts
- lanpower slot/port priority {critical | high | low}
- lanpower slot priority-disconnect {enable | disable}
- lanpower slot combo-port {enable | disable}
- show lanpower slot
- show lanpower capacitor-detection slot
- show lanpower priority-disconnect slot

**Network Time Protocol Commands**

- ntp server {ip_address | domain_name} [key key | version version | minpoll exponent | prefer]
- no ntp server {ip_address | domain_name}
- ntp server synchronized
- ntp server unsynchronized
- ntp client {enable | disable}
- ntp broadcast {enable | disable}
- ntp broadcast delay microseconds
- ntp key key [trusted | untrusted]
- ntp key load
- show ntp client
- show ntp client server-list
- show ntp server status [ip_address | domain_name]
- show ntp keys

**Session Management Commands**

- session login-attempt integer
- session login-timeout seconds
- session banner {cli | ftp | http} file_name
- session banner no {cli | ftp | http}
- session timeout {cli | http | ftp} minutes
- session prompt default {<num> | <string> | system-name}
- session xon-xoff {enable | disable}
- prompt [user] [time] [date] [string string] [prefix]
- no prompt
- show prefix
- alias alias command_name
- show alias
- user profile save
- user profile save global-profile
- user profile reset
- history size number
- show history [parameters]
- !{! | n}
- command-log {enable | disable}
- kill session_number
- exit
- whoami
- who
- show session config
- show session xon-xoff
- more size lines
- more
- no more
show more
telnet {host_name | ip_address}
ssh {host_name | ip_address | enable | disable}
ssh enforce pubkey-auth {enable | disable}
show ssh config
show command-log
show command-log status

File Management Commands

    cd [path]
pwd
mkdir [path]/dir
rmdir [path]/dir
ls [-r] [(path|)/dir]
dir [(path|)/dir]
rename [path|/old_name [path|/new_name
rm [-r] [path|/filename
delete [path|/filename

    cp [-r] [path|/orig_filename [dest_path|/dulp_filename
scp user_name@remote_ip_addr:[path|/source [path|/target
cp [path|/source user_name@remote_ip_addr:[path|/target
mv {{path|/filename dest_path|/new_filename} | |[path|/dir dest_path|/
    new_dir}]
move {{path|/filename dest_path|/new_filename} | [path|/dir
    dest_path|/new_dir}]
chmod {+w | -w} [path|/file
attrib {+w | -w} [path|/file
freespace [/flash]
fsck [/flash [no-repair | repair]
newfs [/flash
rcp [slot:] source_filepath [slot:] destination_filepath
rrm slot filepath
rls slot directory [file_name]
vi [path|/filename

view [path|/filename
tty lines columns
show tty
more [path|/file

ftp {host_name | ip_address}
scp-sftp {enable | disable}
show ssh config
tftp {host_name | ip_address} {get | put} source-file [src_path/
    src_file [destination-file [dest_path|/ dest_file] [ascii]
    rz

Web Management Commands

    {{[ip] http | https} server
no {{[ip] http | https} server
    {[ip] http | https} ssl
no {{[ip] http | https} ssl
[ip] http port {default | port}
https port {default | port}
debug http sessiondb
show [ip] http

Configuration File Manager Commands

    configuration apply filename [at hh:mm month dd [year]] | [in
    hh:mm[]] [verbose]
configuration error-file limit number
show configuration status
configuration cancel
configuration syntax check path/username [verbose]
configuration snapshot feature_list [path/username]
show configuration snapshot [feature_list]
write terminal

OmniSwitch 6250/6450 CLI Reference Guide    June 2013 
**SNMP Commands**

- `snmp station {ip_address | ipv6_address} {[udp_port] [username] [v1 | v2 | v3] [enable | disable]}
- `no snmp station {ip_address | ipv6_address}
- `snmp soure ip preferred {default | no-loopback | ip_address}
- `no snmp source ip preferred
- `show snmp station
- `snmp community map community_string {{user useraccount_name} | {enable | disable}}
- `no snmp community map community_string
- `snmp community map mode {enable | disable}
- `show snmp community map
- `snmp security {no security | authentication set | authentication all | privacy set | privacy all | trap only}
- `show snmp security
- `show snmp mib family [table_name]
- `snmp trap absorption {enable | disable}
- `snmp trap to webview {enable | disable}
- `snmp trap replay {ip_address | ipv6_address} [seq_id]
- `snmp trap filter {ip_address | ipv6_address} trap_id_list
- `no snmp trap filter {ip_address | ipv6_address} trap_id_list
- `show snmp authentication trap {enable | disable}
- `show snmp trap replay
- `show snmp trap filter
- `show snmp authentication trap
- `show snmp trap config

**DNS Commands**

- `ip domain-name name
- `no ip domain-name
- `show dns

**Link Aggregation Commands**

- `static linkagg agg_num size size [name name] [admin state {enable | disable}]
- `no static linkagg agg_num
- `static linkagg agg_num name name
- `static linkagg agg_num no name
- `static linkagg agg_num admin state {enable | disable}
- `static agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port agg num
- `static agg no [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port
- `lacp linkagg agg_num size size
- `no lacp linkagg agg_num
- `lacp linkagg agg_num name name
- `lacp linkagg agg_num no name
- `lacp linkagg agg_num admin state {enable | disable}
- `lacp linkagg agg_num actor admin key actor_admin_key
- `lacp linkagg agg_num no actor admin key
- `lacp linkagg agg_num actor system priority actor_system_priority
- `lacp linkagg agg_num no actor system priority
- `lacp linkagg agg_num actor system id actor_system_id
- `lacp linkagg agg_num no actor system id
- `lacp linkagg agg_num partner system id partner_system_id
- `lacp linkagg agg_num no partner system id
- `lacp linkagg agg_num partner system priority partner_system_priority
- `lacp linkagg agg_num no partner system priority
- `lacp linkagg agg_num partner admin key partner_admin_key
- `lacp linkagg agg_num no partner admin key
- `lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor admin key actor_admin_key
- `lacp agg no [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor admin state {
  [active] [timeout] [aggregate] [synchronize] [collect] [distribute] [default] [expire] | none}
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor admin state {
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor admin system id actor_system_id
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no actor system id
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port actor admin system priority actor_system_priority
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no actor system priority
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin state {
  [active] [timeout] [aggregate] [synchronize] [collect] [distribute] [default] [expire] | none}
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin state {
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin system id partner_admin_system_id
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no partner admin system id
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin key partner_admin_key
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no partner admin key
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin system priority partner_admin_system_priority
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no partner admin system priority
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port partner admin key partner_admin_key
lacp agg [ethernet | fastethernet | gigaethernet] slot/port no partner admin key

show linkagg [agg_num]
show linkagg [agg_num] port [slot/port]
dhl num dhl_num [name name]
no dhl num dhl_num
dhl num dhl_num linka {port slot/port | linkagg agg_id} linkb {port slot/port | linkagg agg_id}
no dhl num dhl_num linka {port slot/port | linkagg agg_id} linkb {port slot/port | linkagg agg_id}
dhl num dhl_num admin-state {enable | disable}
dhl num dhl_num vlan-map linkb {vlan_id[-vlan_id]}
no dhl num dhl_num vlan-map linkb {vlan_id[-vlan_id]}
dhl num dhl_num pre-emption-time num
dhl num dhl_num mac-flushing {none | raw | mvrp}
show dhl
show dhl num dhl_num
show dhl num dhl_num [linkA | linkB]
802.1AB Commands

lldp destination mac-address {nearest-bridge | nearest-edge}
lldp transmit fast-start-count num
lldp transmit interval seconds
lldp transmit hold-multiplier num
lldp transmit delay seconds
lldp reinit delay seconds
lldp notification interval seconds
lldp {slot/port | slot | chassis} lldpdu {tx | rx | tx-and-rx | disable}
lli dp {slot/port | slot | chassis} notification {enable | disable}
lldp network-policy policy_id - [ policy_id2] application { voice |
voice-signaling | guest-voice |
guest-voice-signaling | softphone-voice | video-conferencing |
streaming-video | video-signaling }
vl lan { untagged | priority-tag | vlan-id } [ 12-priority 802.1p_value |
[ dscp dscp_value ]
no lldp network-policy policy_id - [ policy_id2]
lli dp {slot/port | slot | chassis} med network-policy policy_id - |
[ policy_id2] no lldp {slot/port | slot | chassis} med network-policy policy_id - |
[ policy_id2]
lli dp {slot/port | slot | chassis} tlv management {port-description |
system-name | system-description | system-capabilities |
management-address} {enable | disable}
lli dp {slot/port | slot | chassis} tlv dot1 {port-vlan | vlan-name} {enable |
disable}
lli dp {slot/port | slot | chassis} tlv dot3 mac-phy {enable | disable}
lli dp {slot/port | slot | chassis} tlv med {power | capability | network |
policy} {enable | disable}
show lldp { slot | slot/port} config
show lldp network-policy [policy_id]
show lldp [slot | slot/port] med network-policy
show lldp system-statistics
show lldp [slot|slot/port] statistics
show lldp local-system
show lldp [slot/port | slot] local-port
show lldp local-management-address
show lldp [slot/port | slot] remote-system
show lldp [slot/port | slot] remote-system [med {network-policy | inventory}]
lli dp {slot/port| slot | chassis} trust-agent {enable | disable}
lli dp {slot/port| slot | chassis} [chassis-id-subtype {chassis-component |
interface-alias | port-component | mac-address | network-address |
interface-name | locally-assigned | any}]
lli dp {slot/port| slot | chassis} trust-agent violation-action {trap-and-
shutdown | trap | shutdown}
show lldp [num | slot/port] trusted remote-agent
show lldp [num | slot/port] trust-agent

Interswitch Protocol Commands

amap { enable | disable}
amap discovery [time] seconds
amap common [time] seconds
show amap

802.1Q Commands

vlan vid 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id} [description]
vl an vid no 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id}
vl an 802.1q slot/port frame type {all | tagged}
show 802.1q {slot/port | aggregate_id}

Distributed Spanning Tree Commands

bridge mode { flat | 1x1 }
bridge [instance] protocol { stp | rstp | mstp}
bridge cist protocol { stp | rstp | mstp}
bridge 1x1 vid protocol { stp | rstp}
bridge mst region name name
bridge mst region no name
bridge mst region revision level rev_level
bridge mst region max hops max_hops
bridge msti msti_id [name name]
bridge no msti msti_id
bridge msti msti_id no name
bridge msti msti_id vlan vid_range
bridge msti msti_id no vlan vid_range
bridge [instance] priority priority
bridge cist priority priority
bridge msti msti_id priority priority
bridge 1x1 vid priority priority
bridge [instance] hello time seconds
bridge cist hello time seconds
bridge 1x1 vid hello time seconds
bridge [instance] max age seconds
bridge cist max age seconds
bridge 1x1 vid max age seconds
bridge [instance] forward delay seconds
bridge 1x1 vid forward delay seconds
bridge [instance] bpdu-switching {enable | disable}
bridge path cost mode {auto | 32bit}
bridge msti msti_id auto-vlan-containment {enable | disable}
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} {enable | disable}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} {enable | disable}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} {enable | disable}
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
bridge msti msti_id {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} priority priority
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
bridge mist msti_id {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} path cost path_cost
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} mode {forwarding | blocking | dynamic}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} mode {dynamic | blocking | forwarding}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} mode {dynamic | blocking | forwarding}
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} connection {noptp | ptp | autoptp | edgeport}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} connection {noptp | ptp | autoptp | edgeport}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} admin-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} admin-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} auto-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} auto-edge {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge instance {slot/port | logical_port} {restricted-role | root-guard} {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} {restricted-role | root-guard} {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge 1x1 vid {slot/port | logical_port} restricted-tcn {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge cist {slot/port | logical_port} restricted-tcn {on | off | enable | disable}
bridge cist txholdcount value
bridge 1x1 vid txholdcount {value}
bridge rstp
no bridge rstp
bridge rrstp ring ring_id port1 {slot/port | linkagg agg_num} port2 {slot/port | linkagg agg_num} vlan-tag vlan_id [status {enable | disable}]
no bridge rrstp ring [ring_id]
bridge rrstp ring ring_id vlan-tag vid
bridge rrstp ring ring_id status {enable | disable}
show spantree [instance]
show spantree cist
show spantree msti [msti_id]
show spantree 1x1 [vid]
show spantree [instance] ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]
show spantree cist ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]
show spantree msti [msti_id] ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]
show spantree 1x1 [vid] ports [forwarding | blocking | active | configured]
show spantree mst region
show spantree mst [msti_id] vlan-map
show spantree cist vlan-map
show spantree mst vid vlan-map
show spantree mst port {slot/port | logical_port}
show bridge rrstp configuration
show bridge rrstp ring [ring_id]
bridge mode 1x1 pvst+ {enable | disable}
bridge port {slot/port | agg_num} pvst+ {auto | enable | disable}

Ethernet Ring Protection Commands

erp-ring ring_id port1 {slot/port | linkagg agg_num} port2 {slot/port | linkagg agg_num} service-vlan vlan_id level level_num [guard-timer guard_timer] [wait-to-restore-timer wtr_timer] [enable | disable]
no erp-ring ring_id

Loopback Detection Commands

loopback-detection {enable | disable}
loopback-detection port slot/port [-port2] {enable | disable}
loopback-detection transmission-timer seconds
loopback-detection autorecovery-timer seconds
show loopback-detection
show loopback-detection port [slot/port]
show loopback-detection statistics port [slot/port]

CPE Test Head Commands

test-oam string [descr description]
no test-oam string
test-oam string [src-endpoint src-string] [dst-endpoint dst-string]
test-oam string port slot/port
test-oam string [vlan svlan] [[test-frame [src-mac src-address] [dst-mac dst-address]]
test-oam string role {generator | analyzer}
test-oam string [duration secs] [rate rate] [packet-size bytes]
test-oam string frame
test-oam string { [vlan vlan-id] [port slot/port] [packet-size bytes] start
  | stop }
show test-oam [tests | string]
show test-oam [string] statistics
clear test-oam [string] statistics
test-oam group string [descr description]
no test-oam group string
test-oam group string [tests string1.......string8]
test-oam group string [no tests string1.......string8]
test-oam feeder-port slot/port
no test-oam feeder-port

test-oam group string [ src-endpoint src-string dst-endpoint dst-string]
  [src-endpoint src-string] [dst-endpoint dst-string]
test-oam group name role {generator | analyzer}
test-oam group string port slot/port
test-oam group string [direction unidirectional]
test-oam group string [duration secs] [rate rate]
test-oam group string [port slot/port] start
test-oam group string stop
clear test-oam group string statistics
show test-oam group [tests | string]
show test-oam group [string] statistics
Source Learning Commands

mac-address-table [permanent] mac_address {slot/port | linkagg
  link_agg} vid [bridging | filtering]
no mac-address-table [permanent | learned] [mac_address {slot/port |
  linkagg link_agg}] vid
mac-address-table static-multicast multicast_address {slot1/port1[-
  port1a] [slot2/port2[-port2a].....] | linkagg link_agg} vid
no mac-address-table static-multicast [multicast_address {slot1/
  port1[-port1a] [slot2/port2[-port2a].....] | linkagg link_agg} vid]

PPPoE Intermediate Agent

pppoe-ia {enable | disable}
pppoe-ia {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num} {enable | disable}
pppoe-ia {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num} {trust | client}
pppoe-ia access-node-id {base-mac | system-name | mgnt-address |
  user-string string}
pppoe-ia circuit-id {default [atm] ascii [base-mac | system-name |
  interface | vlan | cvlan | interface-alias | user-string string |
  delimiter char]}
pppoe-ia remote-id {base-mac | system-name | mgnt-address |
  user-string string}
clear pppoe-ia statistics [port {slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num}]
show pppoe-ia configuration
show pppoe-ia {port {slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num} [enabled |
  disabled | trusted | client]
show pppoe-ia {port {slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num} statistics
Learned Port Security Commands

- `port-security slot/port[-port2] [admin-status {enable | disable | locked}]`
- `port-security chassis {convert-to-static | disable}
- `no port security slot/port[-port2]`
- `port-security shutdown num [no-aging {enable | disable}] [convert-to-static {enable | disable}]
- `[boot-up {enable | disable}] [mac-move {enable | disable}] [learn-as-static {enable | disable}]`
- `port-security shutdown 0 default`
- `port-security slot/port[-port2] maximum num learn-trap-threshold num`
- `port-security {slot/port[-port2] | chassis} convert-to-static`
- `port-security slot/port mac mac_address [vlan vlan_id]
- `port-security slot/port no mac {all | mac_address} [vlan vlan_id]
- `port-security slot/port[-port2] mac-range [low mac_address | high mac_address]
- `port-security slot/port[-port2] violation {shutdown | restrict | discard}
- `port-security slot/port[-port2] release`
- `port-security slot/port[-port2] learn-trap-threshold num`
- `show port-security [slot/port1-port2 | slot/port]`
- `show port-security shutdown`
- `show port-security brief`

Ethernet Port Commands

- `trap slot[/port[-port2]] port link {enable | disable | on | off}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] speed {auto | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000} max {100 | 10000}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] autoneg {enable | disable | on | off}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] crossover {auto | mdix | mdi}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] pause {rx | tx-and-rx | disable}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] duplex {full | half | auto}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] admin {up | down}`
- `interfaces slot/port alias description`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] ifg bytes`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] no l2 statistics`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] max frame bytes`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] flood {broadcast | multicast | unknown-unicast | all} {enable | disable}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] flood {broadcast | multicast | unknown-unicast | all} rate {mbps num | pps num | percentage num | default}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] clear-violation-all`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid {fiber | copper} autoneg {enable | disable | on | off}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid copper crossover {auto | mdix | mdi}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid {fiber | copper} duplex {full | half | auto}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] speed hybrid {fiber | copper} {auto | 10 | 100 | 1000 | 10000} max {100 | 10000}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] hybrid {fiber | copper} pause {rx | tx-and-rx | disable}`
- `interfaces slot/port tdr-test-start`
- `interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] no tdr-statistics`
- `interfaces [slot | slot/port] tdr-extended-test-start`
- `interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] no tdr-extended-statistics`
- `interfaces transceiver ddm {enable | disable}`
- `interfaces slot[/port[-port2]] eee {enable | disable}`
- `show interfaces [slot/port[-port2]]`
- `show interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] tdr-statistics`
- `show interfaces [slot | slot/port[-port2]] tdr-extended-statistics`
- `show interfaces [slot[/port[-port2]] capability`
- `show interfaces [slot/port[-port2]] accounting`
- `show interfaces [slot/port[-port2]] counters`
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] counters errors
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] collisions
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] status
show interfaces [slot | slot/port-[port2]] port
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] ifg
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] flood rate [broadcast | multicast | unknown-unicast]
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] traffic
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper}
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper} status
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper} flow control
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper} pause
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper} accounting
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper} counters
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper} counters errors
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper} collisions
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper} traffic
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper} port
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper} flood rate
show interfaces [slot[/port-[port2]]] hybrid {fiber | copper} ifg
interfaces {slot | slot/port-[port2]} violation-recovery-time {seconds | default}
interfaces {slot | slot/port-[port2]} violation-recovery-time default
interfaces {slot | slot/port-[port2]} violation-recovery-maximum max_attempts
interfaces {slot | slot/port-[port2]} violation-recovery-maximum default
interface violation-recovery-trap {enable | disable}
interfaces {slot | slot/port-[port2]} clear-violation-all
show interfaces violation-recovery

show interfaces [slot | slot/port-[port2]] transceiver [ddm | w-low | w-high | a-low | a-high | actual]
show interfaces [slot | slot/port-[port2]] eee

Port Mobility Commands

vlan vid dhcp mac mac_address
vlan vid no dhcp mac mac_address
vlan vid dhcp mac range low_mac_address high_mac_address
vlan vid no dhcp mac range low_mac_address
vlan vid dhcp port slot/port
vlan vid no dhcp port slot/port
vlan vid dhcp generic
vlan vid no dhcp generic
vlan vid mac mac_address
vlan vid no mac mac_address
vlan vid mac range low_mac_address high_mac_address
vlan vid no mac range low_mac_address
vlan vid ip ip_address [subnet_mask]
vlan vid no ip ip_address [subnet_mask]
vlan vid protocol {ip-e2 | ip-snap | deenet | appletalk | ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snaptype}
vlan vid no protocol {ip-e2 | ip-snap | deenet | appletalk | ethertype type | dsapssap dsap/ssap | snap snaptype}
vlan vid port slot/port
vlan vid no port slot/port
vlan port mobile slot/port [bpdu ignore {enable | disable}]
vlan no port mobile slot/port
vlan port slot/port default vlan restore {enable | disable}
vlan port slot/port default vlan {enable | disable}
vlan port slot/port authenticate {enable | disable}
vlan port slot/port 802.1x {enable | disable}
show vlan [vid] rules
show vlan mobile [slot/port]
**VLAN Management Commands**

- `vlan vid [enable | disable] [name description]`
- `no vlan vid`
- `vlan vid [1x1 | flat] stp {enable | disable}`
- `vlan vid mobile-tag {enable | disable}`
- `vlan vid port default {slot/port | link_agg}`
- `vlan vid no port default {slot/port | link_agg}`
- `show vlan [vid]`
- `show vlan [vid] port {slot/port | link_agg}`
- `show vlan router mac status`
- `show vlan gvrp [vlan-id | vlan-range]`
- `show vlan ipmvlan [ipmvlan-id | ipmvlan-id1-ipmvlan-id2]`

**GVRP Commands**

- `gvrp`
- `no gvrp`
- `gvrp {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}`
- `no gvrp {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}`
- `gvrp transparent switching`
- `no gvrp transparent switching`
- `gvrp maximum vlan vlanlimit`
- `no gvrp registration {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}`
- `gvrp applicant {participant | non-participant | active} {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}`
- `no gvrp applicant {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}`
- `gvrp timer {join | leave | leaveall} timer-value {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}`
- `no gvrp timer {join | leave | leaveall} {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}`
- `no gvrp restrict-vlan-registration {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}`
- `vlan-list`
- `no gvrp restrict-vlan-advertisement {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port}`
- `vlan-list`
- `gvrp static-vlan restrict {linkagg agg_num | port slot/port} vlan-list`

**VLAN Stacking Commands**

- `ethernet-service {svlan | ipmvlan | management-vlan} svid1[-svid2] [enable | disable] [1x1 | flat] stp {enable | disable} [name description]`
- `no ethernet-service {svlan | ipmvlan | management-vlan} svid1[-svid2]`
- `ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol name mac mac-address [mask mask | ethertype ether-type subtype sub-type | ssap/dsap ssap/dsap pid pid]`
- `no ethernet-service custom-L2-protocol name`
- `ethernet-service {svlan | ipmvlan} svid1[-svid2] source-learning {enable | disable}`

Creates a VLAN Stacking service and associates the service with an SVLAN or an IP Multicast VLAN (IPMV). The SVLAN or IPMV specified is the VLAN that will transport traffic for the service.

- `ethernet-service service-name service-name {svlan | ipmvlan} svid no ethernet-service service-name service-name {svlan | ipmvlan} svid [stp | gvrp | mvrp] legacy-bpdu {enable | disable} [transparent-bridging {enable | disable}]`
ethernet-service sap sapid service-name service-name
no ethernet-service sap sapid
ethernet-service sap sapid uni {slot/port1[-port2] | linkagg agg_num}
ethernet-service sap sapid no uni {slot/port1[-port2] | linkagg agg_num}
ethernet-service sap sapid cvlan {all | cvid | cvid1-cvid2 | untagged}
ethernet-service sap sapid no cvlan {all | cvid | cvid1-cvid2 | untagged}
ethernet-service sap-profile sap-profile-name
no ethernet-service sap-profile sap-profile-name
ethernet-service sap-profile sap-profile-name
ethernet-service uni-profile uni-profile-name [tunnel-mac mac-address] [L2-protocol {vtp | vlan | uplink | udld | stp | pvst | pagp | oam | mvrp | lacpmarker | gvrp | dtp | cdp | amap | 802.3ad | 802.1x | 802.1ab {peer | discard | tunnel | mac-tunnel}]
no ethernet-service uni-profile uni-profile-name
ethernet-service uni {slot/port1[-port2] | agg_num} uni-profile uni-profile-name
ethernet-service uni-profile uni-profile-name custom-L2-protocol
  custom-L2-protocol name
  {tunnel | discard | mac-tunnel}
no ethernet-service uni-profile uni-profile-name custom-L2-protocol
  custom-L2-protocol name
show ethernet-service-custom L2-protocol custom-L2-protocol
  show ethernet-service mode
show ethernet-services vlan [svvid1[-svvid2]]
show ethernet-service [service-name service-name | svlan svid]
show ethernet-services sap [sapid]
show ethernet-services port {slot/port | linkagg agg_num}
show ethernet-services nni [slot/port | linkagg agg_num]
show ethernet-services nni [slot/port | linkagg agg_num] L2pt-statistics
  L2pt-statistics
show ethernet-service uni [slot/port | linkagg agg_num]
show ethernet-service uni [slot/port | linkagg agg_num] L2pt-statistics
clear ethernet-service uni [linkagg agg_num | slot/port | port range]
  L2pt-statistics
show ethernet-service uni-profile [uni-profile-name]
show ethernet-service uni-profile [uni-profile-name] L2pt-statistics
clear ethernet-service uni-profile [uni-profile-name] L2pt-statistics
show ethernet-service sap-profile sap-profile-name
loopback-test profile_name source-mac src_address destination-mac
  dest_address vlan vlan_id
  loopback-port slot/port type {inward | outward}
loopback-test profile_name {enable | disable}
no loopback-test profile_name
show loopback-test [profile_name]

**Ethernet OAM Commands**

ethoam vlan {vlanid-list} primary-vlan {vlan-id}
no ethoam vlan {vlanid-list}
ethoam domain name format {none | dnsname | mac-address-unit | string}
  level num
no ethoam domain name
ethoam domain name mhf {none | explicit | default}
ethoam domain name id-permission {none | chassisid}
ethoam association ma-name format {vpnid | unsignedint | string |
  primaryvid | ice-based} domain md-name primary-vlan vlan-id
no ethoam association ma-name domain md-name
ethoam association ma-name domain md-name mhf {none | default |
  explicit | defer}
ethoam association ma-name domain md-name id-permission {none |
  chassisid | defer}
ethoam association association_name domain {domain_name |
  mac_address}
ccm-interval {interval-invalid | interval100ms | interval1s |
  interval10s | interval1m | interval10m}
ethoam association association_name domain {domain_name | mac_address}
    endpoint-list mep_id[-mep_id2]
no ethoam association association_name domain {domain_name | mac_address}
    endpoint-list mep_id[-mep_id2]
clear ethoam statistics [domain domain association association endpoint mep-id]
ethoam default-domain level {num}
no ethoam default-domain
ethoam default-domain mhf {none | default | explicit}
no ethoam default-domain
ethoam default-domain id-permission {none | chassisid}
no ethoam default-domain
ethoam default-domain primary-vlan {vlan-id} [level {no-level | num}] [mhf {none | default | explicit | defer}] [id-permission {none | chassisid | defer}]
no ethoam default-domain
ethoam endpoint mep-id domain md_name association ma_name
direction { up | down } [port {slot/port | virtual | linkagg agg_id} [primary-vlan vlan_id]]
no ethoam endpoint mep-id domain md_name association ma_name
ethoam endpoint mep_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name
    admin-state {enable | disable}
ethoam endpoint mep_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name
    ccm {enable | disable}
ethoam endpoint mep_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name
    priority ccm_ltm_priority
ethoam endpoint mep_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name
    lowest_priority_defect
ethoam loopback {target-endpoint t-mepid | target-macaddress mac_add} source-endpoint s-mepid domain d-name association a-name [number num] [data string] [vlan-priority vlan-priority] [drop-eligible {true | false}]
ethoam linktrace {target-macaddress mac_address | target-endpoint tar_mep_id} source-endpoint src_mep_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name [flag {fdbonsly | fdbmpdb}] [hop-count hop_count]
ethoam fault-alarm-time centiseconds endpoint endpoint_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name
no ethoam fault-alarm-time endpoint endpoint_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name
ethoam fault-reset-time centiseconds endpoint endpoint_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name
no ethoam fault-reset-time endpoint endpoint_id domain {domain_name | mac_address} association association_name
ethoam one-way-delay {target-endpoint t-mepid | target-macaddress mac_add} source-endpoint s-mepid domain domain association [vlan- priority vlan-priority]
ethoam two-way-delay {target-endpoint t-mepid | target-macaddress mac_add} source-endpoint s-mepid domain domain association [vlan- priority vlan-priority]
clear ethoam {one-way-delay-table | two-way-delay-table}
show ethoam
show ethoam domain md-name
show ethoam domain md-name association ma-name
show ethoam domain md-name association ma-name endpoint mep-id
show ethoam default-domain [primary-vlan vlan_id]
show ethoam default-domain configuration
show ethoam remote-endpoint domain md_name association ma_name endpoint smep-id [remote-mep rmep-id]
show ethoam cfmstack [port {slot/port | virtual} | linkagg agg_num]
show ethoam linktrace-reply domain d-name association a-name
   endpoint s-mepid tran-id num
show ethoam linktrace-tran-id domain { domain_name | mac_address }
   association association_name endpoint mep_id
show ethoam vlan vlan-id
show ethoam statistics domain { domain_name | mac_address }
   [association association_name] [end-point endpoint_id]
show ethoam config-error [vlan vid] [{port slot/port | linkagg aggid}]
show ethoam one-way-delay domain domain association association
   endpoint s-mepid [mac-address mac-add]
show ethoam two-way-delay domain domain association association
   endpoint s-mepid [mac-address mac-add]

Service Assurance Agent Commands
saa string [descr description] [interval interval]
no saa string
saa string type ip-ping destination-ip ipv4 addr source-ip ipv4 addr
   type-of-service tos [num-pkts count] [inter-pkt-delay delay]
   [payload-size size]
show saa [string] type {mac-ping | ip-ping | ethoam-loopback |
   ethoam-two-way-delay} config
show saa [string] statistics [aggregate | history]

LINK OAM Commands
efm-oam { enable | disable }  
efm-oam port slot/port [-port2] status {enable | disable} 
efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] mode { active | passive } 
efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] keepalive-interval seconds 
efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] hello-interval seconds 
efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] remote-loopback { process | ignore} 
efm-oam port slot/port remote-loopback { start | stop } 
efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] propagate-events {critical-event |
   dying-gasp} {enable | disable}  
efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] errored-frame-period [threshold
   threshold_symbols] [window window_frames] [notify { enable |
   disable}]  
efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] errored-frame [threshold
   threshold_symbols] [window window_seconds] [notify { enable |
   disable}]  
efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] errored-frame-seconds-summary
   [threshold threshold_seconds] [window window_seconds] [notify
   {enable | disable}]  
efm-oam multiple-pdu-count count 
efm-oam port slot/port 11-ping [num-frames number] [delay
   milliseconds] [start]  
show efm-oam configuration  
show efm-oam port [slot/port1-port2] [enable | disable] [active |
   passive]  
show efm-oam port slot/port detail 
show efm-oam port slot/port[-port2] statistics 
show efm-oam port statistics 
show efm-oam port slot/port remote detail
show efm-oam port slot/port history [log-type { link-fault | errored-frame | errored-frame-period | errored-frame-seconds | dying-gasp | critical } ]
show efm-oam port slot/port l1-ping detail
clear efm-oam statistics port slot/port[-port2]
clear efm-oam log-history port slot/port[-port2]

**UDLD Commands**

udld {enable | disable}
udld port slot/port[-port2] {enable | disable}
udld port [slot/port[-port2]] mode {normal | aggressive}
udld port [slot/port[-port2]] probe-timer seconds
no udld port [slot/port[-port2]] probe-timer
udld port [slot/port[-port2]] echo-wait-timer seconds
no udld port [slot/port[-port2]] echo-wait-timer
clear udld statistics [port slot/port]
show udld configuration
show udld configuration port [slot/port]
show udld statistics port slot/port
show udld neighbor port slot/port
show udld status port [slot/port]

**Port Mapping Commands**

port mapping session_id {enable | disable}
no port mapping session_id
port mapping port_mapping_session id dynamic-proxy-arp {enable | disable}
show port mapping [session_id]

**IP Commands**

ip interface name [address ip_address] [mask subnet_mask] [admin {enable | disable}] [vlan vid] [forward | no forward] [local-proxy-arp | no local-proxy-arp] [eth2 | snap] [primary | no primary] [local-host-dbcast {enable | disable}]
no ip interface name
ip managed-interface {Loopback0 | interface-name} application [ldap-server] [tacacs] [radius] [snmp] [sflow] [ntp] [syslog] [dns] [telnet] [ftp] [ssh] [tftp] [all]
no ip managed-interface {Loopback0 | interface-name} application [ldap-server] [tacacs] [radius] [snmp] [sflow] [ntp] [syslog] [dns] [telnet] [ftp] [ssh] [tftp] [all]

ip interface dhcp-client [vlan vid ifindex id vsi-accept-filter filter-string] [release | renew] [option-60 opt60_string] [admin {enable | disable}]
no ip interface dhcp-client
ip router primary-address ip_address
ip router router-id ip_address
ip static-route ip_address [mask mask] gateway gateway [metric metric]
no ip static-route ip_address [mask mask] gateway ip_address [metric metric]
ip route-pref {static | rip | ebgp | ibgp} value
ip default-ttl hops
ping [ip_address | hostname] [source-interface ip_interface] [[sweep-range start_size | end_size | diff_size] | [count count] [size packet_size] [interval seconds] [timeout seconds] [tos tos_val] [dont-fragment] [data-pattern string]
traceroute [ip_address | hostname] [source-interface ip_interface] [min-hop min_hop_count] [max-hop max_hop_count] [probes probe_count] [time-out seconds] [port-number port_number]
ip directed-broadcast {on | off}
ip service {all | service_name | port service_port}
no ip service {all | service_name | port service_port}
ip redist {local | static | rip} into {rip} route-map route-map-name [status {enable | disable}] no ip redist {local | static | rip} into {rip} [route-map route-map-name]
ip access-list access-list-name
no ip access-list access-list-name
ip access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen [action
{permit | deny}]
   [redist-control {all-subnets | no-subnets | aggregate}]
no ip access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match ip-
   nexthop
   {access-list-name | ip_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match
   ip-nexthop
   {access-list-name | ip_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match
   ipv6-nexthop
   {access-list-name | ipv6_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match
   ipv6-nexthop
   {access-list-name | ipv6_address/prefixLen [permit | deny]}
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match
   ipv4-interface interface-name
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match
   ipv4-interface interface-name
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match
   ipv6-interface interface-name
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match
   ipv6-interface interface-name
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] match
   metric metric [deviation deviation]
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set
   metric metric
   [effect {add | subtract | replace | none}]
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set tag tag-
   number
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set tag
   number
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ip-
   nexthop ip_address
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ip-
   nexthop ip_address
ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ipv6-
   nexthop ipv6_address
no ip route-map route-map-name [sequence-number number] set ipv6-
   nexthop ipv6_address
arp ip_address hardware_address [alias]
no arp ip_address [alias]
clear arp-cache
ip dos arp-poison restricted-address ip_address
no ip dos arp-poison restricted-address ip_address
arp filter ip_address [mask ip_mask] [vid] [sender | target] [allow |
   block]
no arp filter ip_address
clear arp-cache
icmp type type code code {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
icmp unreachable {net-unreachable | host-unreachable | protocol-
   unreachable |
   port-unreachable} {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
icmp echo [request | reply] {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
icmp timestamp [request | reply] {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
icmp add-mask [request | reply] {{enable | disable} | min-pkt-gap gap}
icmp messages {enable | disable}
ip dos scan close-port-penalty penalty_value
**IPv6 Commands**

- `ipv6 interface if_name vlan vid [enable | disable] [base-reachable-time time]`
- `ipv6 address ipv6_address /prefix_length [anycast] {if_name | loopback}`
- `ipv6 prefix ipv6_address /prefix_length if_name [valid-lifetime time] [preferred-lifetime time] [on-link-flag {true | false}] if_name`
- `ipv6 route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length ipv6_address [if_name] [metric metric]`
- `no ipv6 interface if_name`
- `no ipv6 address ipv6_address [anycast] {if_name | loopback}`
- `no ipv6 prefix ipv6_address /prefix_length if_name`
- `no ipv6 route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length ipv6_address [if_name] [metric metric]`

**IPv4 Commands**

- `ip dos scan tcp open-port-penalty penalty_value`
- `ip dos scan udp open-port-penalty penalty_value`
- `ip dos scan threshold threshold_value`
- `ip dos trap {enable | disable} ip dos scan decay decay_value`
- `show ip traffic`
- `show ip interface [name | vlan vlan id | dhcp-client]`
- `show ip managed-interface`
- `show ip route [summary]`
- `show ip route-map [route-map-name]`
- `show ip router database [protocol type | gateway ip_address | dest {ip_address/prefixLen | ip_address}]`
- `show ip config`
- `show ip protocols`
- `show ip service`
- `show arp [ip_address | hardware_address]`
- `show ip dynamic-proxy-arp`
- `show arp filter [ip_address]`
- `show icmp control`
- `show icmp [statistics]`
- `show tcp statistics`
- `show tcp ports`
- `show udp statistics`
- `show udp ports`
- `show ip dos config`
no ipv6 static-route ipv6_prefix/prefix_length gateway ipv6_address [if_name]
ipv6 route-pref {static | rip} value
ping6 {ipv6_address | hostname} [if_name] [count count] [size data_size] [interval seconds]
traceroute6 {ipv6_address | hostname} [if_name] [max-hop hop_count] [wait-time time] [port port_number] [probe-count probe]
show ipv6 hosts [substring]
show ipv6 icmp statistics [if_name]
show ipv6 interface [if_name | loopback]
show ipv6 mtu table
clear ipv6 mtu table
show ipv6 neighbors [ipv6_prefix/prefix_length | if_name | hw hardware_address | static]
clear ipv6 neighbors
show ipv6 prefixes
show ipv6 routes [ipv6_prefix/prefix_length | static]
show ipv6 route-pref
show ipv6 router database [protocol type | gateway ipv6_address | dest ipv6_prefix/prefix_length]
show ipv6 tcp ports
show ipv6 traffic [if_name]
clear ipv6 traffic
show ipv6 udp ports
show ipv6 information
ipv6 redist {local | static | rip} into {rip} route-map route-map-name
[status {enable | disable}]
ipv6 access-list access-list-name
no ipv6 access-list access-list-name
ipv6 access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen [action {permit | deny}]
[redist-control {all-subnets | no-subnets | aggregate}]
no ipv6 access-list access-list-name address address/prefixLen
show ipv6 redist [rip]
show ip access-list [access-list-name]
ipv6 load rip
ipv6 rip status {enable | disable}
ipv6 rip invalid-timer seconds
ipv6 rip garbage-timer seconds
ipv6 rip holddown-timer seconds
ipv6 rip jitter value
ipv6 rip route-tag value
ipv6 rip update-timer seconds
ipv6 rip triggered-sends {all | updated-only | none}
ipv6 rip interface if_name
[no] ipv6 rip interface if_name
ipv6 rip interface if_name metric value
ipv6 rip interface if_name recv-status {enable | disable}
ipv6 rip interface if_name send-status {enable | disable}
ipv6 rip interface if_name horizon {none | split-only | poison}
show ipv6 rip
show ipv6 rip interface [if_name]
show ipv6 rip peer [ipv6_address]
show ipv6 rip routes [dest <ipv6_prefix/prefix_length> | [gateway <ipv6_addr>] | [detail <ipv6_prefix/prefix_length>]]

RDP Commands

ip router-discovery {enable | disable}
ip router-discovery interface name [enable | disable]
no router-discovery interface name
ip router-discovery interface name advertisement-address {all-systems-multicast | broadcast}
ip router-discovery interface name max-advertisement-interval seconds
ip router-discovery interface name min-advertisement-interval seconds
ip router-discovery interface name advertisement-lifetime seconds
DHCP Relay Commands

ip router-discovery interface name preference-level level
  show ip router-discovery
  show ip router-discovery interface [name]

ip helper address ip_address
ip helper no address [ip_address]

ip helper address ip_address vlan vlan_id
ip helper no address ip_address vlan vlan_id
ip helper standard
ip helper avlan only
ip helper per-vlan only
ip helper forward delay seconds
ip helper maximum hops hops
ip helper agent-information {enable | disable}
ip helper agent-information policy {drop | keep | replace}
ip helper pxe-support {enable | disable}
ip helper traffic-suppression {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping mac-address verification {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion format [base-mac | system-name | user-string string]
ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 data-insertion format [base-mac | user-string string | interface-alias | auto-interface-alias | cvlan]
  {delimiter character}
no ip helper dhcp-snooping option-82 format ascii remote-id
ip helper dhcp-snooping bypass option-82-check {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan vlan_id [mac-address verification
  {enable | disable}] [option-82 data-insertion {enable | disable}]
oip helper dhcp-snooping vlan vlan_id
ip helper dhcp-snooping port slot1/port[1-a] {block | client-only
  | trust}

ip helper dhcp-snooping linkagg num {block | client-only | trust} ip-
source-filtering
ip helper dhcp-snooping port slot1/port1[-port1a] traffic-suppression
  {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping port slot/port[-port1a] ip-source-filter
  {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping binding [{enable | disable}] [{mac_address
  port slot/port address ip_address vlan vlan_id}]
oip helper dhcp-snooping binding mac_address port slot/port
  address ip_address vlan vlan_id
ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter {vlan num | port slot/port[-
  port2] | linkagg num} {enable | disable}
ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding timeout seconds
ip helper dhcp-snooping port binding action {purge | renew}
ip helper dhcp-snooping binding persistency {enable | disable}
ip helper boot-up {enable | disable}
ip helper boot-up enable {BOOTP | DHCP}
ip udpx relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port [name]}
oip udpx relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port}
ip udpx relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port} vlan vlan_id
no ip udpx relay {BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port} vlan vlan_id
dhcp-server {enable | disable}
dhcp-server restart
show dhcp-server leases [ip- address ip_address | mac-address
  mac_address] [type {static | dynamic }] [count]
show dhcp-server statistics [ packets | hosts | subnets | all ]
clear dhcp-server statistics
show ip helper
show ip helper stats
ip helper no stats
show ip helper dhcp-snooping vlan
show ip helper dhcp-snooping port
show ip helper dhcp-snooping binding
show ip udp relay service [BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port]
show ip udp relay [BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port]
show ip udp relay destination [BOOTP | NBDD | NBNSNBDD | DNS | TACACS | TFTP | NTP | port]
show ip helper dhcp-snooping ip-source-filter {vlan | port}

RIP Commands
ip load rip
ip rip status {enable | disable}
ip rip interface [interface_name]
no ip rip interface {interface_name}
ip rip interface [interface_name] status {enable | disable}
ip rip interface [interface_name] metric value
ip rip interface [interface_name] send-version {none | v1 | v1compatible | v2}
ip rip interface [interface_name] recv-version {v1 | v2 | both | none}
ip rip force-holdddowntimer seconds
ip rip host-route
no ip rip host-route
ip rip route-tag value
ip rip interface [interface_name] auth-type {none | simple | md5}
ip rip interface [interface_name] auth-key string
ip rip update-interval seconds
ip rip invalid-timer seconds
ip rip garbage-timer seconds
ip rip holddown-timer seconds
show ip rip
show ip rip routes [ip_address ip_mask]
show ip rip interface [interface_name]

show ip rip peer [ip_address]

VRRP Commands
vrrp vrid vlan_id [enable | disable | on | off] [priority priority] [preempt | no preempt] [[advertising] interval seconds]
no vrrp vrid vlan_id
vrrp vrid vlan_id address ip_address
vrrp vrid vlan_id no address ip_address
vrrp track track_id [enable | disable] [priority value] [ipv4-interface name | ipv6-interface name | port slot/port | address address]
no vrrp track track_id
vrrp vrid vlan_id track-association track_id
vrrp vrid vlan_id no track-association track_id
vrrp trap
no vrrp trap
vrrp delay seconds
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id [enable | disable | on | off] [priority priority] [preempt | no preempt][accept | no accept] [[advertising] interval centiseconds]
no vrrp3 vrid vlan_id
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id address ipv6_address
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id no address ipv6_address
vrrp3 trap
no vrrp3 trap
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id track-association track_id
vrrp3 vrid vlan_id no track-association track_id
show vrrp [vrid]
show vrrp [vrid] statistics
show vrrp track [track_id]
show vrrp [vrid] track-association [track_id]
show vrrp3 [vrid]
show vrrp3 [vrid] statistics
show vrrp3 [vrid] track-association [track_id]
**Port Mirroring and Monitoring Commands**

port mirroring port_mirror_sessionid [no] source slot/port[-port2] [slot/port[-port2]...]
destination slot/port [rpmir-vlan vlan_id] [bidirectional |import |outport] [unblocked vlan_id]
[enable | disable]

no port mirroring port_mirror_sessionid

port monitoring port_monitor_sessionid source slot/port
[[{no file | file_filename [size filesize] | [overwrite {on | off}]}}]
[inport | outport | bidirectional] [timeout seconds] [enable | disable]

no port monitoring port_monitor_sessionid

show port mirroring status [port_mirror_sessionid]
show port monitoring status [port_monitor_sessionid]
show port monitoring file [port_monitor_sessionid]

**RMON Commands**

rmon probes {stats | history | alarm} [entry-number] {enable | disable}
show rmon probes [stats | history | alarm] [entry-number]
show rmon events [event-number]

**Health Monitoring Commands**

health threshold {rx percent | txrx percent | memory percent | cpu percent | temperature degrees}
health threshold port-trap {slot | slot/port | slot/port1-port2} {enable | disable}
health interval seconds
health statistics reset
show health threshold [rx | txrx | memory | cpu | temperature]
show health threshold port-trap {slot | slot/port | slot/port1-port2}
show health interval
show health [slot/port] [statistics]

show health all {memory | cpu | rx | txrx}
show health slice slot

**sFlow Commands**

sflow receiver num name string timeout {seconds | forever} address {ip_address | ipv6address} udp-port port packet-size size Version num
sflow receiver receiver_index release
sflow sampler num portlist receiver receiver_index rate value sample-hdr-size size
no sflow sampler num portlist
sflow poller num portlist receiver receiver_index interval value
no sflow poller num portlist
show sflow agent
show sflow receiver [num]
show sflow sampler[num]
show sflow poller [num]

**QoS Commands**

qos {enable | disable}
qos trust ports
qos no trust ports
qos default servicing mode {strict-priority | wrr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7] | drr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7]}
qos forward log
qos no forward log
qos log console
qos no log console
qos log lines lines
qos log level level
qos no log level
qos default bridged disposition {accept | deny | drop}
qos default multicast disposition {accept | deny | drop}
qos stats interval seconds
qos nms priority
qos no nms priority
qos phones priority priority_value
qos no phones
qos user-port {filter | shutdown} {spoof | bpdu | rip | dhcp-server | dns-reply}
qos no user-port {filter | shutdown}
qos dei egress
qos no dei egress
qos force-yellow-priority priority_value
qos no force-yellow-priority
debug qos [info] [config] [rule] [main] [route] [hre] [port] [msg] [sl]
  [ioctl] [mem] [cam] [mapper] [flows] [queue] [slot] [12] [13]
  [classifier] [nat] [sem] [pm] [ingress] [egress] [rsvp] [balance]
  [nmsg]
debug no qos
debug no qos [info] [config] [rule] [main] [route] [hre] [port] [msg]
  [sl] [ioctl] [mem] [cam] [mapper] [flows] [queue] [slot] [12] [13]
  [classifier] [nat] [sem] [pm] [ingress] [egress] [rsvp] [balance]
  [nmsg]
debug qos internal [slice slot/slice] [flow] [queue] [port] [l2tree]
  [l3tree] [vector] [pending] [verbose] [mapper] [pool] [log]
  [pingonly | nopingonly]
qos clear log
qos apply
qos revert
qos flush
qos reset
qos stats reset [egress]
qos port slot/port reset
qos port slot/port
qos port slot/port trusted
qos port slot/port no trusted
qos port slot/port servicing mode {strict-priority | wr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7] | drr [w0 w1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6 w7] | default}
qos port slot/port qn maxbw kbps
qos port slot/port no qn maxbw kbps
qos port slot/port maximum egress-bandwidth bps
qos port slot/port no maximum egress-bandwidth
qos port slot/port maximum ingress-bandwidth bps
qos port slot/port no maximum ingress-bandwidth
qos port slot/port default 802.1p value
qos port slot/port default dscp value
qos port slot/port default classification {802.1p | dscp}
qos port slot/port dei [egress]
qos port slot/port no dei [egress]
show qos port [slot/port] [statistics]
show qos queue [slot/port]
show qos queue statistics [slot/port]
show qos slice [slot/slice]
show qos log
show qos config
show qos statistics

QoS Policy Commands

policy rule rule_name [enable | disable] [precedence precedence]
  [condition condition] [action action] [validity period name | no
  validity period] [save] [log [interval seconds]] [count {packets |
  bytes}] [trap | no trap]

no policy rule rule_name
policy rule rule_name [no reflexive] [no save] [no log]
policy rule <rule_name > accounting
policy rule <rule_name > no accounting
policy validity period name [[no] days days] [[no] months months]
  [[no] hours hh:mm to hh:mm | no hours] [interval mm:dd:yyyy
  hh:mm to mm:dd:yyyy hh:mm | no interval]
no policy validity period name
policy network group net_group ip_address [mask net_mask]
  [ip_address2 [mask net_mask2]...] no policy network group net_group
policy network group net_group no ip_address [mask netmask]
  [ip_address2 [mask net_mask2]...] no policy network group net_group
policy service group service_group service_name1 [service_name2...] no policy service group service_group
policy service group service_group no service_name1
  [service_name2...] policy mac group mac_group mac_address [mask mac_mask]
  [mac_address2 [mask mac_mask2]...] no policy mac group mac_group
policy mac group mac_group no mac_address [mask mac_mask]
  [mac_address2 [mask mac_mask2]...] no policy mac group mac_group
policy port group group_name slot/port[-port] [slot/port[-port]...]
  no policy port group group_name
policy port group group_name no slot/port[-port] [slot/port[-port]...]
policy vlan group group_name vlanstart[-vlanend] [vlanstart2[-
  vlanend2]...] no policy vlan group group_name
policy vlan group group_name no vlanstart[-vlanend] [vlanstart2[-
  vlanend2]...] no policy vlan group group_name
policy map group map_group {value1:value2...} no policy map group map_group
policy map group no {value1:value2...}
 policy service service_name no policy service service_name
policy service service_name protocol protocol {[source ip port port[-
  port]] [destination ip port[-port]]}
no policy service service_name
policy service service_name [no source ip port] [no destination ip port]

policy service service_name source tcp port port[-port]
no policy service service_name
policy service service_name no source tcp port
policy service service_name destination tcp port port[-port]
no policy service service_name
policy service service_name no destination tcp port
policy service service_name source udp port port[-port]
no policy service service_name
policy service service_name no source udp port
policy service service_name destination udp port port[-port]
no policy service service_name
policy service service_name no destination udp port
policy condition condition_name no policy condition condition_name
policy condition condition_name source ip ip_address [mask
  netmask] policy condition condition_name no source ip
policy condition condition_name source ipv6 {any | ipv6_address
  [mask netmask]}
policy condition condition_name no source ipv6
policy condition condition_name destination ip ip_address [mask
  netmask] policy condition condition_name no destination ip
policy condition condition_name destination ipv6 {any | ipv6_address
  [mask netmask]}
policy condition condition_name no destination ipv6
policy condition condition_name multicast ip ip_address [mask
  netmask] policy condition condition_name no multicast ip
policy condition condition_name source network group network_group
policy condition condition_name no source network group
policy condition condition_name destination network group network_group
policy condition condition_name no destination network group
policy condition condition_name multicast network group
  multicast_group
policy condition condition_name no multicast network group
policy condition condition_name source ip port port[-port]
policy condition condition_name no source ip port
policy condition condition_name destination ip port port[-port]
policy condition condition_name no destination ip port
policy condition condition_name source tcp port port[-port]
policy condition condition_name no source tcp port
policy condition condition_name destination tcp port port[-port]
policy condition condition_name no destination tcp port
policy condition condition_name source udp port port[-port]
policy condition condition_name no source udp port
policy condition condition_name destination udp port port[-port]
policy condition condition_name no destination udp port
policy condition condition_name established
policy condition condition_name no established
policy condition condition_name tcpflags [any | all] {F | S | R | P | A | U | E | W} mask {F | S | R | P | A | U | E | W}
policy condition condition_name no tcpflags
policy condition condition_name service service_name
policy condition condition_name no service
policy condition condition_name service group service_group
policy condition condition_name no service group
policy condition condition_name icmptype type
policy condition condition_name no icmptype
policy condition condition_name icmpcode code
policy condition condition_name no icmpcode
policy condition condition_name ip protocol protocol
policy condition condition_name no ip protocol
policy condition condition_name ipv6

policy condition condition_name no ipv6
policy condition condition_name tos tos_value [mask tos_mask]
policy condition condition_name no tos
policy condition condition_name dscp {dscp_value[-value]} [mask dscp_mask]
policy condition condition_name no dscp
policy condition condition_name source mac mac_address [mask mac_mask]
policy condition condition_name no source mac
policy condition condition_name destination mac mac_address [mask mac_mask]
policy condition condition_name no destination mac
policy condition condition_name source mac group mac_group
policy condition condition_name no source mac group
policy condition condition_name destination mac group mac_group
policy condition condition_name no destination mac group
policy condition condition_name source vlan vlan_id
policy condition condition_name no source vlan
policy condition condition_name destination vlan vlan_id
policy condition condition_name no destination vlan
policy condition condition_name source port slot/port[-port]
policy condition condition_name no source port
policy condition condition_name destination port slot/port[-port]
policy condition condition_name no destination port
policy condition condition_name source port group group_name
policy condition condition_name no source port group
policy condition condition_name destination port group group_name
policy condition condition_name no destination port group
policy condition condition_name action action_name
policy no action action_name
policy list list_name type [unp | egress] rules rule_name
    [rule_name2...] [enable | disable]
no policy list list_name
policy list list_name no rules rule_name [rule_name2...]
policy action action_name disposition {accept | drop | deny}
policy action action_name no disposition
policy action action_name shared
policy action action_name priority priority_value
policy action action_name no priority
policy action action_name maximum bandwidth bps
policy action action_name no maximum bandwidth
policy action action_name maximum depth bytes
policy action action_name no maximum depth
policy action action_name cir bps [cbs byte] [pir bps] [pbs byte]
policy action action_name no cir bps
policy action action_name tos tos_value
policy action action_name no tos
policy action action_name 802.1p 802.1p_value
policy action action_name no 802.1p
policy action action_name dscp dscp_value
policy action action_name no dscp
policy action map {802.1p | tos | dscp} to {802.1p | tos | dscp} using
    map_group
policy action no map
policy action action_name permanent gateway ip ip_address
policy action action_name no permanent gateway ip
policy action action_name port-disable
policy action action_name no port-disable
policy action action_name redirect port slot/port
policy action action_name no redirect port
policy action action_name redirect linkagg link_agg
policy action action_name no redirect linkagg
policy action action_name no-cache
policy action action_name no no-cache
policy action action_name ingress mirror slot/port
policy action action_name no mirror slot/port
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied]
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source port slot/port
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source mac
    mac_address
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] destination mac
    mac_address
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source vlan vlan_id
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] destination vlan
    vlan_id
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source interface type
    {ethernet | wan | ethernet-10 | ethernet-100 | ethernet-1G | ethernet-10G}
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source ip ip_address
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] destination ip
    ip_address
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] multicast ip
    ip_address
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] tos tos_value
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] dscp dscp_value
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] ip protocol protocol
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] source ip port
show policy classify {l2 | l3 | multicast} [applied] destination ip port
show [applied] policy network group [network_group]
show [applied] policy service [service_name]
show [applied] policy service group [service_group]
show [applied] policy mac group [mac_group]
show [applied] policy port group [group_name]
show [applied] policy vlan group [group_name]
show [applied] policy map group [group_name]
show [applied] policy action [action_name]
**Policy Server Commands**

- policy server load
- policy server flush
- policy server ip_address [port port_number] [admin {up | down}]
  - [preference preference] [user user_name password password]
  - [searchbase search_string] [ssl | no ssl]
- no policy server ip_address [port port_number]
- show policy server
- show policy server long
- show policy server statistics
- show policy server rules
- show policy server events

**IP Multicast Switching Commands**

- ip multicast [vlan vid] status [{enable | disable}]
- ip multicast [vlan vid] querier-forwarding [{enable | disable}]
- no ip multicast [vlan vid] querier-forwarding
- ip multicast [vlan vid] version [version]
- ip multicast static-neighbor vlan vid port slot/port
- no ip multicast static-neighbor vlan vid port slot/port
- ip multicast static-queral vlan vid port slot/port
- no ip multicast static-queral vlan vid port slot/port
- ip multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port [receiver-vlan <num>]
- no ip multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port [receiver-vlan <num>]
- ip multicast [vlan vid] query-interval [seconds]
- ip multicast [vlan vid] last-member-query-interval [tenths-of-seconds]
- ip multicast [vlan vid] unsolicited-report-interval [seconds]
- ip multicast [vlan vid] router-timeout [seconds]
- ip multicast [vlan vid] source-timeout [seconds]
- ip multicast [vlan vid] querying [{enable | disable}]
- no ip multicast [vlan vid] querying
- ip multicast [vlan vid] robustness [robustness]
- ip multicast [vlan vid] spoofing [{enable | disable}]
- no ip multicast [vlan vid] spoofing
- ip multicast [vlan vid] zapping [{enable | disable}]
- ip multicast [vlan vid] proxying [enable | disable]
- ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] status [{enable | disable}]
- ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] querier-forwarding [{enable | disable}]
- no ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] querier-forwarding
- ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] version [version]
- ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan vid port slot/port
- no ipv6 multicast static-neighbor vlan vid port slot/port
- ipv6 multicast static-queral vlan vid port slot/port
- no ipv6 multicast static-queral vlan vid port slot/port
- ipv6 multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port [receiver-vlan <num>]
- no ipv6 multicast static-group ip_address vlan vid port slot/port [receiver-vlan <num>]
- ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] query-interval [seconds]
- ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] last-member-query-interval [milliseconds]
- ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] query-response-interval [milliseconds]
- ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] unsolicited-report-interval [seconds]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] robustness [robustness]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] spoofing [{enable | disable}]
no ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] spoofing
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] zapping [{enable | disable}]
ipv6 multicast [vlan vid] proxying [{enable | disable}]
show ip multicast [vlan vid]
show ip multicast forward [ip_address]
show ip multicast neighbor
show ip multicast querier
show ip multicast group [ip_address]
show ip multicast source [ip_address]
show ipv6 multicast [vlan vid]
show ipv6 multicast forward [ipv6_address]
show ipv6 multicast neighbor
show ipv6 multicast querier
show ipv6 multicast group [ip_address]
show ipv6 multicast source [ip_address]

**IP Multicast VLAN Commands**

```
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id [{enable | disable} | [{1x1 | flat} stp {enable | disable}]] [name name-string] [svlan]
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id [-ipmvlan-id2]
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id ctag {ctag | ctag1-ctag2}
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id ctag {ctag | ctag1-ctag2}
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id address {ip_address | ipv6_address | ipaddress1-ipaddress2 | ipv6address1-ipv6address2}
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id address {ip_address | ipv6_address | ipaddress1-ipaddress2 | ipv6address1-ipv6address2}
vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id sender-port {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num [-agg_num2]}
no vlan ipmvlan ipmvlan-id sender-port {port slot/port[-port2] | linkagg agg_num [-agg_num2]}
```

AAA Commands

```
aaa radius-server server host {hostname | ip_address} [hostname2 | ip_address2] key secret [retransmit retries] [timeout seconds]
[auth-port auth_port] [acct-port acct_port] [mac-address-format-status {enable | disable}]
mac-address-format {uppercase | lowercase} [nas-port {default | ifindex} | nas-port-id {enable | disable}]
nas-port-type {xdsl | x75x25 | x25 | wireless-other | wireless-ieee-802-11 | virtual | sync | sdlsl-symmetric-dsl | piais | isdn-sync | isdn-asyn-sync-v120 | isdn-asyn-sync-v110 | idsl | hdlc-clear-channel | g3-fax | Ethernet | cable | async | adsl-dmt | adsl-cap-asymmetric-dsl] [unique-acct-session-id {enable | disable}]
o no aaa radius server server
aaa test-radius-server server-name type {authentication user user-name password password [method {MD5 | PAP}] | accounting user user-name}
```
aaa tacacs+-server server [host {hostname | ip_address} {hostname2 | ip_address2}] [key secret] [timeout seconds] [port port]
no aaa tacacs+-server server
aaa ldap-server server_name [host {hostname | ip_address} [(hostname2 | ip_address2)] [dn dn_name] [password super_password] [base search_base] [retransmit retries] [timeout seconds] [ssl | no ssl] [port port]
no aaa ldap-server server-name
aaa ace-server clear
aaa authentication {console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh | default} server1 [server2...][local]
no aaa authentication [console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh | default]
aaa authentication {console | telnet | ftp | http | snmp | ssh | default}
no aaa authentication 802.1x server1 [server2] [server3] [server4]
no aaa authentication 802.1x
aaa authentication MAC server1 [server2] [server3] [server4]
no aaa authentication MAC
aaa accounting 802.1x server1 [server2...][local]
no aaa accounting 802.1x
aaa accounting mac server1 [server2...][local]
no aaa accounting mac
aaa accounting session server1 [server2...][local]
no accounting session
aaa accounting command server1 [server2...][local]
no accounting command
user username [password password] [expiration {day | date}] [read-only | read-write] [families... | domains... | all | none] [no snmp | no auth | sha | md5 | sha+des | md5+des] [end-user profile name]
no user username
password
user password-size min size
user password-expiration {day | disable}
user password-policy cannot-contain-username {enable | disable}
user password-policy min-uppercase number
user password-policy min-lowercase number
user password-policy min-digit number
user password-policy min-nonalpha number
user password-history number
user password-min-age days
user lockout-window minutes
user lockout-threshold number
user lockout-duration minutes
user {lockout | unlock}
no end-user profile name
aaa admin-logout {mac-address mac_address | port slot/port | user user_name | user-network-profile name profile_name}
end-user profile name [read-only [area | all]] [read-write [area | all]] [disable [area | all]]
no end-user profile name
end-user profile name vlan-range vlan_range [vlan_range2...]
end-user profile name no vlan-range vlan1 [vlan2...]
user-network-profile name profile_name vlanvlan-id [hic {enable | disable}]
[policy-list-name list_name] [maximum-ingress-bandwidth num [K(kilo) | M(mega) | G(giga) | T(tera)]]
[maximum-egress-bandwidth num [K(kilo) | M(mega) | G(giga) | T(tera)]]
[maximum-default-depth num [K(kilo) | M(mega) | G(giga) | T(tera)]]
no user-network-profile name
aaa classification-rule mac-address mac_address user-network-profile name profile_name
aaa classification-rule no mac-address mac_address
aaa classification-rule mac-address-range low_mac_address high_mac_address user-network-profile name profile_name
aaa classification-rule no mac-address-range low_mac_address
aaa classification-rule ip-address ip_address [subnet_mask] user-network-profile name profile_name
aaa classification-rule no ip-address ip_address [subnet_mask]
AAA Commands
aaa hic server-name server ip-address ip_address key key [role
    {primary | backup}] [udp-port udp_port]
aaa hic no server-name server
aaa hic allowed-name server ip-address ip_address [mask
    subnet_mask]
aaa hic no allowed-name server
aaa hic {enable | disable}
aaa hic web-agent-url url
aaa hic custom-proxy-port proxy_port
aaa hic redundancy background-poll-interval value
aaa hic server-failure mode {hold | passthrough}
aaa hic server-failure policy user-network-profile change unp1 to
    unp2
aaa hic server-failure policy user-network-profile no change
show aaa server [server_name]
show aaa authentication
show aaa authentication 802.1x
show aaa authentication mac
show aaa authentication mac [statistics]
show aaa accounting
show user [username]
show user password-size
show user password-expiration
show user password-policy
show user lockout-setting
debug command-info {enable | disable}
debug end-user profile name
show end-user profile name
show aaa classification-rule {mac-rule | mac-range-rule | ip-net-rule}
show aaa priv hexa [domain or family]

802.1X Commands

802.1x slot/port [direction {both | in}] [port-control {force-authorized
    | force-unauthorized | auto}] [quiet-period seconds] [tx-period
    seconds] [supp-timeout seconds] [server-timeout seconds] [max-
    req max_req] [re-authperiod seconds] [reauthentication | no
    reauthentication]
802.1x initialize slot/port
802.1x reauthenticate slot/port
802.1x slot/port supp-polling retry retries
802.1x slot/port supplicant bypass {enable | disable}
802.1x slot/port non-suppliant allow-eap {pass | fail | noauth | none}
802.1x pass-through {enable | disable}
captive-portal pass-through {enable | disable}
802.1x slot/port supplicant policy authentication [[pass] {group-
    mobility | user-network-profile profile_name | vlan vid | default-
    vlan | block | captive-portal}...]] [[fail] {user-network-profile
    profile_name | vlan vid | block | captive-portal}...]
802.1x slot/port non-suppliant policy authentication [[pass] {group-
    mobility | user-network-profile profile_name | vlan vid | default-
    vlan | block | captive-portal}] [[fail] {group-mobility | user-
    network-profile profile_name | vlan vid | default-vlan | block |
    captive-portal}]
802.1x slot/port non-suppliant policy {group-mobility | user-
    network-profile profile_name | vlan vid | default-vlan | block |
    captive-portal}
802.1x slot/port {supplicant | non-suppliant} policy default
802.1x slot/port captive-portal policy authentication pass {group-
    mobility | user-network-profile profile_name | vlan vid | default-
    vlan | block}] [fail] {group-mobility | vlan vid | default-vlan | block}
802.1x slot/port captive-portal session-limit time
802.1x captive-portal name cp_url_name
802.1x captive-portal no name
802.1x slot/port captive-portal inactivity/logout {enable | disable}
802.1x captive-portal retry-count retries
802.1x captive-portal address ip_address
802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-url proxy_url
802.1x captive-portal proxy-server-port proxy_port
802.1x captive-portal no proxy-server-port proxy_port
802.1x captive-portal dns-keyword-list {keyword1 [keyword2]
    [keyword3] [keyword4]}
802.1x captive-portal no dns-keyword-list
802.1x captive-portal success-redirect-url redirect_url
802.1x captive-portal no success-redirect-url
802.1x captive-portal fail-redirect-url redirect_url
802.1x captive-portal no fail-redirect-url
802.1x auth-server-down {enable | disable}
802.1x auth-server-down policy {user-network-profile profile_name |
    block}
802.1x auth-server-down re-authperiod {value}
show 802.1x [slot/port]
show 802.1x users [slot/port] [unp | detail]
show 802.1x statistics [slot/port]
show 802.1x device classification policies [slot/port]
show 802.1x non-suppliant [slot/port] [unp | detail]
show 802.1x rate-limit [slot/port]
show 802.1x auth-server-down
show 802.1x captive-portal configuration

Switch Logging Commands

swlog
no swlog
swlog syslog-facility-id {facility_id | integer}
swlog appid {app_id | integer} level {level | integer}
no swlog appid app_id
swlog remote command-log {enable | disable}
swlog output {console | flash | socket [ip_address]}
no swlog output {console | flash | socket [ip_address]}
Index

Numerics
- 802.1ab 16-1
  - notification of local system MIB changes 16-12
  - reinit delay 16-8
  - show port statistics 16-34
  - tlv management 16-18
  - transmit time interval 16-5
- 802.1p
  - mapped to ToS or DSCP 38-154
  - QoS port default 37-56
- 802.1Q 5-1
  - show 5-6
  - untrusted ports 37-5
- 802.1X 40-1
  - device classification policy 40-25
  - supplicant policy authentication 40-10, 40-12, 40-17
  - supp-polling retry 40-8

A
- AAA 41-1
  - password-size min 41-64
  - show user password-expiration 41-133
- Access-Node-Identifier 13-8
- accounting 1-77, 1-112
- actions
  - supported by hardware 38-133
  - active login sessions 63-35
- Alcatel Mapping Adjacency Protocol 17-1, 17-2
  - adjacent switches 17-2
  - common transmission state 17-5
  - discovery transmission state 17-3
- alerts 57-5, 57-8, 57-16
- alias 63-17
- AMAP
  - see Alcatel Mapping Adjacency Protocol
- assigning ports to VLANs 4-11
- authenticated mobile ports 43-29, 43-31, 43-33, 43-34, 43-35
- authenticated VLANs 4-8
- DHCP Relay 25-9

B
- BGP 30-1
  - aggregate routes 30-31
  - autonomous system 30-9
  - communities 30-37, 30-49
  - confederation 30-24
- fast external failover 30-15
- load 30-6
- local preference 30-13
- MED 30-52, 30-209
- neighbor 30-54, 30-214, 30-223
- policy 30-97
- route dampening 30-27
- route reflectors 30-19
- bridge VLAN rules 43-10, 43-12, 43-14
- boot.cfg file
  - QoS log lines 37-11
- BPDU
  - see Bridge Protocol Data Units
- Bridge Protocol Data Units 6-4, 6-6, 6-102, 6-104, 6-105, 6-107

C
- CCM
  - priority value 51-33
  - transmission interval 51-15
  - transmission rate 51-31
- circuit-id
  - ascii 13-10
  - cvlan 13-10
  - delimiter 13-10
- CLI
  - logging commands 63-29, 63-54-63-56
- CMM
  - reload 59-2
  - running configuration 59-8
  - show running-directory 59-8
  - takeover 59-16
- CMS 61-1
  - allocated addresses 61-9
  - display status 61-11
  - MAC address release 61-6
  - mac retention status 61-4
  - mac-range 61-2
  - range table 61-7
- commands
  - domains and families 41-60
  - conditions
  - multiple conditions defined 38-43
- Continuity Check Messages
  - see CCM
- counters 1-114
- current user session 63-32

D
- Daylight Savings Time (DST)
  - enabling or disabling 60-12
- debug messages 57-5, 57-8, 57-16
- default route
  - IP 19-17
- DHCP Relay 25-1
  - AVLAN only forwarding option 25-9
  - DHCP server IP address 25-4
  - dhcp snooping option-82 format 25-28, 25-30, 25-32
elapsed boot time 25-13
forward delay time 25-13
Global DHCP 25-4
ip helper pre-support 25-21
maximum number of hops 25-15
per-VLAN forwarding option 25-11
show ip helper 25-80
standard forwarding option 25-8
statistics 25-85, 25-87
DHCP VLAN rules 43-2, 43-4, 43-6, 43-8
directory
change 64-3
create 64-6
delete 64-8
display 64-5, 64-10, 64-29, 64-31, 64-36
rename 64-14
DNS
domain name 68-2
enables resolver 68-2
name servers 68-2, 68-3, 68-7, 68-9
resolver 68-1
DSCP
mapped to 802.1p or ToS 38-154
QoS port default 37-58
duplex data transfer 1-59
DVMRP
debug 34-22
interface 34-7
neighbor 34-9
status 34-3
tunnel 34-18
dynamic link aggregation
adding ports 7-22
creating 7-9, 8-10
deleting 7-9, 8-10
deleting ports 7-22
LACPDU frames 7-25, 7-31
local port MAC address 7-27
remote group MAC address 7-18
remote port MAC address 7-33
dynamic VLAN assignment
mobile ports 43-28
dynamic VLAN port assignment
secondary VLANs 43-32
VLAN rules 43-1
Ethernet OAM 51-1
association endpoint list 51-17
lowest priority fault alarm 51-25, 51-35
maintenance association 51-9
exit 63-31
F
Fadvrout.img file 35-5, 35-7, 35-9, 35-11
fault alarm
alarm time 51-41
reset time 51-43
file
copy 64-19, 64-21, 64-33
delete 64-16, 64-32, 64-35
move 64-23
privileges 64-27
starting ftpv6 session 64-47
starting sftpv6 session 64-54
system check 64-29, 64-30
transfer 64-45, 64-47, 64-56
Fsecu.img 41-57
G
GARP 14-1
GVRP 14-1, 15-1
applicant 14-9, 15-11
disable 14-2, 15-2
disable on specified port 14-3, 15-4
display configuration on specified port 14-4, 14-8, 14-10,
14-12, 14-14, 14-16, 14-18, 14-26, 14-27, 14-28,
enable 14-2, 15-2, 15-4, 19-8
enable on specified port 14-3, 14-27, 14-30, 15-4
registration 14-7, 15-10
timer 14-11, 15-13, 15-27
H
health 58-2
Hsecu.img 41-57
I
IGMP
default 32-9, 32-92, 32-96, 32-114
group entry 32-21, 32-98, 32-104
ip multicast querier-forwarding 32-7
last member query interval 32-25, 32-92, 32-96, 32-114
neighbor entry 32-17, 32-100
querier entry 32-19, 32-102
query interval 32-23, 32-92, 32-96, 32-114
query response interval 32-27, 32-29, 32-92, 32-96, 32-114
querying 32-7, 32-35, 32-92, 32-96, 32-114
robustness variable 32-37, 32-92, 32-96, 32-114
router timeout 32-31, 32-92, 32-96, 32-114
source timeout 32-33, 32-92, 32-96, 32-114
spoofing 32-39, 32-92, 32-96, 32-114
zapping 32-41, 32-43, 32-92, 32-96, 32-114
inter-frame gap 1-24, 1-89, 1-122, 1-123, 1-126
interior gateway protocol
OSPF 27-1, 28-1, 29-1
Intermediate Agent 13-1
introduced 35-9
IP
interface tunnel 19-13
IP Multicast Switching
see IPMS 32-1
IP network address VLAN rule 43-20
IP routing
default route 19-17
IPMS 32-1
ipv6 multicast querier-forwarding 32-48
IPMV 33-1
assign ipv4, ipv6 address 33-6
create 33-2
customer VLAN ID 33-4
delete 33-2
ipv4, ipv6 address 33-13
receiver port 33-10
sender port 33-8
show ipmvlan port-config 33-17
ipv6
default 20-6
dad-check 20-12
drop-limit 20-13
host 20-15
interface 20-3
interface tunnel source destination 20-8
neighbor 20-16, 20-17
ping6 20-25
pmtd-lifetime 20-13, 20-14
prefix 20-19
rip 20-72
route 20-21
tracerroute 20-27
IPX network address VLAN rule 43-22
ISIS 29-1
authentication check 29-8
L
LACP
see dynamic link aggregation
line speed 1-61
Link Trace Messages 51-37
priority value 51-33
link-state protocol
OSPF 27-1, 28-1, 29-1
LPS 46-1
learn-trap-threshold 46-21
max-filtering 46-9
maximum 46-7
shutdown 46-4
M
MAC address table
duplicate MAC addresses 12-3
MAC address VLAN rule 41-91, 41-92, 41-93, 41-94, 41-95, 41-96, 41-97, 41-153, 42-18, 42-20, 42-22, 43-16, 43-18
MAC addresses
aging time 6-45, 6-47, 6-49, 12-10
dynamic link aggregation 7-18, 7-27, 7-33
learned 12-2, 12-4, 12-6
statically assigned 12-2, 12-3, 12-9
Maintenance Association
create 51-9
modify 51-17
Maintenance Intermediate Point
see MIP
Management Domain
display specific information 51-6, 51-8, 51-52, 53-3, 53-5, 53-7, 53-10, 53-12, 53-15, 53-17
Maximum Transmission Unit 4-10
MEP
administrative state 51-17, 51-27
MHF value 51-7
MLD
default 32-50, 32-111
group entry 32-62, 32-116, 32-122, 32-124
last member query interval 32-66, 32-111
neighbor entry 32-58, 32-117
querier entry 32-60, 32-119
query interval 32-64, 32-111
query response interval 32-68, 32-70, 32-111
querying 32-76, 32-111
robustness variable 32-78, 32-111
router timeout 32-72, 32-111
source timeout 32-74, 32-111
spoofing 32-80, 32-111
zapping 32-82, 32-84, 32-111
mobile port properties
authentication 43-29, 43-31, 43-33, 43-34, 43-35
BPDU ignore 43-28, 43-29
default VLAN membership 43-32
restore default VLAN 43-30
status 43-39
mobile ports 43-28
trusted ports 37-5
VLAN rules 43-1
modules
power 60-23, 60-65, 60-66, 60-67, 60-68, 60-69, 60-71, 60-73
reloading 60-19, 60-21
temperature 60-24, 60-58
MTU
see Maximum Transmission Unit
multicast routing
show routing information 36-14
multicast address boundaries 36-8
multicast routing
boundary 36-3
Index

datagram ttl threshold 36-7
interface ttl 36-6, 36-7
ipv6 next-hop information 36-22

N
Network Interface (NI) modules
reloading 60-14, 60-16, 60-17
Network Security 44-1
anomalies 44-1
group anomaly 44-4
show netsec configurations 44-16
show traffic statistics 44-10
NTP 62-1
broadcast delay 62-10, 62-19
key 62-11
operation 62-6
server 62-2, 62-16, 62-18, 62-20
server unsynchronization 62-5
synchronization 62-4, 62-23

O
OSPF
area 27-20
global 27-3
graceful restart 27-45
interface 27-26
link-state protocol 27-1, 28-1, 29-1

P
pending configuration
commands associated with 37-39
erasing policy configuration 37-39
pim
candidate-rp 35-20
cbsr 35-16
ipv6 pim sgroute 35-126
ipv6 pim sparse mode 35-96
max-rps 35-25, 35-43, 35-97
neighbor loss notification period 35-37
probe-time 35-27, 35-43
register checksum 35-28, 35-43
register-suppress-timeout 35-29, 35-43, 35-97
rp-threshold 35-22
show pim notifications 35-67
sparse status 35-5, 35-6, 35-7, 35-9, 35-43, 35-45
spt status 35-30, 35-43, 35-92, 35-97
ssm group 35-12
static-rp 35-18
PIM-SM v2 35-28
PMM
port mirroring 47-2
port monitoring source 47-7
policies
save option 38-8
policy condition
dscp 38-98
source vlan 38-108, 38-110, 38-114
policy servers
displaying information about 39-6
SSL 39-4
port mapping 45-2
port mobility
see mobile ports
port status 1-89, 1-122, 1-123
port VLAN rule 43-26
PPPoE Intermediate Agent 13-1
prompt 63-14
protocol VLAN rules 43-24

Q
QOS
ip phone traffic 37-26
nms priority 37-24
quarantine path 37-30

R
RDP
advertisement packets 23-5
maximum time 23-7, 23-11
minimum time 23-9
preference level 23-13
remote-id 13-13, 13-17
resolver
see DNS resolver
Ring Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol
create 6-119, 6-120, 6-124
disable 6-119
enable 6-119
remove 6-120
RIP
active peer 22-30
forced hold-down timer 22-13
garbage timer 22-21
global 22-2
hold-down timer 22-22
host-route 22-15
IGP 22-1
interface 22-4
invalid timer 22-20
route-tag 22-16
security 22-17
status 22-3
RMON
probes 49-2
router discovery protocol
see RDP 23-1

S
secure shell session 63-46, 63-47, 63-48, 63-49, 64-53, 64-55
secure socket layer
see SSL
Server Load Balancing 31-1
adding clusters 31-4
adding servers 31-13
deleting clusters 31-4, 31-13
 disabling 31-2
 enabling 31-2
 server administrative status 31-13
 server administrative weights 31-13

session management
 banner 63-5
 history buffer 63-24
 kills 63-30
 login attempt 63-3
 more 63-41
 more size 63-40
 prompt 63-11
 timeout 63-7
 user profile 63-20, 63-21, 63-22
 xon-xoff 63-13

sflow
 poller 48-8
 receiver 48-3
 sampler 48-6

SLB
 see Server Load Balancing

snapshot 66-11

SNMP
 community map 67-8
 community strings 67-8
 security 67-12
 station 67-3
 statistics 67-16
 trap 67-19

source learning 12-1

MAC address table 12-1, 12-2, 12-9

Spanning Tree Algorithm and Protocol 6-1
 1x1 operating mode 6-4, 6-6, 6-16, 6-18, 6-21, 6-23, 6-30, 6-32, 8-31
 bridge ID 6-25, 6-27, 6-29, 6-31
 flat operating mode 6-4, 6-6, 6-16, 6-18, 6-21, 6-23, 6-30, 6-32, 8-31
 path cost 6-75, 6-79, 6-83, 6-86
 port ID 6-66, 6-68, 6-70, 6-72
 port states 6-89, 6-91, 6-93
 pvst+ mode 6-51
 rstp ring vlan-tag 6-122

Spanning Tree bridge parameters
 maximum aging time 6-39

Spanning Tree port parameters
 connection type 6-95, 6-96, 6-97, 6-98, 6-99, 6-100, 6-102, 6-104, 6-105, 6-108, 6-109, 6-110, 6-111, 6-112, 6-113, 6-114, 6-115, 6-116
 link aggregate ports 6-60, 6-62, 6-64
 mode 6-89, 6-91, 6-93
 path cost 6-91, 6-93
 priority 6-66
 Spanning Tree status 6-60, 6-62, 6-64

ssh6 63-49

SSL 65-3
 policy servers 39-4
 static link aggregation

creating 7-3, 7-81
 deleting 7-3, 7-81
 static MAC addresses 12-2, 12-3, 12-9
 syntax check 66-9
 system information
 administrative contact 60-3
 date 60-6
 location 60-5
 name 60-4
 time 60-6, 60-7
 time zone 60-9

telnet 63-43, 63-45
timer session 66-6
 Time-To-Live
 see TTL
 ToS
 mapped to 802.1p or DSCP 38-154
 QoS port default 37-58
 tStatus 35-10
 TTL 36-6, 36-7

UDP
 clear UDLD statistics 2-11
 probe-message advertisement timer 2-7
 show global status 2-13
 show neighbor ports 2-18
 user accounts
 SNMP access 41-60
 UTC 62-1

VLAN rules 43-1
 binding 43-10, 43-12, 43-14
 DHCP 43-2, 43-4, 43-6, 43-8
 IP network address 43-20
 IPX network address 43-22
 port 43-26
 protocol 43-24

VLAN Stacking
 display list of all or range of configured SVLANs 50-37, 50-38, 50-42, 50-43, 50-64
 ethernet-service sap 50-16
 ethernet-service uni-profile 50-27, 50-33
 show ethernet-service mode 50-37

VLANs 4-1, 4-2, 9-1
 administrative status 4-2
 authentication 4-8
 default VLAN 4-11
 description 4-2
 Maximum Transmission Unit 4-10
 operational status 4-2
 port assignments 4-11
rules 43-1
secondary VLAN 4-11
Spanning Tree status 4-4
VRRP
configure address 26-6
configure/modify 26-3
configuring priority 26-4
delay 26-11
display configuration 26-36
display statistics 26-39
display track-association 26-44
display tracking policies 26-42
enable/disable trap 26-10
group 26-22
preempt 26-16
priority 26-14
set 26-20
show vrrp group-association 26-48
track-association 26-9
tracking policy 26-7
VRRP3
configure address 26-33
configure/modify 26-30
display configuration 26-50
display statistics 26-53
display track-association 26-55
enable/disable trap 26-34
track-association 26-35

W
warnings 57-5, 57-8, 57-16
WebView
enabling/disabling 65-2

Z
Zmodem 64-58