



## **Cisco UCS Manager CLI Command Reference, Release 2.1**

**First Published:** November 16, 2012

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Text Part Number: OL-28303-01

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# Preface

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This preface includes the following sections:

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- [Organization, page li](#)
- [Conventions, page lii](#)
- [Related Cisco UCS Documentation, page liv](#)
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## Audience

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

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

## Organization

This document includes the following parts:

Part	Title	Description
Part 1	Introduction	Contains chapters that provide an overview of Cisco Unified Computing System (Cisco UCS) and Cisco UCS Manager.

Part	Title	Description
Part 2	System Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure fabric interconnects, ports, communication services, primary authentication, and role-based access control configuration, and how to manage firmware and the Capability Catalog on a system.
Part 3	Network Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure named VLANs, LAN pin groups, MAC pools, and Quality of Service (QoS).
Part 4	Storage Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure named VSANs, SAN pin groups, and WWN pools.
Part 5	Server Configuration	Contains chapters that describe how to configure server-related policies, server-related pools, service profiles, and server power usage.
Part 6	System Management	Contains chapters that describe how to manage a Cisco UCS domain, including managing the chassis, servers, and I/O modules, and how to back up and restore the configuration.
Part 7	System Monitoring	Contains chapters that describe how to use Cisco UCS Manager to monitor a Cisco UCS domain, including configuring Call Home, monitoring data traffic, monitoring hardware, configuring statistics-related policies, and configuring faults, events, and logs. For more information about Cisco UCS faults and logs, see the <i>Cisco UCS Manager B-Series Troubleshooting Guide</i> and the <i>Cisco UCS Faults and Error Messages Reference</i> .

## Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Indication
<b>bold</b> font	Commands, keywords, GUI elements, and user-entered text appear in <b>bold</b> font.
<i>italic</i> font	Document titles, new or emphasized terms, and arguments for which you supply values are in <i>italic</i> font.
<code>courier</code> font	Terminal sessions and information that the system displays appear in <code>courier</code> font.
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{x   y   z}	Required alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.

Convention	Indication
[x   y   z]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
< >	Nonprinting characters such as passwords are in angle brackets.
[ ]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

**Note**

Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the document.

**Tip**

Means *the following information will help you solve a problem*. The tips information might not be troubleshooting or even an action, but could be useful information, similar to a Timesaver.

**Caution**

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

**Timesaver**

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

**Warning****IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

This warning symbol means danger. You are in a situation that could cause bodily injury. Before you work on any equipment, be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and be familiar with standard practices for preventing accidents. Use the statement number provided at the end of each warning to locate its translation in the translated safety warnings that accompanied this device.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

# Related Cisco UCS Documentation

## Documentation Roadmaps

For a complete list of all B-Series documentation, see the *Cisco UCS B-Series Servers Documentation Roadmap* available at the following URL: <http://www.cisco.com/go/unifiedcomputing/b-series-doc>.

For a complete list of all C-Series documentation, see the *Cisco UCS C-Series Servers Documentation Roadmap* available at the following URL: <http://www.cisco.com/go/unifiedcomputing/c-series-doc>.

## Other Documentation Resources

An ISO file containing all B and C-Series documents is available at the following URL: <http://www.cisco.com/cisco/software/type.html?mdfid=283853163&flowid=25821>. From this page, click **Unified Computing System (UCS) Documentation Roadmap Bundle**.

The ISO file is updated after every major documentation release.

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Subscribe to the *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation* as a Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feed and set content to be delivered directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service and Cisco currently supports RSS version 2.0.

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# Overview of Cisco Unified Computing System

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This chapter includes the following sections:

- [About Cisco Unified Computing System , page 1](#)
- [Unified Fabric, page 2](#)
- [Server Architecture and Connectivity, page 4](#)
- [Traffic Management, page 8](#)
- [Opt-In Features, page 13](#)
- [Virtualization in Cisco UCS , page 15](#)

## About Cisco Unified Computing System

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

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

### Architectural Simplification

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

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

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

## High Availability

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

## Scalability

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

## Flexibility

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

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

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

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

## Optimized for Server Virtualization

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

# Unified Fabric

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

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

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

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

## Fibre Channel over Ethernet

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

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

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

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

- Link-level flow control
- Priority flow control

### Link-Level Flow Control

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

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

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

### Priority Flow Control

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

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

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

# Server Architecture and Connectivity

## Overview of Service Profiles

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

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

Every server must be associated with a service profile.



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

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

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

## Network Connectivity through Service Profiles

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

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

## Configuration through Service Profiles

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

### Hardware Components Configured by Service Profiles

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

- Server, including BIOS and CIMC
- Adapters

- Fabric interconnects

You do not need to configure these hardware components directly.

### **Server Identity Management through Service Profiles**

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

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

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

### **Operational Aspects configured by Service Profiles**

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

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

### **vNIC Configuration by Service Profiles**

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

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

### **vHBA Configuration by Service Profiles**

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

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

## **Service Profiles that Override Server Identity**

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

You can disassociate this service profile from one server and then associate it with another server. This re-association can be done either manually or through an automated server pool policy. The burned-in settings, such as UUID and MAC address, on the new server are overwritten with the configuration in the service profile. As a result, the change in server is transparent to your network. You do not need to reconfigure any component or application on your network to begin using the new server.

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

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

Unless the service profile contains power management policies, a server pool qualification policy, or another policy that requires a specific hardware configuration, the profile can be used for any type of server in the Cisco UCS domain.

You can associate these service profiles with either a rack-mount server or a blade server. The ability to migrate the service profile depends upon whether you choose to restrict migration of the service profile.



**Note**

If you choose not to restrict migration, Cisco UCS Manager does not perform any compatibility checks on the new server before migrating the existing service profile. If the hardware of both servers are not similar, the association might fail.

## Service Profiles that Inherit Server Identity

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

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

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

- MAC addresses for the two NICs
- For a converged network adapter or a virtual interface card, the WWN addresses for the two HBAs
- BIOS versions
- Server UUID



**Important**

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

## Service Profile Templates

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



**Tip**

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

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

Cisco UCS supports the following types of service profile templates:

### Initial template

Service profiles created from an initial template inherit all the properties of the template. However, after you create the profile, it is no longer connected to the template. If you need to make changes to one or more profiles created from this template, you must change each profile individually.

### Updating template

Service profiles created from an updating template inherit all the properties of the template and remain connected to the template. Any changes to the template automatically update the service profiles created from the template.

## Policies

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

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

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

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

## Pools

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

You can use pools to segment unconfigured servers or available ranges of server identity information into groupings that make sense for the data center. For example, if you create a pool of unconfigured servers with

similar characteristics and include that pool in a service profile, you can use a policy to associate that service profile with an available, unconfigured server.

If you pool identifying information, such as MAC addresses, you can preassign ranges for servers that host specific applications. For example, you can configure all database servers within the same range of MAC addresses, UUIDs, and WWNs.

### **Domain Pools**

**Domain Pools** are defined locally in a Cisco UCS domain, and can only be used in that Cisco UCS domain.

### **Global Pools**

**Global Pools** are defined in Cisco UCS Central, and can be shared between Cisco UCS domains. If a Cisco UCS domain is registered with Cisco UCS Central, you can assign **Global Pools** in Cisco UCS Manager.

## **Traffic Management**

### **Oversubscription**

Oversubscription occurs when multiple network devices are connected to the same fabric interconnect port. This practice optimizes fabric interconnect use, since ports rarely run at maximum speed for any length of time. As a result, when configured correctly, oversubscription allows you to take advantage of unused bandwidth. However, incorrectly configured oversubscription can result in contention for bandwidth and a lower quality of service to all services that use the oversubscribed port.

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

### **Oversubscription Considerations**

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

#### **Ratio of Server-Facing Ports to Uplink Ports**

You need to know what how many server-facing ports and uplink ports are in the system, because that ratio can impact performance. For example, if your system has twenty ports that can communicate down to the servers and only two ports that can communicate up to the network, your uplink ports will be oversubscribed. In this situation, the amount of traffic created by the servers can also affect performance.

#### **Number of Uplink Ports from Fabric Interconnect to Network**

You can choose to add more uplink ports between the Cisco UCS fabric interconnect and the upper layers of the LAN to increase bandwidth. In Cisco UCS, you must have at least one uplink port per fabric interconnect to ensure that all servers and NICs have access to the LAN. The number of LAN uplinks should be determined by the aggregate bandwidth needed by all Cisco UCS servers.

For the 6100 series fabric interconnects, Fibre Channel uplink ports are available on the expansion slots only. You must add more expansion slots to increase number of available Fibre Channel uplinks. Ethernet uplink ports can exist on the fixed slot and on expansion slots.

For the 6200 series fabric interconnects running Cisco UCS Manager, version 2.0 and higher, Ethernet uplink ports and Fibre Channel uplink ports are both configurable on the base module, as well as on the expansion module.

For example, if you have two Cisco UCS 5100 series chassis that are fully populated with half width Cisco UCS B200-M1 servers, you have 16 servers. In a cluster configuration, with one LAN uplink per fabric interconnect, these 16 servers share 20GbE of LAN bandwidth. If more capacity is needed, more uplinks from the fabric interconnect should be added. We recommend that you have symmetric configuration of the uplink in cluster configurations. In the same example, if 4 uplinks are used in each fabric interconnect, the 16 servers are sharing 80 GB of bandwidth, so each has approximately 5 GB of capacity. When multiple uplinks are used on a Cisco UCS fabric interconnect the network design team should consider using a port channel to make best use of the capacity.

#### **Number of Uplink Ports from I/O Module to Fabric Interconnect**

You can choose to add more bandwidth between I/O module and fabric interconnect by using more uplink ports and increasing the number of cables. In Cisco UCS, you can have one, two, or four cables connecting a I/O module to a Cisco UCS 6100 series fabric interconnect. You can have up to eight cables if you're connecting a 2208 I/O module and a 6248 fabric interconnect. The number of cables determines the number of active uplink ports and the oversubscription ratio.

#### **Number of Active Links from Server to Fabric Interconnect**

The amount of non-oversubscribed bandwidth available to each server depends on the number of I/O modules used and the number of cables used to connect those I/O modules to the fabric interconnects. Having a second I/O module in place provides additional bandwidth and redundancy to the servers. This level of flexibility in design ensures that you can provide anywhere from 80 Gbps (two I/O modules with four links each) to 10 Gbps (one I/O module with one link) to the chassis.

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

## **Guidelines for Estimating Oversubscription**

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

#### **Cost/Performance Slider**

The prioritization of cost and performance is different for each data center and has a direct impact on the configuration of oversubscription. When you plan hardware usage for oversubscription, you need to know where the data center is located on this slider. For example, oversubscription can be minimized if the data center is more concerned with performance than cost. However, cost is a significant factor in most data centers, and oversubscription requires careful planning.

#### **Bandwidth Usage**

The estimated bandwidth that you expect each server to actually use is important when you determine the assignment of each server to a fabric interconnect port and, as a result, the oversubscription ratio of the ports. For oversubscription, you must consider how many GBs of traffic the server will consume on average, the ratio of configured bandwidth to used bandwidth, and the times when high bandwidth use will occur.

### Network Type

The network type is only relevant to traffic on uplink ports, because FCoE does not exist outside Cisco UCS. The rest of the data center network only differentiates between LAN and SAN traffic. Therefore, you do not need to take the network type into consideration when you estimate oversubscription of a fabric interconnect port.

## Pinning

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

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

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

### Pinning Server Traffic to Server Ports

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

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


**Note**


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

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

#### **Chassis with One I/O Module (Not Configured for Fabric Port Channels)**


**Note**


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If the adapter in a server supports and is configured for adapter port channels, those port channels are pinned to the same link as described in the following table. If the I/O module in the chassis supports and is configured for fabric port channels, the server slots are pinned to a fabric port channel rather than to an individual link.

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<b>Links on Chassis</b>	<b>Link 1 / Fabric Port Channel</b>	<b>Link 2</b>	<b>Link 3</b>	<b>Link 4</b>	<b>Link 5</b>	<b>Link 6</b>	<b>Link 7</b>	<b>Link 8</b>
1 link	All server slots	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
2 links	Server slots 1, 3, 5, and 7	Server slots 2, 4, 6, and 8	None	None	None	None	None	None
4 links	Server slots 1 and 5	Server slots 2 and 6	Server slots 3 and 7	Server slots 4 and 8	None	None	None	None
8 links	Server slot 1	Server slot 2	Server slot 3	Server slot 4	Server slot 5	Server slot 6	Server slot 7	Server slot 8
Fabric Port Channel	All server slots	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### Chassis with Two I/O Modules

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

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

### Guidelines for Pinning

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

# Quality of Service

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

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

## System Classes

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

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

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

**Table 1: System Classes**

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

## Quality of Service Policy

A quality of service (QoS) policy assigns a system class to the outgoing traffic for a vNIC or vHBA. This system class determines the quality of service for that traffic. For certain adapters you can also specify additional controls on the outgoing traffic, such as burst and rate.

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

## Flow Control Policy

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

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

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

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

## Opt-In Features

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

The opt-in features are as follows:

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

## Stateless Computing

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

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

- Firmware versions

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

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

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

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

### If You Opt In to Stateless Computing

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

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

### If You Opt Out of Stateless Computing

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

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

## Multi-Tenancy

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

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

If you set up a multi-tenant environment, all organizations are hierarchical. The top-level organization is always root. The policies and pools that you create in root are system-wide and are available to all organizations in the system. However, any policies and pools created in other organizations are only available to organizations that are above it in the same hierarchy. For example, if a system has organizations named Finance and HR

that are not in the same hierarchy, Finance cannot use any policies in the HR organization, and HR cannot access any policies in the Finance organization. However, both Finance and HR can use policies and pools in the root organization.

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

- Resource pools
- Policies
- Service profiles
- Service profile templates

#### If You Opt In to Multi-Tenancy

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

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

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

#### If You Opt Out of Multi-Tenancy

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

## Virtualization in Cisco UCS

### Overview of Virtualization

Virtualization allows you to create multiple Virtual Machines (VMs) to run in isolation, side by side on the same physical machine.

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

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

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

## Overview of Cisco Virtual Machine Fabric Extender

A virtualized server implementation consists of one or more VMs that run as guests on a single physical server. The guest VMs are hosted and managed by a software layer called the hypervisor or virtual machine manager (VMM). Typically, the hypervisor presents a virtual network interface to each VM and performs Layer 2 switching of traffic from a VM to other local VMs or to another interface to the external network.

Working with a Cisco virtual interface card (VIC) adapter, the Cisco Virtual Machine Fabric Extender (VM-FEX) bypasses software-based switching of VM traffic by the hypervisor for external hardware-based switching in the fabric interconnect. This method reduces the load on the server CPU, provides faster switching, and enables you to apply a rich set of network management features to local and remote traffic.

VM-FEX extends the IEEE 802.1Qbh port extender architecture to the VMs by providing each VM interface with a virtual Peripheral Component Interconnect Express (PCIe) device and a virtual port on a switch. This solution allows precise rate limiting and quality of service (QoS) guarantees on the VM interface.

## Virtualization with Network Interface Cards and Converged Network Adapters

Network interface card (NIC) and converged network adapters support virtualized environments with the standard VMware integration with ESX installed on the server and all virtual machine management performed through the VC.

### Portability of Virtual Machines

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

### Communication between Virtual Machines on the Same Server

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

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

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

## Virtualization with a Virtual Interface Card Adapter

A Cisco VIC adapter, such as the Cisco UCS M81KR Virtual Interface Card, is a converged network adapter (CNA) that is designed for both single-OS and VM-based deployments. The VIC adapter supports static or dynamic virtualized interfaces, which includes up to 128 virtual network interface cards (vNICs).

VIC adapters support VM-FEX to provide hardware-based switching of traffic to and from virtual machine interfaces.



# Overview of Cisco UCS Manager

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This chapter includes the following sections:

- [About Cisco UCS Manager , page 17](#)
- [Tasks You Can Perform in Cisco UCS Manager , page 18](#)
- [Tasks You Cannot Perform in Cisco UCS Manager , page 20](#)
- [Cisco UCS Manager in a High Availability Environment, page 20](#)

## About Cisco UCS Manager

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

### Multiple Management Interfaces

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

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

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

However, you cannot do the following:

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

## Centralized Management

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

- Fabric interconnects.
- Software switches for virtual servers.
- Power and environmental management for chassis and servers.
- Configuration and firmware updates for server network interfaces (Ethernet NICs and converged network adapters).
- Firmware and BIOS settings for servers.

## Support for Virtual and Physical Servers

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

## Role-Based Administration and Multi-Tenancy Support

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

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

Cisco UCS is multi-tenancy ready, exposing primitives that allow systems management software using the API to get controlled access to Cisco UCS resources. In a multi-tenancy environment, Cisco UCS Manager enables you to create locales for user roles that can limit the scope of a user to a particular organization.

# Tasks You Can Perform in Cisco UCS Manager

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

## Cisco UCS Hardware Management

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

- Chassis
- Servers
- Fabric interconnects
- Fans

- Ports
- Interface cards
- I/O modules

### Cisco UCS Resource Management

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

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

### Server Administration

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

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

### Network Administration

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

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

### Storage Administration

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

- Configure ports, port channels, and SAN PIN groups
- Create VSANs
- Configure the quality of service classes and definitions

- Create the pools and policies related to the network configuration, such as WWN pools and Fibre Channel adapter profiles

## Tasks You Cannot Perform in Cisco UCS Manager

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

### No Cross-System Management

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

### No Operating System or Application Provisioning or Management

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

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

## Cisco UCS Manager in a High Availability Environment

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

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



# Overview of Cisco UCS Manager CLI

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This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Managed Objects, page 21](#)
- [Command Modes, page 21](#)
- [Object Commands, page 23](#)
- [Complete a Command, page 24](#)
- [Command History, page 24](#)
- [Committing, Discarding, and Viewing Pending Commands, page 25](#)
- [Online Help for the CLI, page 25](#)
- [CLI Session Limits, page 25](#)
- [Web Session Limits, page 25](#)
- [Pre-Login Banner, page 26](#)

## Managed Objects

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

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

## Command Modes

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

**Note**

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

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

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

The following table lists the main command modes, the commands used to access each mode, and the CLI prompt associated with each mode.

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

Mode Name	Commands Used to Access	Mode Prompt
EXEC	<b>top</b> command from any mode	#
adapter	<b>scope adapter</b> command from EXEC mode	/adapter #
chassis	<b>scope chassis</b> command from EXEC mode	/chassis #
Ethernet server	<b>scope eth-server</b> command from EXEC mode	/eth-server #
Ethernet uplink	<b>scope eth-uplink</b> command from EXEC mode	/eth-uplink #
fabric-interconnect	<b>scope fabric-interconnect</b> command from EXEC mode	/fabric-interconnect #
Fibre Channel uplink	<b>scope fc-uplink</b> command from EXEC mode	/fc-uplink #
firmware	<b>scope firmware</b> command from EXEC mode	/firmware #
Host Ethernet interface	<b>scope host-eth-if</b> command from EXEC mode	/host-eth-if #
Host Fibre Channel interface	<b>scope host-fc-if</b> command from EXEC mode	/host-fc-if #

Mode Name	Commands Used to Access	Mode Prompt
monitoring	<b>scope monitoring</b> command from EXEC mode	/monitoring #
organization	<b>scope org</b> command from EXEC mode	/org #
security	<b>scope security</b> command from EXEC mode	/security #
server	<b>scope server</b> command from EXEC mode	/server #
service-profile	<b>scope service-profile</b> command from EXEC mode	/service-profile #
system	<b>scope system</b> command from EXEC mode	/system #
virtual HBA	<b>scope vhba</b> command from EXEC mode	/vhba #
virtual NIC	<b>scope vnic</b> command from EXEC mode	/vnic #

## Object Commands

Four general commands are available for object management:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Complete a Command

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

## Command History

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

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

# Committing, Discarding, and Viewing Pending Commands

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

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

**Note**

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

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

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

## Online Help for the CLI

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

## CLI Session Limits

Cisco UCS Manager limits the number of CLI sessions that can be active at one time to 32 total sessions. This value is not configurable.

## Web Session Limits

Web session limits are used by Cisco UCS Manager to restrict the number of web sessions (both GUI and XML) permitted access to the system at any one time.

By default, the number of concurrent web sessions allowed by Cisco UCS Manager is set to the maximum value: 256.

# Setting the Web Session Limit for Cisco UCS Manager from the CLI

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. UCS-A# **scope system**
2. UCS-A /system # **scope services**
3. UCS-A /system/services # **scope web-session-limits**
4. UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits # **set total num-of-logins-total**
5. UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits # **commit-buffer**

## DETAILED STEPS

	<b>Command or Action</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>Step 1</b>	UCS-A# <b>scope system</b>	Enters system mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	UCS-A /system # <b>scope services</b>	Enters system services mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	UCS-A /system/services # <b>scope web-session-limits</b>	Enters system services web session limits mode.
<b>Step 4</b>	UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits # <b>set total num-of-logins-total</b>	The maximum number of concurrent HTTP and HTTPS sessions allowed for all users within the system. Enter an integer between 1 and 256.
<b>Step 5</b>	UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits # <b>commit-buffer</b>	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

## Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of HTTP and HTTPS sessions allowed by the system to 200 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope services
UCS-A /system/services # scope web-session-limits
UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits* # set total 200
UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/services/web-session-limits #
```

# Pre-Login Banner

With a pre-login banner, when a user logs into Cisco UCS Manager GUI, Cisco UCS Manager displays the banner text in the **Create Pre-Login Banner** dialog box and waits until the user dismisses that dialog box before it prompts for the username and password. When a user logs into Cisco UCS Manager CLI, Cisco UCS Manager displays the banner text in a dialog box and waits for the user to dismiss that dialog box before it prompts for the password. It then repeats the banner text above the copyright block that it displays to the user.

# Creating the Pre-Login Banner

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. UCS-A# **scope security**
2. UCS-A /security # **scope banner**
3. UCS-A /security/banner # **create pre-login-banner**
4. UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner # **set message**
5. At the prompt, type a pre-login banner message and press **Enter**.
6. UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner # **commit-buffer**

## DETAILED STEPS

	<b>Command or Action</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>Step 1</b>	UCS-A# <b>scope security</b>	Enters security mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	UCS-A /security # <b>scope banner</b>	Enters banner security mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	UCS-A /security/banner # <b>create pre-login-banner</b>	Creates a pre login banner.
<b>Step 4</b>	UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner # <b>set message</b>	<p>Specifies the message that Cisco UCS Manager displays to the user before it displays the login prompt for the Cisco UCS Manager GUI or CLI.</p> <p>You can enter any standard ASCII character in this field.</p> <p>Launches a dialog for entering the pre-login banner message text.</p>
<b>Step 5</b>	At the prompt, type a pre-login banner message and press <b>Enter</b> .	<p>On the line following your input, type ENDOFBUF to finish.</p> <p>Press Ctrl and C to cancel out of the set message dialog.</p>
<b>Step 6</b>	UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner # <b>commit-buffer</b>	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

## Examples

The following example creates the pre-login banner:

```
UCS-A# scope security
UCS-A /security # scope banner
UCS-A /security/banner # create pre-login-banner
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner* # set message
Enter lines one at a time. Enter ENDOFBUF to finish. Press ^C to abort.
Enter prelogin banner:
>Welcome to UCS System 1
>ENDOBUF
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner #
```

# Modifying the Pre-Login Banner

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. UCS-A# **scope security**
2. UCS-A /security # **scope banner**
3. UCS-A /security/banner # **scope pre-login-banner**
4. UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner # **set message**
5. At the prompt, modify the pre-login banner message and press **Enter**.
6. UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner # **commit-buffer**

## DETAILED STEPS

	<b>Command or Action</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>Step 1</b>	UCS-A# <b>scope security</b>	Enters security mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	UCS-A /security # <b>scope banner</b>	Enters banner security mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	UCS-A /security/banner # <b>scope pre-login-banner</b>	Enters pre-login-banner banner security mode.
<b>Step 4</b>	UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner # <b>set message</b>	<p>Specifies the message that Cisco UCS Manager displays to the user before it displays the login prompt for the Cisco UCS Manager GUI or CLI.</p> <p>You can enter any standard ASCII character in this field.</p> <p>Launches a dialog for entering the pre-login banner message text.</p>
<b>Step 5</b>	At the prompt, modify the pre-login banner message and press <b>Enter</b> .	<p>On the line following your input, type ENDOFBUF to finish.</p> <p>Press Ctrl and C to cancel out of the set message dialog.</p>
<b>Step 6</b>	UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner # <b>commit-buffer</b>	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

## Examples

The following example modifies the pre-login banner:

```

UCS-A# scope security
UCS-A /security # scope banner
UCS-A /security/banner # create pre-login-banner
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner* # set message
Enter lines one at a time. Enter ENDOFBUF to finish. Press ^C to abort.
Enter prelogin banner:
Welcome to UCS System 1
ENDOBUF
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner #

```

# Deleting the Pre-Login Banner

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. UCS-A# **scope security**
2. UCS-A /security # **scope banner**
3. UCS-A /security/banner # **delete pre-login-banner**
4. UCS-A /security/banner # **commit-buffer**

## DETAILED STEPS

	<b>Command or Action</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>Step 1</b>	UCS-A# <b>scope security</b>	Enters security mode.
<b>Step 2</b>	UCS-A /security # <b>scope banner</b>	Enters banner security mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	UCS-A /security/banner # <b>delete pre-login-banner</b>	Deletes the pre-login banner from the system.
<b>Step 4</b>	UCS-A /security/banner # <b>commit-buffer</b>	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

## Examples

The following example deletes the pre-login banner:

```
UCS-A# scope security
UCS-A /security # scope banner
UCS-A /security/banner # delete pre-login-banner
UCS-A /security/banner* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/banner #
```





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**acknowledge chassis**

# acknowledge chassis

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

**acknowledge chassis *id***

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

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

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to acknowledge a chassis:
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show server	

# acknowledge fex

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

**acknowledge fex *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>id</i> The ID of the fabric extender module.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

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

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Active links between the chassis and the Fabric interconnect must exist to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to acknowledge the fabric extender module.
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	acknowledge fault	
	acknowledge server	

**acknowledge fault**

# acknowledge fault

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

**acknowledge fault *id***

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

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

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1	This command was introduced in the LAN connectivity policy command mode.

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to acknowledge a fault:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show cli	
	show fault	

# acknowledge primary fabric-interconnect reboot

To acknowledge the pending reboot process of the primary fabric-interconnect after installing the infrastructure firmware upgrades, use the **acknowledge primary fabric-interconnect reboot** command.

## acknowledge primary fabric-interconnect reboot

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Auto Install (/firmware/auto-install)
----------------------	---------------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	It is mandatory to acknowledge the reboot process of the primary fabric-interconnect after the infrastructure firmware upgrade process.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to acknowledge the reboot process of the primary fabric-interconnect.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope firmware
UCS-A /firmware # scope auto-install
UCS-A /firmware/auto-install # acknowledge primary fabric-interconnect reboot
UCS-A /firmware/auto-install* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /firmware/auto-install #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	install infra	
	cancel install infra	

**acknowledge server**

# acknowledge server

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

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

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to acknowledge a server in /chassis mode:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show server	

# acknowledge slot

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

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

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
<b>Command History</b>	
Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to acknowledge a slot in /chassis mode:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show server	
	show slot	

# activate firmware

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

**activate firmware***version* [**set-startup-only**]+

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>version</i>	Firmware version.
	<b>set-startup-only</b>	(Optional) Activates the firmware only on next startup.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Board controller (/chassis/server/boardcontroller) BIOS (/chassis/server/bios) Input output module (/chassis/iom) System (/system)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced in the BIOS command mode.
	2.1	The ignorecompcheck option was deleted.

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

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to activate a specific version of system software:
<pre>UCS-A # scope system UCS-A /system # activate firmware 3.0 UCS-A /system* # commit-buffer UCS-A /system #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show firmware	
	show version	

# activate firmware (fabric)

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

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

## Syntax Description

<b>kernel-version</b>	Specifies switch kernel firmware.
<i>kernel-version</i>	Kernel firmware version.
<b>system-version</b>	Specifies switch system firmware.
<i>system-version</i>	System firmware version.
<b>force</b>	(Optional) Forces the upgrade.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	The option <b>ignorecompcheck</b> was removed.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

The following example shows how to activate a specific version of kernel software on fabric interconnect A:

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show version	

activate firmware (/management-extension)

# activate firmware (/management-extension)

To activate the firmware version for the management extension of a system, use the **activate firmware** command.

**activate firmware *version* [**force-activation**]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>version</i>	Version of the firmware.
	<i>force-activation</i>	To forcefully activate the firmware version. Using this option could cause some servers to reboot.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Management extension (/system/management-extension)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced in the Management extension command mode.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to activate the firmware version of the management extension of the system.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope management-extension
UCS-A /system/management-extension # activate firmware 2.0(2)B
UCS-A /system/management-extension* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/management-extension #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show firmware	

# activate internal firmware

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

**activate internal firmware *version***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>version</i>	The version number of the internal firmware version that you want to upgrade the system to. The maximum length of the version string is 512 characters.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1	The option [ignorecompcheck] was removed.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to activate the internal firmware version.
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	activate firmware	

# add alertgroups

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

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

**Examples**

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

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
remove alertgroups	
set alertgroups	

# add backup action

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

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

Syntax Description		
<b>log-full</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.	
<b>none</b>	Specifies no action.	
<b>on-change-of-association</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.	
<b>on-clear</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.	
<b>timer</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up at an interval.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to add an additional action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log. Previously configured actions are retained.	
Examples	This example shows how to add an action to trigger a backup of the system event log when the log is full:	
	<pre>switch-A# scope org switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # add backup action log-full switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	remove backup action	
	set backup action	
	show backup	

# add privilege

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

**add privilege**

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

**Command Default** None**Command Modes** Role (/security/role)**Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to add privileges:

```

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

```

```
switch-A /security/role #
```

**apply pending-changes immediate**

# apply pending-changes immediate

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

**apply pending-changes immediate**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

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

**Usage Guidelines** A service profile must be created to use this command.

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

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create service-profile	
	create org	

# associate server

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

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

## Examples

This example shows how to associate a server:

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

**associate server****Related Commands**

Command	Description
associate server-pool	
show assoc	
show server	

# associate server-pool

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

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

## Syntax Description

<i>server-pool</i>	Server pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<i>name</i>	(Optional) Qualifier. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<i>restrict-migration</i>	(Optional) Qualifier. Use this option to ensure that the operating system boots appropriately when the service profile is moved to a new server.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The option <i>restrict-migration</i> was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to associate a server pool:

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show assoc	
show server	

**backup sel**

# backup sel

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

**backup sel** *ID chassis-d / blade-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ID</i>	Specifies the server ID. It must be a value between 1 and 255.
	<i>chassis-id / blade-id</i>	Specifies the chassis number and server number in the format A/B.

<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th> <th><b>Modification</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td> <td>This command was modified to include the <i>ID chassis-id / blade-id</i> options.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.	1.4(1)	This command was modified to include the <i>ID chassis-id / blade-id</i> options.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
1.4(1)	This command was modified to include the <i>ID chassis-id / blade-id</i> options.						

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to back up the system event log (SEL) for a server. In the command mode of a specific server (/chassis/server), you can run this command without any options.
-------------------------	---

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

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>

# cancel install infra

To cancel an infrastructure firmware upgrade, use the **cancel install infra** command.

## cancel install infra

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Auto install (/firmware/auto-install)
----------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can cancel an infrastructure firmware upgrade it is scheduled to occur at a future time. You cannot cancel an infrastructure firmware upgrade that has already started.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to cancel an infrastructure firmware upgrade and commit the transaction.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope firmware
UCS-A /firmware # scope auto-install
UCS-A /firmware/auto-install # cancel install infra
UCS-A /firmware/auto-install* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /firmware/auto-install #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	install infra	
	scope auto-install	

# cd

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

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

## Usage Guidelines

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

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

## Examples

This example shows how to change directories:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
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each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
```

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

**clear-unmanaged-fc-zones-all**

# clear-unmanaged-fc-zones-all

To clear or remove FC zones from a fabric interconnect, use the **clear-unmanaged-fc-zones-all** command.

## **clear-unmanaged-fc-zones-all**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

VSAN in the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

None

### **Examples**

This example shows how to remove all the FC zones from a fabric interconnect:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan # clear-unmanaged-fc-zones-all
UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
set fc-zoning	

# clear alertgroups

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

## clear alertgroups

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to clear any previously configured alert group list within the Call Home profile.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to clear alert groups in a Call Home profile:
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set alertgroups	
	show policy	
	show profile	

**clear auth-server-group**

# clear auth-server-group

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

## **clear auth-server-group**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Console Authentication (/security/console-auth)

Default Authentication (/security/default-auth)

Default Authentication within the Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to clear the authentication server group from an authentication domain.

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope auth-domain testing
UCS-A /security/auth-domain # clear auth-server-group
UCS-A /security/auth-domain* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/auth-domain #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-server-group	
delete auth-server-group	
enter auth-server-group	
scope auth-server-group	
show auth-server-group	
set auth-server-group	

# clear backup action

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

## clear backup action

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

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

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

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set backup action	
show backup	

**clear cores**

# clear cores

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

## **clear cores**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to clear core files:

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

## **Related Commands**

Command	Description
show alert-groups	
show cores	

# clear file

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

**clear file** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the license file.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	License (/license)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A license file must exist to use this command.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to clear a license file.  Switch-A # <b>scope license</b> Switch-A /license # <b>clear file Sample</b> Switch-A /license* # <b>commit-buffer</b> Switch-A /license #	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	install file	

clear license

# clear license

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

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

## Usage Guidelines

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

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

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

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

## Examples

This example shows how to remove a license:

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

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

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

switch-A(local-mgmt)# clear license FibreChannel.lic
Clearing license FibreChannel.lic:
```

```
SERVER this_host ANY
VENDOR cisco
Enter yes (yes is the default) to continue with the license update.
Do you want to continue? (y/n) y
Clearing license ..done

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	
show license brief	

**clear message**

# clear message

To clear the pre-login banner message, use the **clear message** command.

## **clear message**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Pre-login banner mode (/security/banner/pre-login-banner)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A pre-login banner message must be set earlier on to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to clear the pre-login banner message.

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope banner
UCS-A /security/banner # scope pre-login-banner
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner # clear message
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set message	
	scope banner	
	scope pre-login-banner	

# clear password-history

To clear the password history for a local user, use the **clear password-history** command.

## clear password-history

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Local User (/security/local-user)
----------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must be an administrator user or have aaa privileges to use this command.
-------------------------	---

You must create a local user and set the **set clear password-history** command to yes before you use this command.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to clear the password history for a user:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope local-user test
UCS-A /security/local-user # clear password-history
UCS-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/local-user #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set clear password-history	
	set password	

**clear sel (/chassis/server)**

## clear sel (/chassis/server)

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

**clear sel**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

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

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show sel	

# clear sel (/chassis/server)

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

**clear sel**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)

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

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

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

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show sel	

**clear sshkey**

# clear sshkey

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

**clear sshkey *host-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>host-name</i>	Host name or IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Local management (local-mgmt)					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.	
Release	Modification					
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.					

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

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

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

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
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TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

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

```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	connect local-mgmt	

# cluster force primary

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

## cluster force primary

**Command Default** This command has no arguments or keywords.

None

**Command Modes** Local management (local-mgmt)

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

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

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

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt
Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A# cluster force primary

switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show cluster	
show file	

# cluster lead

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

## cluster lead [a| b]

### Syntax Description

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

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

### Command History

	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

This example shows how to designate a cluster leader:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt
Nexus 5000 Switch
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A# cluster lead b
switch-A#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show cluster	
show files	

commit-buffer

# commit-buffer

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

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

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

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

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to save configuration changes:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	discard-buffer	
	show configuration pending	

# connect adapter

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

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

---

**Syntax Description**

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

Adapter identification number.

---

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

Any command mode

---

**Command History****Release****Modification**

1.0(1)

This command was introduced.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to connect to an adapter:

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

**connect bmc**

# connect bmc

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

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

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>chassis-id/blade-id</i>	Chassis and blade identification numbers.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.	
Release	Modification					
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.					

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

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

# connect clp

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

## connect clp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to connect to DMTF CLP:

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

**connect iom**

# connect iom

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

**connect iom *id***

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

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

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to connect to a IO module:
-----------------	---

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

# connect local-mgmt

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

## Examples

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

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt b
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```

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switch-B(local-mgmt) #

**connect nxos**

## connect nxos

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

**connect nxos [a | b]**

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	(Optional) Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	(Optional) Specifies switch B.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to NXOS:

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

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switch-B>

# copy

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

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

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

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

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

**ftp:[//*username@*]*server*]  
scp:[//*username@*]*server*]  
sftp:[//*username@*]*server*]  
tftp:[//*server[:port]*]]**

**volatile:****workspace:**

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

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

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

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

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

**Examples**

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

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

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

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
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switch-A(local-mgmt)# copy abcdef.bin volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#

```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
connect local-mgmt	

# create adapter

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

## create adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to create an adapter:

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show chassis	

create auth-domain

# create auth-domain

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

**create auth-domain *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the authentication domain. This name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1	The maximum number of characters that the name of the authentication domain can include was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the authentication domain can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an authentication domain for the system:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	delete auth-domain	
	scope auth-domain	

# create auth-profile

To create an iSCSI authorization profile in the organization mode, use the **create auth-profile** command.

**create auth-profile** *iscsi-auth-profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>iscsi-auth-profile-name</i>	The name of the iSCSI authorization profile. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters. The name can be alphanumeric and can include special characters as well.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)	
<b>Command History</b>		
Release	Modification	
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.	
2.1	The maximum number of characters that can be included in the name of the iSCSI authorization profile was increased from 16 to 32.	
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the iSCSI authorization profile can include a maximum of 32 characters only. The name can be alphanumeric and can include special characters as well.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an iSCSI authorization profile in the organization command mode.	
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # create auth-profile sample UCS-A /org/auth-profile* # set user-id exampleuser UCS-A /org/auth-profile* # set password Enter password: Confirm password: UCS-A /org/auth-profile* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/auth-profile #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope auth-profile	
	enter auth-profile	
	show auth-profile	

**create auth-profile**

Command	Description
delete auth-profile	
set user-id	
set password (auth-profile)	

# create auth-server-group

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

**create auth-server-group** *Authentication server group*

## Syntax Description

<i>Authentication server group</i>	The name of the authentication server group. This name can include a maximum of 127 characters.
------------------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

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

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The name of the authentication server group can be alphanumeric, but special characters cannot be used.

## Examples

This example shows to create an authentication server group:

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope auth-server-group	
delete auth-server-group	

**create auto-target-if**

## create auto-target-if

To configure an automatic target for the Ethernet interface of an iSCSI VNIC, use the **create auto-target-if** command.

### create auto-target-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet interface within the iSCSI VNIC mode (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create an iSCSI VNIC, and an Ethernet interface for the iSCSI VNIC before you can use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an automatic target interface for the Ethernet interface of the iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # create auto-target-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/auto-target-if* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/auto-target-if #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set dhcp-vendor-id	
enter auto-target-if	
scope auto-target-if	
delete auto-target-if	
show auto-target-if	

# create backup

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

System (/system)

## Command History

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

No more than one backup can be created and committed.

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

## Examples

This example shows how to create a backup:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # create backup ftp: full-state enabled
Password:
switch-A /system/backup* # commit-buffer
```

**create backup**

```
switch-A /system/backup #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show backup	
show image	

# create bios-policy

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

**create bios-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None							
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)							
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.3(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.1</td><td>The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the BIOS policy was increased from 16 to 32 characters.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Release	Modification	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.	2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the BIOS policy was increased from 16 to 32 characters.
Release	Modification							
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.							
2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the BIOS policy was increased from 16 to 32 characters.							
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a BIOS policy and enter org BIOS policy mode.							
<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy and enter org BIOS policy mode:							
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org org3 UCS-A /org # create bios-policy bios1 UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/bios-policy #</pre>							
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show bios-policy</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	show bios-policy			
Command	Description							
show bios-policy								

**create bladeserver-disc-policy**

# create bladeserver-disc-policy

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

**create bladeserver-disc-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the compute blade discovery policy. This name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the compute blade discovery policy was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the policy can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a computer blade discovery policy.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # create bladeserver-disc-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy* # commit buffer
Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
	enter bladeserver-disc-policy	
	show bladeserver-disc-policy	
	delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

# create block

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

## IP pool configuration

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

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

**create block** *from to*

## IQN pool configuration

**create block** *suffix from to*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Suffix</i>	Specify a name that acts as a suffix for the block for the IQN pool. The name can include a maximum of 64 characters, and can be alphanumeric.
	<i>from</i>	From address, identifier, or world-wide name. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. Specify a UUID in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNNN. Specify a WWN in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. Specify an IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
	<i>to</i>	For an IQN pool, you must specify a number between 0 and 65535.
	<i>default-gw</i>	Default gateway.

**create block**


---

<i>subnet-mask</i>	Subnet mask.
--------------------	--------------

---

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** IP pool (/org/ip-pool)  
 IQN pool (/org/iqn-pool)  
 WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)  
 UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)  
 MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced in the IQN pool mode.

---

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

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

**Examples** This example shows how to create a block:

```
UCS-A # scope org org3
UCS-A /org # scope mac-pool mp1
UCS-A /org/mac-pool # create block 1a:2b:3c:4d:21:31 1b:2a:3c:4d:21:31
UCS-A /org/mac-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/mac-pool #
-----
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope iqn-pool sample1
UCS-A /org/iqn-pool # create block test1 1 60
UCS-A /org/iqn-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/iqn-pool #
```

**Related Commands**


---

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show mac-pool	
show pooled	
show iqn-pool	

---

# create boot-definition

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

## create boot-definition

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a boot definition:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch-A /org/service-profile # create boot-definition
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show boot-definition	
show lan	

**create boot-policy**

# create boot-policy

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

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

<b>Syntax Description</b>	
<b><i>name</i></b>	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
<b><i>purpose</i></b>	Specifies the purpose of the policy.
<b>operational</b>	Specifies an operational policy.
<b>utility</b>	Specifies a utility policy.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
<b>Command History</b>	
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the boot policy was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a boot policy:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org org3 UCS-A /org # create boot-policy boot1 UCS-A /org/boot-policy* #commit-buffer UCS-A /org/boot-policy #</pre>
<b>Related Commands</b>	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show lan	
show virtual-media	

# create boot-target

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

**create boot-target {primary| secondary}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>primary</b>	Specifies the primary boot target.
	<b>secondary</b>	Specifies the secondary boot target.

<b>Command Default</b>	None.
------------------------	-------

<b>Command Modes</b>	WWN initiator(/org/wwn-pool/initiator)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify a boot target for a WWN initiator.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to create a secondary boot target:
<pre>server# scope org server /org # scope wwn-pool default server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # create boot-target secondary server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target* # commit-buffer server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	delete boot-target	
	enter boot-target	
	scope boot-target	
	set lun	
	set wwn	
	show boot-target	
	show initiator	

create cap-qual

# create cap-qual

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

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

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a capacity qualification:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq2
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # create cap-qual cq10
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show adapter	
show server-qual	

create certreq

# create certreq

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

**create certreq** *ip* | *subject-name* | *password*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>ip</b></td><td>Specifies IP address. The format is A.B.C.D.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>subject-name</b></td><td>Subject name. The range of valid values is 1 to 64.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>password</b></td><td>(Optional) Specifies password. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.</td></tr> </table>	<b>ip</b>	Specifies IP address. The format is A.B.C.D.	<b>subject-name</b>	Subject name. The range of valid values is 1 to 64.	<b>password</b>	(Optional) Specifies password. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>ip</b>	Specifies IP address. The format is A.B.C.D.						
<b>subject-name</b>	Subject name. The range of valid values is 1 to 64.						
<b>password</b>	(Optional) Specifies password. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.						

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Keyring (/security/keyring)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Before you create a certreq, you must set modulus.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a keyring certificate request:
<pre>UCS-A # scope security UCS-A /security # scope keyring k1 UCS-A /security/keyring # create certreq subject-name cr3 UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # commit-buffer UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set country	
	set dns	
	set e-mail	
	set ip	

Command	Description
set locality	
set org-name	
set org-unit-name	
set password	
set state	
set subject-name	
show certreq	
show keyring	

**create chassis**

# create chassis

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

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

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server qualification (/org/server-qual)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Creates a chassis with the specified name, and enters organization chassis mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a chassis:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show server	

# create class chassis-stats

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

## create class chassis-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a chassis statistics class:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy tp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class chassis-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show class	

**create class cmc-stats**

## create class cmc-stats

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

### create class cmc-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

This example shows how to create a chassis statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy tp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class cmc-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class cpu-env-stats

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

## **create class cpu-env-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	When you create the class, you enter organization statistics threshold policy CPU environment class mode. You can then create properties for this class with the <b>create property</b> command in the mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a CPU environment statistics class:
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class dimm-env-stats**

## create class dimm-env-stats

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

**create class dimm-env-stats**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

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

#### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

#### Examples

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

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

#### Related Commands

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

# create class dimm-stats

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

## **create class dimm-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a DIMM statistics class:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class env-stats**

# create class env-stats

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

**create class env-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet server statisticcs threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to create an environment statistics class:

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

## Related Commands

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

# create class ether-error-stats

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

## **create class ether-error-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Ethernet error statistics class:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-error-stats
switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class ether-if-stats**

## create class ether-if-stats

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

### create class ether-if-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

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

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

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

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ether-loss-stats

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

## create class ether-loss-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Ethernet loss statistics class:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class ether-loss-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class ether-pause-stats**

# create class ether-pause-stats

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

**create class ether-pause-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

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

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

## Related Commands

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

# create class ethernet-port-err-stats

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

## create class ethernet-port-err-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Ethernet port error statistics class:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats**

# create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

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

## create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

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

## Examples

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

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

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

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

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

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Ethernet port statistics class:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class ethernet-port-stats**

## create class ethernet-port-stats

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

### create class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

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

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

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

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

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

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

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

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:
-----------------	--

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

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

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

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

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

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

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

**Examples**

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

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class ether-rx-stats

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

## **create class ether-rx-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Ethernet receive statistics class:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class eth-rx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show eth-uplink	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class ether-tx-stats**

## create class ether-tx-stats

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

### create class ether-tx-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

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

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

#### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

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

#### Examples

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

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class eth-tx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

#### Related Commands

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

# create class fan-module-stats

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

## **create class fan-module-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a fan module statistics class:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fan-module-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fan-module	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class fan-stats**

## create class fan-stats

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

### create class fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

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

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

**Examples** This example shows how to create a fan statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fan-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

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

# create class fc-error-stats

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

## **create class fc-error-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

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

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

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

### **Examples**

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

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

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class fc-if-event-stats**

## create class fc-if-event-stats

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

### create class fc-if-event-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

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

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

**Examples** The following example

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class fc-if-fc4-counters

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

## create class fc-if-fc4-counters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create Fibre Channel counters:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A # scope org org3
switch-A /org # switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class fc-if-fc4-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class fc-if-frame-stats**

## create class fc-if-frame-stats

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

### create class fc-if-frame-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

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

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class fc-port-stats

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

## create class fc-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel port statistics class:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class fc-stats**

## create class fc-stats

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

### create class fc-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

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

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class fex-env-stats

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

## create class fex-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Fex environment statistics class:
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-server Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fex-env-stats Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope class fex-env-stats	
	delete class fex-env-stats	

**create class fex-power-summary**

## create class fex-power-summary

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

### create class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

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

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

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

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

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

# create class fex-psu-input-stats

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

## create class fex-psu-input-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Fex power supply input statistics class:
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope class fex-psu-input-stats	
	delete class fex-psu-input-stats	

**create class io-card-stats**

## create class io-card-stats

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

**create class io-card-stats**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

#### Examples

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

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

### Related Commands

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

# create class mb-power-stats

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

## **create class mb-power-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

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

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

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

### **Examples**

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

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

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class mb-temp-stats**

## create class mb-temp-stats

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

### create class mb-temp-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

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

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show class mb-temp-stats	

# create class memory-array-env-stats

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

**create class memory-array-env-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

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

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

## Related Commands

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

**create class memory-runtime**

## create class memory-runtime

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

### create class memory-runtime

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a memory runtime class:

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show memory	

# create class menlo-dce-port-stats

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

## **create class menlo-dce-port-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

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

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

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

### **Examples**

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

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

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class menlo-eth-error-stats**

## create class menlo-eth-error-stats

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

### create class menlo-eth-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

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

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-eth-stats

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

## **create class menlo-eth-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a Menlo Ethernet statistics class:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class menlo-fc-error-stats**

## create class menlo-fc-error-stats

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

### create class menlo-fc-error-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

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

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-fc-stats

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

## **create class menlo-fc-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create Menlo Fibre Channel statistics:
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class menlo-host-port-stats**

## create class menlo-host-port-stats

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

### create class menlo-host-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

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

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

**Examples** This example shows how to create Menlo host port statistics:

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats

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

## **create class menlo-mcpu-error-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

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

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

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

### **Examples**

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

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

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class menlo-mcpu-stats**

## create class menlo-mcpu-stats

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

### create class menlo-mcpu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

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

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

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

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-net-eg-stats

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

## **create class menlo-net-eg-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

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

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

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

### **Examples**

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

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

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class menlo-net-in-stats**

## create class menlo-net-in-stats

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

### create class menlo-net-in-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

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

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

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

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class menlo-q-error-stats

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

## **create class menlo-q-error-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a Menlo Qlogic error statistics class:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class menlo-q-stats**

## create class menlo-q-stats

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

**create class menlo-q-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

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

**Examples**

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

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class motherboard-temp-stats

To create a motherboard temperature statistics class, use the **create class motherboard-temp-stats** command.

## create class motherboard-temp-stats

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics Threshold Policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created in the organization mode to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a motherboard temperature statistics class.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org Test
UCS-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class motherboard-temp-stats
UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enter class motherboard-temp-stats	
	scope class motherboard-temp-stats	
	show class motherboard-temp-stats	
	delete class motherboard-temp-stats	

**create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats**

## create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

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

**create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

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

#### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

#### Examples

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

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

#### Related Commands

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

# create class pcie-fatal-error-stats

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

**create class pcie-fatal-error-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a PCIe fatal error statistics class:
-----------------	---

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

## Related Commands

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

**create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats**

## create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

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

**create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats**

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

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

#### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

#### Examples

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

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

#### Related Commands

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

# create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

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

**create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a PCIe fatal receive errors statistics class:
	<pre>server# scope org server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default server /org/stats-threshold-policy # create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>

## Related Commands

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

**create class processor-runtime**

# create class processor-runtime

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

## create class processor-runtime

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

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

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-statistics	

# create class psu-input-stats

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

## create class psu-input-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a power supply input statistics class:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class psu-input-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**create class psu-stats**

## create class psu-stats

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

### create class psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

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

### Examples

This example shows how to create power supply statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class psu-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create class rack-unit-fan-stats

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

## create class rack-unit-fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a rack unit fan statistics class:
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-server Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class rack-unit-fan-stats Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope class rack-unit-fan-stats	
	delete class rack-unit-fan-stats	

**create class rack-unit-psu-stats**

# create class rack-unit-psu-stats

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

## create class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

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

## Examples

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

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

## Related Commands

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

# create class system-stats

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

## **create class system-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a system statistics class:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class system-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show system	

**create class vnic-stats**

# create class vnic-stats

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

## **create class vnic-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## **Usage Guidelines**

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

## **Examples**

This example shows how to create a Virtual NIC statistics class:

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

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show class	
show vnic-templ	

# create client

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

**create client** *client-name*

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

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

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

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

## Examples

This example shows how to create a client:

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show port profile	
show profile-set	

**create cluster**

# create cluster

To create a distributed virtual switch, use the **create cluster** command.

**create cluster** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the distributed virtual switch. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Cluster set (/system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the distributed virtual switch can include a maximum of 16 characters.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to a create a distributed virtual switch.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope cluster-set
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set # create cluster sample
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set/cluster* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set/cluster #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enter cluster	
	scope cluster	
	show cluster	
	delete cluster	

# create control-ep policy

To create a control endpoint policy to connect with UCS Central, use the **create control-ep policy** command.

**create control-ep policy** *Service Registry IP address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Service Registry Host name or IP address</i>	The host name or the IP address of the service registry.
---------------------------	---	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can only create one control endpoint policy for a system.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a control endpoint policy for a system:
<pre>UCS-A # scope system UCS-A /system # create control-ep policy 11.22.33.44 Shared secret for Registration: ***** UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit buffer UCS-A /system/control-ep #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set ackstate	
	set backup-policy-ctrl	
	set communication-policy-ctrl	
	set datetime-policy-ctrl	
	set dns-policy-ctrl	
	set fault-policy-ctrl	
	set infra-pack-ctrl	
	set mep-policy-ctrl	

**create control-ep policy**

Command	Description
set monitoring-policy-ctrl	
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	
enter control-ep policy	
scope control-ep policy	
show control-ep policy	
delete control-ep policy	

# create cpu

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

## create cpu

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server qualification (/org/server-qual)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command create a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy, and to enter organization CPU mode. Only one CPU qualifier can be created.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a CPU qualifier:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show cpu	
	show server-qual	

create data-center

# create data-center

To create a data center, use the **create data-center** command in vcenter mode. You can also create a data center in folder mode.

**create data-center** *datacenter-name*

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter) Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder)
----------------------	--

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Data center
-------------------------	-------------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a data center:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # create data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show data-center	
	show folder	

# create default-auth

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

## create default-auth

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An authentication domain must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a default authentication method for an authentication domain:
<pre>Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Default Switch-A /security/auth-domain # create default-auth Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth* # commit-buffer Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope default-auth	
	delete default-auth	

**create default-behavior**

# create default-behavior

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

**create default-behavior {vhba | vnic}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>vhba</b>	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
	<b>vnic</b>	Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a default behavior, and enter organization default-behavior mode.
-------------------------	--

**hw-inherit** sets

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a vNIC default behavior mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # create default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show default-behavior	
	show vnic	

# create destination

To create an email destination, use the **create destination** command.

**create destination** *email*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>email</i>	Email destination.
---------------------------	--------------	--------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an email destination:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile p3
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # create destination home@test.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show callhome	
	show destination	

**create dest-interface**

# create dest-interface

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

**create dest-interface *slotid portid***

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session) Ethernet traffic monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)
----------------------	---

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a destination interface for the Ethernet traffic monitoring session.  To create a destination interface for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session, replace <b>eth-traffic-mon</b> with <b>fc-traffic-mon</b> , and <b>eth-mon-session</b> with <b>fc-mon-session</b> .
-----------------	--

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

Related Commands	Command	Description
	delete dest-interface	

# create dhcp-ip-params

To configure DHCP for initiator IP parameters, use the **create dhcp-ip-params** command.

## create dhcp-ip-params

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	IPv4 interface of the iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an IPv4 interface for an iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the DHCP for initiator IP parameters:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # create dhcp-ip-params UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/dhcp-ip-params* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/dhcp-ip-params #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enter dhcp-ip-params	
	scope dhcp-ip-params	
	delete dhcp-ip-params	
	create pooled-ip-params	
	create static-ip-params	
	create ip-if	

**create distributed-virtual-switch**

# create distributed-virtual-switch

To create a distributed virtual switch, use the **create distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

**create distributed-virtual-switch *dvs-name***

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

- Admin State is disabled
- UUID is 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000
- Extension key is blank

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Distributed virtual switch

## Examples

This example shows how to create a distributed virtual switch:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # create distributed-virtual-switch
dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show folder	

# create dns

To create a DNS host name , use the **create dns** command.

**create dns *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> DNS host name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Services (/system/services)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a DNS host name:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # create dns dns10
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show dns	
	show ntp	

**create dynamic-vnic-conn**

## create dynamic-vnic-conn

To create a dynamic vNIC connection, use the **create dynamic-vnic-conn** command.

### create dynamic-vnic-conn

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The vNIC connection policy determines how the VN-link connectivity between VMs and dynamic vNICs is configured. This policy is required for Cisco UCS domains that include servers with Cisco UCS M81KR Virtual Interface Card adapters that host VMs and dynamic vNICs.

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

### Examples

This example shows how to create a dynamic vNIC connection:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # create dynamic-vnic-conn
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-con	
show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

# create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To create a dynamic vNIC connection policy, use the **create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command.

**create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the vNIC connection policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The vNIC connection policy determines how the VN-link connectivity between VMs and dynamic vNICs is configured. This policy is required for Cisco UCS domains that include servers with Cisco UCS M81KR Virtual Interface Card adapters that host VMs and dynamic vNICs.

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

## Examples

This example shows how to create a dynamic VNIC connection policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # create dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp10
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-connection-policy	
show vnic-templ	

**create egress-policy**

# create egress-policy

To create an egress policy, use the **create data-center** command in vcenter mode. You can also create a data center in folder mode.

**create egress-policy *policy-name***

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Data center

## Examples

This example shows how to create a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # create data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

# create eth-if

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

**create eth-if *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic) Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the interface name has been increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org org10 UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp10 UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vn10 UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # create eth-if if10 UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show eth-profile	
	show service-profile	

**create eth-if (vnic-iscsi)**

## create eth-if (vnic-iscsi)

To create an Ethernet interface for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **create eth-if** command.

### create eth-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

iSCSI VNIC within a service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi)

iSCSI VNIC within a LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic-iscsi)

#### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced for an iSCSI VNIC for a LAN connectivity policy.

#### Usage Guidelines

You must create a service profile and an iSCSI VNIC for the service profile before you use this command.

You must create a LAN connectivity policy and an iSCSI VNIC for the policy before you use this command.

#### Examples

This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface for an iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi testing
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # create eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if #
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
enter eth-if	
scope eth-if	
create ip-if	

# create eth-mon-session

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

**create eth-mon-session** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session was increased from 16 to 32 characters.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the session can include alphanumeric characters. You cannot include special characters.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Ethernet traffic monitoring session:
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # create eth-mon-session Default Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session* # commit-buffer Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope eth-mon-session	
	delete eth-mon-session	

**create eth-policy**

# create eth-policy

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

**create eth-policy** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Ethernet policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
---------------------------	--------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the Ethernet policy was increased from 16 to 32 characters.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create Ethernet policy ep100 in org100 mode:
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show eth-policy	
	show trans-queue	

# create eth-target

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

**create eth-target *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the Ethernet target endpoint. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface) Port channel (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the Ethernet target endpoint was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an interface for a fabric before you use this command. You must create a port channel for a fabric before you use this command. The name of the Ethernet target endpoint can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface:
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-storage Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 33 Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # create eth-target Testing Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target* # commit-buffer Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set macaddress	
	scope eth-target	
	enter eth-target	

**create eth-target**

Command	Description
show eth-target	
delete eth-target	

# create ext-static-ip

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

## **create ext-static-ip**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc) Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A service profile must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set an external static management IP address for the CIMC.
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope ext-static-ip	
	enter ext-static-ip	
	show ext-static-ip	
	delete ext-static-ip	

**create fault-suppress-task**

# create fault-suppress-task

To create a fault suppress task, use the **create fault-suppress-task** command.

**create fault-suppress-task** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the fault. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Chassis (/chassis) Fabric Extender (/fex) IOM (/chassis/iom) Server (/chassis/server) Organization (/org) Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the fault suppress task can include a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a fault suppress task for an organization.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create fault-suppress-task Sample
UCS-A /org/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/fault-suppress-task #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set schedule	
	set fault-suppress-policy	
	enter fault-suppress-task	
	scope fault-suppress-task	
	show fault-suppress-task	

Command	Description
delete fault-suppress-task	

**create fc-mon-session**

# create fc-mon-session

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

**create fc-mon-session *Name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>Name</b> Name of the monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters, and can include alphanumeric characters.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.1</td><td>The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the monitoring session has been increased from 16 to 32.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.	2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the monitoring session has been increased from 16 to 32.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.						
2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the monitoring session has been increased from 16 to 32.						

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

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

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope fc-mon-session	
	delete fc-mon-session	

# create fcoe-if

To create a FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet) interface, use the **create fcoe-if** command.

## create fcoe-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an FCoE interface:
-----------------	---

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # scope vnic
switch /org/service-profile/vnic # create fcoe-if
switch /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show interface	
	show vnic	

**create fcoe-member-port**

## create fcoe-member-port

To create a specific member port from the Fibre Channel uplink port channel, use the **create fcoe-member-port** command.

**create fcoe-member-port** *slot-id* *port-id*

### Syntax Description

<i>slot-id</i>	Slot ID for the member port. It must be a number between 1 and 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Port ID for the member port. It must be a number between 1 and 48.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

FCoE port channel (/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

An FCoE port channel must exist to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an FCoE member port channel with the slot ID 1, and port ID 22.

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
enter fcoe-member-port	
scope fcoe-member-port	
show fcoe-member-port	
delete fcoe-member-port	

# create fcoe-port-channel

To create an FCoE port channel, use the **create fcoe-port-channel** command.

**create fcoe-port-channel** *fcoe port-channel-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>fcoe-port-channel-id</i>	The FCoE port channel ID. It must be a number between 1 and 256.
-----------------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to create an FCoE port channel for a fabric.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # create fcoe-port-channel 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel* # create fcoe-member-port 2 23
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel* # create mon-src sample_session
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/mon-src* # set direction both
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/mon-src* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/mon-src #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create fcoe-member-port	
create mon-src	
set direction	

**create fcoeinterface**

# create fcoeinterface

To create a Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) interface for a fabric, use the **create fcoeinterface** command.

**create fcoeinterface slotid portid**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>slot id</i></td><td>The slot ID of the interface. The value must be a numeral between 1 and 5.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>port id</i></td><td>The port ID of the interface. The value must be a numeral between 1 and 48.</td></tr> </table>	<i>slot id</i>	The slot ID of the interface. The value must be a numeral between 1 and 5.	<i>port id</i>	The port ID of the interface. The value must be a numeral between 1 and 48.
<i>slot id</i>	The slot ID of the interface. The value must be a numeral between 1 and 5.				
<i>port id</i>	The port ID of the interface. The value must be a numeral between 1 and 48.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric)
----------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a FCoE interface for a fabric.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # create fcoeinterface 1 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface* # set user-label sample_interface
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enter fcoeinterface	
	scope fcoeinterface	
	show fcoeinterface	
	show fcoeinterface	

# create fc-policy

To create a Fibre Channel policy, use the **create fc-policy** command.

**create fc-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Fibre Channel policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the policy was increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a Fibre Channel policy, and enter organization fc-policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create Fibre Channel policy fcp10 in org10 mode:

```
UCS-A # scope org org10
UCS-A /org # create fc-policy fcp10
UCS-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-policy	
show trans-queue	

**create folder**

# create folder

To create a folder, use the **create folder** command in vcenter mode. You can also create a folder in data-center mode.

**create folder** *folder-name*

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter) Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center)
----------------------	---

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Folder
-------------------------	--------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a folder:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # create folder folder10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show folder	
	show vcenter	

# create fw-host-pack

To create a host pack, use the **create fw-host-pack** command.

**create fw-host-pack *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Pack name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the pack name was increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

A pack is a collection of host firmware images for devices like adapters, HBAs, NICs, and raid controllers. Use this command to create a host firmware package and enter organization firmware host package mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a host pack:

```
UCS-A # scope org org3
UCS-A /org # create fw-host-pack hp4
UCS-A /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/fw-host-pack #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fw- host-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

**create fw-mgmt-pack**

## create fw-mgmt-pack

To create a management pack, use the **create fw-mgmt-pack** command.

**create fw-mgmt-pack *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Pack name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A pack is a collection of host firmware images for devices like adapters, HBAs, NICs, and raid controllers. Use this command to create a management firmware package and enter organization firmware management package mode.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a management pack:
-----------------	---

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create fw-mgmt-pack mp4
switch /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
switch /org/fw-host-pack #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fw-host-pack	
	show fw-mgmt-pack	

# create hv-conn

To create an HV connection, use the **create hv-conn** command.

**create hv-conn protection {none| protected}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>protection</b>	Specifies that the connection is protected.
<b>none</b>	Specifies no protection.
<b>protected</b>	Specifies protection.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a Hypervisor connection, and enter organization HV connection mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a HV connection:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # create hv-conn
switch /org/service-profile/hv-conn* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/hv-conn #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show connectivity	
show hv-conn	

**create import-config**

# create import-config

To create a import configuration, use the `create import-config` command.

```
create import-config {ftp:| scp:| sftp:| tftp:} {disabled| enabled} {merge| replace}
```

**Syntax Description**

<b>ftp:</b>	Specifies File Transfer Protocol.
<b>scp:</b>	Specifies Secure Copy Protocol.
<b>sftp:</b>	Specifies Secure File Transfer Protocol.
<b>tftp:</b>	Specifies Trivial File Transfer Protocol.
<b>disabled</b>	Specifies disabled.
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies enabled.
<b>merge</b>	Specifies merge.
<b>replace</b>	Specifies replace.

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

System (/system)

**Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to create a configuration for importing files, and enter organization import configuration mode.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create an import configuration:

```
switch# scope system
switch /system # create import-config ftp: enabled replace
switch /service/import-config* # commit-buffer
switch /service/import-config #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show image	
show import-config	

**create initiator (/wwn-pool)**

# create initiator (/wwn-pool)

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

**create initiator *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>id</i>	Initiator identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-----------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a WWN initiator, and enter organization initiator mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an initiator:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org org3
UCS-A /org # scope wwn-pool wwnpool13
UCS-A /org/wwn-pool # create initiator 2
UCS-A /org/wwn-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show block	
	show initiator	

# create initiator (/initiator-group)

To create a VHBA initiator for an initiator group in the service profile or a SAN connectivity policy command mode, use the **create initiator** command.

**create initiator** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the initiator. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Initiator group in the SAN connectivity profile mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group)  
Initiator group in the Service profile mode (/org/service-profile/initiator-group)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The name of the initiator can include a maximum of 32 characters.

You can add more than one initiator.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an initiator for an initiator group in the service profile command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope initiator-group trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group # create initiator example
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create initiator-group	
enter initiator-group	
show initiator-group	

**create initiator-group**

# create initiator-group

To create an initiator group for a service profile or a SAN connectivity profile, use the **create initiator-group** command.

**create initiator-group *name***

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy)  
Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to create an initiator group for a service profile, and set the protocol.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # create initiator-group testing
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group* # create initiator trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create initiator	
create storage-connection-def	
create storage-target	

# create interface

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

**create interface** *slot-id port-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>slot-id</i></td><td>Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>port-id</i></td><td>Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.</td></tr> </table>	<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.	<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.				
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric interconnect under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric) Fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric) Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric) Fabric interconnect under Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.0(1)	This command can be used to create unified and non-unified ports. Unified ports are supported on the 6200 series fabric interconnect with Cisco UCS Manager, version 2.0. Unified Ports are not supported on 6100 series fabric interconnects, even if they are running Cisco UCS Manager, version 2.0.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create an Ethernet or Fibre Channel interface, and enter organization interface mode. Starting with 2.0(1), use this command to configure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethernet and Fibre Channel ports on both, 6100 and 6200 Fabric Interconnect series switches.</li> <li>non-unified ports for 6100 series fabric interconnects, and unified ports for 6200 series fabric interconnects with Cisco UCS Manager, version 2.</li> </ul> When you create a new interface for an already configured slot ID and port ID, Cisco UCS Manager deletes the previously configured interface and creates a new one. If a port mode change is required because you configured a port that previously operated in the Ethernet port mode to a port type in Fibre Channel port mode (or vice-versa), Cisco UCS Manager notes the change, and the Fabric Interconnect will reboot when the change is committed.
-------------------------	--

**create interface****Examples**

This example shows how to create an interface:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # create interface 5 10
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/interface #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show interface	
show switch	

# create interface fc

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

**create interface fc slot id port id**

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

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a fibre channel interface for a fabric.
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope interface fc	
	enter interface fc	
	show interface fc	
	delete interface fc	

**create interface fcoe**

# create interface fcoe

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

**create interface fcoe slot id port id**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>slot id</i></td><td>The slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>port id</i></td><td>The port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.</td></tr> </table>	<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.	<i>port id</i>	The port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.
<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.				
<i>port id</i>	The port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope interface fcoe	
	enter interface fcoe	
	show interface fcoe	
	delete interface fcoe	

# create ip-if

To create an IPv4 interface for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **create ip-if** command.

## create ip-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Ethernet interface within the iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create an iSCSI VNIC for a service profile and an Ethernet interface for the ISCSI VNIC before you use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to create an IPv4 interface for an iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # create ip-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create dhcp-ip-params	
create pooled-ip-params	
create static-ip-params	

**create ip-pool**

# create ip-pool

To create an IP pool in the organization command mode, use the **create ip-pool** command.

**create ip-pool *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the IP Pool. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an IP pool and set the IP address block.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create ip-pool sample
UCS-A /org/ip-pool* # create block 1:2:3:4 21:31:11:22 33:44:21:31
UCS-A /org/ip-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/ip-pool #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create block	
	set assignmentorder	

# create ipmi-access-profile

To create an IPMI (Intelligent Platform Management Interface) access profile, use the **create ipmi-access-profile** command.

**create ipmi-access-profile *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	IPMI access profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the IPMI access profile has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create an IPMI access profile, and enter organization IPMI access profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an IPMI access profile:

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show epuser	
show ipmi-access-profile	

**create ipmi-user**

# create ipmi-user

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

**create ipmi-user** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	End-point user name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced as create epuser.
1.4(1)	This command was renamed as create ipmi-user.

## Usage Guidelines

Creates the specified endpoint user and enters organization IPMI access profile endpoint user mode.

More than one endpoint user can be created within an IPMI access profile, with each endpoint user having its own password and privileges

## Examples

This example shows how to create an IPMI user:

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-user	
show ipmi-access-profile	

# create iqnpool

An IQN pool is a collection of iSCSI Qualified Names (IQNs) for use as initiator identifiers by iSCSI vNICs in a Cisco UCS domain. To create an IQN pool, use the **create iqnpool** command.

**create iqnpool** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the IQN pool. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The IQN pool name can be alphanumeric and can include a maximum of 32 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an IQN pool in the organization command scope.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create iqnpool Sample1
UCS-A /org/iqnpool* # set iqnprefix iqn.alpha.com
UCS-A /org/iqnpool* # set descr "This is a sample iqnpool"
UCS-A /org/iqnpool* # create block beta 3 5
UCS-A /org/iqnpool/block* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/iqnpool/block # exit
UCS-A /org/iqnpool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
enter iqnpool	
scope iqnpool	
show iqnpool	
delete iqnpool	
set iqnprefix	
set descr	

```
create iqn-pool
```

Command	Description
create block	

# create iscsi-policy

To create an iSCSI adapter policy, use the **create iscsi-policy** command.

**create iscsi-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the iSCSI adapter policy. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	The maximum number of characters in the name of the policy has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

The name of the iSCSI adapter policy can include a maximum of 32 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an iSCSI policy in the organization mode:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # create iscsi-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope iscsi-policy	
enter iscsi-policy	
show iscsi-policy	
delete iscsi-policy	

**create iscsi**

# create iscsi

To create a boot iSCSI policy for the organization mode, use the **create iscsi** command.

## **create iscsi**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

Boot definition of a service profile (/org/service-profile/boot-definition)

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

None

### **Examples**

This example shows how to create a boot iSCSI policy for a service profile of an organization:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-definition
UCS-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition # create iscsi
UCS-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/iscsi* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/iscsi #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
scope iscsi	
enter iscsi	
show iscsi	
delete iscsi	

# create keyring

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

**create keyring *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Keyring name. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters in the name of the keyring was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a keyring to store RSA keys, and enter organization keyring mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a keyring:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # create keyring kr220
UCS-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/keyring #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show keyring	

**create lan**

# create lan

To create a LAN, use the **create lan** command.

## **create lan**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

Boot policy under organization (/org/boot-policy)

Boot definition under service-profile (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to create a LAN, and enter organization lan mode.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to create a LAN:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp6
switch-A /org/boot-policy # create lan
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show boot-policy	
show lan	

# create lan-connectivity-policy

To create a vNIC LAN connectivity policy, use the **create lan-connectivity-policy** command.

**create lan-connectivity-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the vNIC LAN connectivity policy. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the vNIC LAN connectivity policy can include a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a vNIC LAN connectivity policy in the Organization command mode.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create lan-connectivity-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy* # set descr sample-policy
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enter lan-connectivity-policy	
	scope lan-connectivity-policy	
	show lan-connectivity-policy	

# create ldap-group

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

**create ldap-group** *Group DN*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Group DN</i>	The group description. The name of the LDAP group can contain a maximum of 127 characters.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP (/security/ldap)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>		The LDAP group name can include alphanumeric and special characters.
<b>Examples</b>		This example shows how to create an LDAP group.
	<pre>Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # scope ldap Switch-A /security/ldap # create ldap-group Sample Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group* # commit-buffer Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope ldap-group	
	delete ldap-group	

# create ldap-group-rule

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

## create ldap-group-rule

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP (/security/ldap) Server (/security/ldap/server)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	While using this command in the server mode, an LDAP server must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an LDAP group rule for a server.
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope ldap-group-rule	
	enter ldap-group-rule	
	show ldap-group-rule	
	delete ldap-group-rule	

**create local**

# create local

To create local storage, use the **create local** command.

## **create local**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to create local storage:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch /org/boot-policy/storage # create local storage10
switch /org/boot-policy/storage* # commit-buffer
switch /org/boot-policy/storage #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show local	
show storage	

# create local-disk-config

To create a local disk configuration, use the **create local-disk-config** command.

## **create local-disk-config**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a local disk configuration, and enter organization local disk configuration mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a local disk configuration:
-----------------	--

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch /org/service-profile # create local-disk-config
switch /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/local-disk-config #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show local-disk-config	
	show local-disk-config-policy	

**create local-disk-config-policy**

# create local-disk-config-policy

To create a local disk configuration policy, use the **create local-disk-config-policy** command.

**create local-disk-config-policy *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Local disk configuration policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a local disk configuration policy, and enter organization local disk configuration policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a local disk configuration policy:

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create local-disk-config-policy ldcp1
switch /org/local-disk-config-policy* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config-policy	

# create local-schedule

To create a local schedule for a fault suppress task for a chassis, use the **create local-schedule** command.

## create local-schedule

This command has no keywords or arguments.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Fault Suppress Task in the chassis command mode (/chassis/fault-suppress-task)

Fault suppress task in the FEX command mode (/fex/fault-suppress-task)

Fault suppress task within an IOM in the chassis command mode (/chassis/iom/fault-suppress-task)

Fault suppress task for a server within the chassis command mode (/chassis/server/fault-suppress-task)

Organization (/org)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A fault suppress task must be created to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a local schedule for a fault suppress task on chassis 1.

```
UCS-A # scope chassis 1
UCS-A /chassis # scope fault-suppress-task sample
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task # create local-schedule
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule* #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence	
set date	
set max-duration	

**create locale**

# create locale

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

**create locale** *name*

**Syntax Description**

<i>name</i>	Locale name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

Local user (/security/local-user)

Security (/security)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to create a locale, and enter organization local user mode.

You cannot create locales for an administrator account.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a locale:

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # scope local-user lru1
switch /security # create locale locale1
switch /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch /security/local-user #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show locale	
show local-user	

# create local-user

To create a local user, use the **create local-user** command.

**create local-user *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Local user name. The range of valid values is 1 to 74.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a local user, and enter organization local user mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a local user:
-----------------	--

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # scope local-user lu1
switch /security # create local-user lu2
switch /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch /security/local-user #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show locale	
	show local-user	

# create lun

To create a LUN for a static target interface priority, use the **create lun** command.

## create lun

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Static target interface (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create a static target interface for an iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a LUN for a configured static target interface priority:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope static-target-if 1
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if # create lun
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if/lun* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if/lun #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set id	
create static-target-if	
enter static-target-if	
scope static-target-if	
show static-target-if	
delete static-target-if	

# create mac-pool

To create a MAC address pool, use the **create mac-pool** command.

**create mac-pool *name***

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

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

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

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

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to create a block of MAC addresses, and enter organization MAC pool mode.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to create a MAC pool:
----------	--

```
switch# scope org org3
switch /org # create mac-pool mp1
switch /org/mac-pool* # commit-buffer
switch /org/mac-pool #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show block	
	show pooled	

**create mac-security**

# create mac-security

To create MAC security, use the **create mac-security** command.

## **create mac-security**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

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

### **Command History**

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

### **Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to create MAC security, and enter organization MAC security mode.

A network control policy for an organization must be created prior to using this command.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to create MAC security:

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

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show mac-security	

# create maint-policy

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

**create maint-policy** *Name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the maintenance policy. This name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the policy has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

The name of the maintenance policy can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a maintenance policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create maint-policy Default
UCS-A /org/maint-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/maint-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope maint-policy	
enter maint-policy	
delete maint-policy	

**create mcast-policy**

# create mcast-policy

To create a multicast policy, use the **create mcast-policy** command.

**create mcast-policy** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the multicast policy. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.	
Release	Modification					
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.					

**Usage Guidelines** You can create this policy in the root organization mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a multicast policy for an organization.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create mcast-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set querier enabled
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set querierip 1.2.3.4
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set snooping enabled
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set querier	
	set querierip	
	set snooping	
	show mcast-policy	
	delete mcast-policy	

# create member-fcoe-port-channel

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

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

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>fcoe port channel id</i>	FCoE port channel ID. The value is a number between 1 and 256.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
 VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A VSAN must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a member FCoE port channel for fabric A.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric A
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # create member-fcoe-port-channel a 23
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
enter member-fcoe-port-channel	
scope member-fcoe-port-channel	
show member-fcoe-port-channel	
delete member-fcoe-port-channel	

**create member-port**

# create member-port

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

- VLAN within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/vlan)
- VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)
- VLAN within a fabric in the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
- VSAN within the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/vsan)
- VSAN within the fabric interconnect mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	<p>This command is not available in the Port Channel mode within /eth-uplink/switch mode.</p> <p>This command can be used in the VLAN mode within Ethernet Storage. (/eth-storage/vlan).</p>
	2.0(1)	<p>This command was introduced in the following command modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)</li> <li>• VLAN within a fabric in the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)</li> </ul>

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a member port, and enter organization member port mode.

The valid values for Port ID in the VLAN mode is 1 to 40.

The valid values for Port ID in the VSAN modes is 1 to 256.

## Examples

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

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show member-port	
show port-channel	

**create member-port fc**

## create member-port fc

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

**create member-port fc {a| b} slot-id port-id**

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number. It must be a value between 1 and 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number. It must be a value between 1 and 256.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

VSAN within Fibre channel storage mode (/fc-storage/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre channel storage mode (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create a VSAN before you use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a fibre channel member port within a fabric in the Fibre Channel storage mode:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-storage
UCS-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-storage/fabric # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan # create member-port fc 1 223
UCS-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan/member-port* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan/member-port #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
enter member-port fc	
scope member-port fc	

Command	Description
show member-port fc	
delete member-port fc	

**create member-port fcoe**

## create member-port fcoe

To create a Fibre Channel over Ethernet member port, use the **create member-port fcoe** command.

**create member-port fcoe {a| b} slot-id port-id**

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number. The value must be between 1 and 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number. The value must be between 1 and 256.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

VSAN within the Fibre Channel storage command mode (/fc-storage/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within the Fibre Channel uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	This command was introduced in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create a VSAN before you use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to create a Fibre Channel over Ethernet member port:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-storage
UCS-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan # create member-port fcoe a 1 233
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan/member-port* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan/member-port #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
enter member-port fcoe	

Command	Description
scope member-port fcoe	
show member-port fcoe	
delete member-port fcoe	

**create member-port (/port-channel)**

# create member-port (/port-channel)

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

**create member-port slotid portid**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>slot id</i></td><td>Slot identification number. The value must be between 1 and 5.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>port id</i></td><td>Port identification number. Depending on the command mode that you are in, the values must be between 1 and 40 or 1 and 48.</td></tr> </table>	<i>slot id</i>	Slot identification number. The value must be between 1 and 5.	<i>port id</i>	Port identification number. Depending on the command mode that you are in, the values must be between 1 and 40 or 1 and 48.
<i>slot id</i>	Slot identification number. The value must be between 1 and 5.				
<i>port id</i>	Port identification number. Depending on the command mode that you are in, the values must be between 1 and 40 or 1 and 48.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Port-Channel within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel) Port channel within a Fabric in the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel) Port-Channel within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced in the port channel mode within a Fabric in the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel).

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create port channels before you use this command.
	You can specify a port ID between 1 and 48 while creating a member port in the following command modes:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Port channel within a Fabric in the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel)</li> <li>• Port-Channel within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)</li> </ul>

	You can specify a port ID between 1 and 40 while creating a member port in the following command mode:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Port-Channel within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)</li> </ul>

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a member port for a port channel within the Fibre Channel uplink mode:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope fc-uplink UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel sample UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel # create member-port 1 22</pre>

```
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show member-port	
scope member-port	

**create member-port-channel**

# create member-port-channel

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
 VSAN within fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)  
 VLAN within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/vlan)  
 VLAN within a fabric in the Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric/vlan)  
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)  
 VLAN within a fabric in Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.0(1)	This command was introduced in Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/vlan and /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan).

## Usage Guidelines

You must create a VSAN or a VLAN before you use this command.

## Examples

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

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

**Related Commands**

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

**create member-vlan**

# create member-vlan

To add a VLAN member to the VLAN group, use the **create member-vlan** command.

**create member-vlan** *network name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>network name</i>	The network name. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
---------------------------	---------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VLAN group (/eth-uplink/vlan-group)
----------------------	-------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VLAN group must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to add a VLAN member to a VLAN group.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope vlan-group sample
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group # create member-vlan example
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan* # acknowledge fault 33
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enter member-vlan	
	scope member-vlan	
	show member-vlan	
	delete member-vlan	

# create memory

To create a memory qualifier, use the **create memory** command.

## **create memory**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server qualification (/org/server-qual)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a memory qualifier, and enter organization memory mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a memory qualifier:
-----------------	--

```
Pubs-A# scope org org3
Pubs-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
Pubs-A /org/server-qual # create memory
Pubs-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
Pubs-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show memory	
	show processor	

create mon-src

## create mon-src

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

**create mon-src** *session name*

### Syntax Description

<i>session name</i>	The name of the monitoring source session. This name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------	--

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

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

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the session name has been increased from 16 to 32.

**Usage Guidelines**

The session of the monitoring source can include a maximum of 32 characters. The session can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

**Examples**

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

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

**Related Commands**

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

**create network (/eth-uplink/port-profile)**

# create network (/eth-uplink/port-profile)

To create a Ethernet interface, use the **create network** command.

**create network *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to create a network, and enter organization network mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface:

```
switch# scope eth-uplink
switch /eth-uplink # scope port-profile pp1
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile # create network eth1
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/network* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/port-profile/network #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fc-uplink	
	show network	

# create network (/profile-set/port-profile)

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

**create network** *network-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>network-name</i>	The name of the network. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the network. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
---------------------------	---------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

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

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Network
-------------------------	---------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a network:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # create network n100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show port profile	
	show profile-set	

**create ntp-server**

# create ntp-server

To create an NTP server, use the **create ntp-server** command.

**create ntp-server** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Server name.
---------------------------	-------------	--------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Services (/system/services)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to create an NTP server, and enter organization NTP server mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to create an NTP server:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # create ntp-server ntps1
switch-A /system/services/ntp-server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services/ntp-server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show dns	
	show ntp	

# create nw-ctrl-policy

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

**create nw-ctrl-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. Enter up to 32 characters.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)  
Ethernet storage (/eth-storage)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Ethernet storage command mode.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the policy was increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

The name of the network control policy can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters.

When you create a network control policy, you can use the policy to perform the following tasks:

- Enable CDP
- Set up an uplink fail action

## Examples

This example shows how to create a network control policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org org10
UCS-A /org # create nwctrl-policy netCtrlP10
UCS-A /org/nwctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope nw-ctrl-policy	

**create nw-ctrl-policy**

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

# create occurrence one-time

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

**create occurrence one-time *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the one-time occurrence for the schedule. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed for the name was increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

A schedule must be created to use this command.

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

## Examples

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

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

## Related Commands

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

**create occurrence recurring**

# create occurrence recurring

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

**create occurrence recurring *Name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Name</i>	The name of the recurring occurrence instance. This name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Schedule (/system/schedule)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum characters allowed in the name has been increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A schedule must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a recurring occurrence instance for a schedule.
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope occurrence recurring	
	enter occurrence recurring	
	show occurrence recurring	
	delete occurrence recurring	
	set concur-tasks	

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

**create occurrence (/local-schedule)**

# create occurrence (/local-schedule)

To create an occurrence for a local schedule associated with a fault suppress task, use the **create occurrence** command.

## create occurrence single-one-time

Syntax Description	single-one-time	Indicates a single one-time occurrence.
--------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Local schedule within a fault suppress task for a fabric extender (/fex/faults-suppress-task/local-schedule) Local schedule within a fault suppress task for a chassis (/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule) Local schedule within a fault suppress task for a server (/chassis/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule) Local schedule within a fault suppress task for an IOM (/chassis/iom/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule) Local schedule within a fault suppress task in the organization command mode (/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule) Local schedule within a fault suppress task for a service profile (/org//service-profile/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A fault suppress task and a local schedule must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the occurrence for a local schedule of a fault suppress task for chassis 1.

```
UCS-A # scope chassis 1
UCS-A /chassis # scope fault-suppress-task sample
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task # create local schedule
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule* # create occurrence single-one-time
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/occurrence* # set date apr 22 2012 23 10
10
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/occurrence* # set max-duration none
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/occurrence* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/occurrence #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
set date	
set max-duration	

# create org

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

**create org** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Org name. The range of valid values is 1 to 80.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

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

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Organizations are logical entities that you can use to divide up large physical infrastructures into smaller infrastructures.
-------------------------	---

Use this command to create an organization, and enter organization mode.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an org:
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A# scope org org3
Switch-A /org # create org org4
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show mac-pool	
	show org	

# create org-ref

To create a organization reference, use the **create org-ref** command.

**create org-ref** *name* *orgdn* *domain-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Organization name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
<b>orgdn</b>	Specifies the organization domain name.
<i>domain-name</i>	Domain name.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Locale (/security/locale)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the organization has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

The **create org-ref** command creates a an organization reference to a locale. Use this command to create a organization reference, and enter organization reference mode.

You can specify more than one org-ref-name and orgdn-name argument on the same command line to reference multiple organizations to the locale, or you can add organizations to the same locale using multiple **create org-ref** commands.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an organization reference to a locale:

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope locale locale1
UCS-A /security/locale # create org-ref or3 orgdn or30
UCS-A /security/locale/org-ref* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/locale/org-ref #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show org	

**create pack-image**

# create pack-image

To create an image pack, use the **create pack-image** command.

```
create pack-image hw-vendor hw-model {server-bios| adapter| raid-controller| host-nic| host-hba| host-hba-optionrom}} version
```

## Syntax Description

<i>hw-vendor</i>	Hardware vendor.
<i>hw-model</i>	Hardware model number.
<b>server-bios</b>	Specifies the image for the server.
<b>adapter</b>	Specifies the image for the adapter.
<b>raid-controller</b>	Specifies the image for the RAID array.
<b>host-nic</b>	Specifies the image for the host NIC.
<b>host-hba</b>	Specifies the image for the host HBA.
<b>host-hba-optionrom</b>	Specifies the image for the host HBA optional ROM.
<i>version</i>	Hardware version.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Firmware management package (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Firmware host package (/org/fw-host-pack)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A pack is a collection of host firwmare images.

Use this command to create a pack-image, and enter organization pack image mode.

Keywords found in the **create pack-image** command are not supported in /org/fw-mgmt-pack mode.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create an image pack:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope fw-mgmt-pack fmp1
switch-A /org/fw-mgmt-pack # create pack-image hp 1100 bmc 1.2
switch-A /org/fw-mgmt-pack/pack-image* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fw-mgmt-pack/pack-image #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fw-host-pack	
show fw-mgmt-pack	

# create path

To create a LAN image path, use the **create path** command.

**create path {primary| secondary}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>primary</b></td><td>Specifies a primary path.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>secondary</b></td><td>Specifies a secondary path.</td></tr> </table>	<b>primary</b>	Specifies a primary path.	<b>secondary</b>	Specifies a secondary path.
<b>primary</b>	Specifies a primary path.				
<b>secondary</b>	Specifies a secondary path.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	SAN image under boot-definition/storage (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image) LAN under boot-policy (/org/boot-policy/lan) LAN under boot-definition /org/service-profile/boot-def/lan SAN image under boot-policy/storage (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** The LAN image path is the path the vNIC used when booting from an image on a LAN, such as a PXE boot. For each path you can specify the vNIC to use.

Use this command to create a LAN image path, and enter organization path mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a LAN image path:

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show lan	
show path	

**create path (iscsi)**

# create path (iscsi)

To create an iSCSI image path, use the **create path** command.

**create path {primary| secondary}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>primary</b>	Specifies a primary iSCSI image path.
	<b>secondary</b>	Specifies a secondary iSCSI image path.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	iSCSI within a boot policy (/org/boot-policy/iscsi) iSCSI within a boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-definition/iscsi)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a service profile and a boot definition before you use this command. You must create a boot policy before you can use this command in the boot-policy command mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a primary path for an iSCSI image for a boot policy:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope boot-policy default UCS-A /org/boot-policy # scope iscsi UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi # create path primary UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi/path* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi/path #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set iscsivnicname	

# create physical-qual

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

## create physical-qual

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server qualification (/org/server-qual)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command create a physical qualifier for a server pool policy, and to enter organization physical qualifier mode.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a physical qualifier:
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show physical-qual	
	show server-qual	

**create pin-group**

# create pin-group

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

**create pin-group** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Pin group name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink) Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed for the name was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Pinning in Cisco UCS is only relevant to uplink ports.  When you determine the optimal configuration for pin groups and pinning for an uplink port, consider the estimated bandwidth usage for the servers. If you know that some servers in the system will use a lot of bandwidth, ensure that you pin these servers to different uplink ports.  Use this command to create a pin group, and enter organization pin-group mode.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a pin group:
<pre>UCS-A # scope eth-uplink UCS-A /eth-uplink # create pin-group pg110 UCS-A /eth-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer UCS-A /eth-uplink/pin-group #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show eth-uplink	
	show pin-group	

# create policy

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

## **callhome mode**

**create policy** *event*

## **flow-control mode**

**create policy** *name*

### Syntax Description

<i>event</i>	Select a predefined fault or system event type. See Usage Guidelines for event options.
<i>name</i>	Policy name. The name can be from 1 to 32 characters.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Flow control (/eth-uplink/flow-control)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was modified to add additional event types for Call Home.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name was increased from 16 to 32.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a policy, and enter either organization callhome or organization flow control mode.

In Call Home configuration, use this command to create an instance of a policy for a predefined type of fault or system event. The following list shows the available keywords for Call Home event types:

- **association-failed**
- **chassis-seeprom-error**
- **configuration-failure**
- **connectivity-problem**

**create policy**

- **election-failure**
- **equipment-inaccessible**
- **equipment-inoperable**
- **equipment-problem**
- **fru-problem**
- **identity-unestablishable**
- **link-down**
- **management-services-failure**
- **management-services-unresponsive**
- **power-problem**
- **thermal-problem**
- **unspecified**
- **version-incompatible**
- **voltage-problem**

In Flow Control configuration, use this command to create a named policy.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create and enable a Call Home policy instance for link-down events:

```
UCS-A # scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # create policy link-down
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```

This example shows how to create a named policy for flow control:

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
UCS-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # create policy policy1
UCS-A /eth-uplink/flow-control* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
enter policy	
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# create pooled-ip-params

To configure a pool for initiator IP parameters, use the **create pooled-ip-params** command.

## create pooled-ip-params

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

IPv4 interface within the iSCSI VNIC mode (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create an IPv4 interface for the iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure a pool for initiator IP parameters:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # create pooled-ip-params
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/pooled-ip-params* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/pooled-ip-params #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
enter pooled-ip-params	
scope pooled-ip-params	
delete pooled-ip-params	
create dhcp-ip-params	
create static-ip-params	
create ip-if	

**create pooling-policy**

# create pooling-policy

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

**create pooling-policy *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the policy name has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

Creates a server pooling policy, and enters organization pooling policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a pooling policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org org3
UCS-A /org # create pooling-policy pp110
UCS-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show pooling-policy	

# create port-channel

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

**create port-channel *id***

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 256.
-----------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

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

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

Fabric within the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric)

## Command History

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

## Usage Guidelines

Consider using a port channel to make best use of capacity when multiple uplinks are used on a switch.

Use this command to create a port channel, and enter organization port channel mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a port channel:

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

## Related Commands

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

**create port-profile (/eth-uplink)**

# create port-profile (/eth-uplink)

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

**create port-profile *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Port profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)
----------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a port profile, and enter organization port profile mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a port profile:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # create port-profile pp110
switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show eth-uplink	
	show port-profile	

# create port-profile (/profile-set)

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

**create port-profile** *profile-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>profile-name</i>	The name of the profile. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the profile. The range of valid values is 1 to 31.
---------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The port profile client determines the DVSes to which a port profile is applied. By default, a port profile applies to all DVSes in the vCenter; however, you can use a port profile client to apply a port profile to all DVSes in a specific datacenter or datacenter folder, or to a specific DVS.

**create port-profile** creates the specified port profile and enters system VM management VMware profile set port profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a port profile:

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show	
show port profile	

**create power-control-policy**

# create power-control-policy

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

**create power-control-policy *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the power policy. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the policy has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

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

## Examples

This example shows how to create a power policy.

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

## Related Commands

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

# create power-group

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

**create power-group** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> The name of the power group. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name has been increased from 16 to 32.

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

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a power group.
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope power-group	
	enter power-group	
	show power-group	
	delete power group	

**create processor**

# create processor

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

## **create processor**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.3(1)	This command was removed.

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

Only one processor qualifier can be created.



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

## Examples

This example shows how to create a processor qualifier:

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show processor	
show server-qual	

# create profile

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

**create profile** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a profile, and enter organization profile mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a profile:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # create profile p210
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show callhome	
	show profile	

**create qos-policy**

# create qos-policy

To create a QoS policy, use the **create qos-policy** command in org mode.

**create qos-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the QoS policy. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
--------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the policy name has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a QoS policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create qos-policy qp10
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

# create rack

To create a rack qualifier, use the **create rack** command.

**create rack** *minimum-slot-id* *maximum-slot-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minimum-slot-id</i>	The minimum slot ID for the rack. It must be a value between 1 and 255.
	<i>maximum-slot-id</i>	The maximum slot ID for the rack. It must be a value between 1 and 255.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server Pool Policy Qualification (/org/server-qual)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A server pool policy qualification must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a rack qualifier.
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope server-qual sample-policy UCS-A /org/server-qual # create rack 2 45 UCS-A /org/server-qual/rack* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/server-qual/rack #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enter rack	
	scope rack	
	show rack	
	delete rack	

**create role**

# create role

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

**create role *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Role name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Local user (/security/local-user) Security (/security)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the role name has been increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a role, and enter organization role mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a role:
<pre>UCS-A # scope security UCS-A /security # scope local-user admin UCS-A /security/local-user # create role superadmin UCS-A /security/local-user/role* # commit-buffer UCS-A /security/local-user/role #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show local-user	
	show role	

# create san-connectivity-policy

To create a vNIC SAN connectivity policy for an organization, use the **create san-connectivity-policy** command.

**create san-connectivity-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to create a vNIC SAN connectivity policy for an organization.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create san-connectivity-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy* # set descr sample_policy
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy* # set identity dynamic-wwn pool-derived
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope san-connectivity-policy	
enter san-connectivity-policy	
show san-connectivity-policy	
create vhba	

create san-image

# create san-image

To create a SAN image, use the `create san-image` command.

**create san-image {primary| secondary}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>primary</b></td><td>Specifies primary image.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>secondary</b></td><td>Specifies secondary image.</td></tr> </table>	<b>primary</b>	Specifies primary image.	<b>secondary</b>	Specifies secondary image.		
<b>primary</b>	Specifies primary image.						
<b>secondary</b>	Specifies secondary image.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Storage (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.		
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Only one SAN image can be created and committed.</p> <p>Use this command to create a SAN image, and enter organization SAN image mode.</p>						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to create a SAN image:</p> <pre>switch# scope org org3  switch /org # scope service-profile sp1 switch /org/service-profile # scope boot-def switch /org/service-profile/boot-def # scope storage switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage # create san-image primary switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image* # commit-buffer switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show local</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show san-image</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	show local		show san-image	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>						
show local							
show san-image							

# create schedule

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

**create schedule** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the schedule. This name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
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<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name has been increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the schedule can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include any special characters.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a schedule.
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope scheduler	
	enter scheduler	
	show scheduler	
	set scheduler	
	delete scheduler	

**create scrub-policy**

# create scrub-policy

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

**create scrub-policy *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Scrub policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the policy has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a scrub policy, and enter organization scrub policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a scrub policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org org100
UCS-A /org # create scrub-policy scrub100
UCS-A /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/scrub-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show scrub-policy	

# create server

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

**create server {server-name}**

## Syntax Description

<i>server-name</i>	The name of the server. Valid entries for this value are a name or an IP address. The range of valid values for a name is 1 to 16.
--------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

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

## Command History

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

## Usage Guidelines

This command takes the *name* argument only in the /org/server-pool mode.  
Use this command to create a server, and enter organization server mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a server:

```
switch-A#
scope security

switch-A /security # scope radius

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

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

**create server**

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create server server-pool	
show server	

# create server (/org/server-pool)

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server Pool (/org/server-pool)

## Command History

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

## Usage Guidelines

A server pool must be created to use this command.

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

## Examples

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

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create server-pool	
create server	

**create server-autoconfig-policy**

# create server-autoconfig-policy

To create a server automatic configuration policy, use the **create server-autoconfig-policy** command.

**create server-autoconfig-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the policy has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

The **server-autoconfig-policy** command is definable only in org /.

Use this command to create a server automatic configuration policy with the specified policy name, and enters organization server automatic configuration policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a server autoconfiguration policy:

```
UCS-A #scope org org3
UCS-A /org # create server-autoconfig-policy sap110
UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	
show server-autoconfig-policy	

# create server-disc-policy

To create a server discovery policy, use the `create server-disc-policy` command.

**create server-disc-policy** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Server discovery policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1i)	This command was deprecated.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The <code>server-disc-policy</code> command is definable only in org / . Use this command to create a server discovery policy, and enter organization server discovery policy mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a server discovery policy:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show server-disc-policy	
	show server-autoconfig-policy	

**create server-inherit-policy**

# create server-inherit-policy

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

**create server-inherit-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
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<b>Command Default</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the policy has been increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The <b>server-inherit-policy</b> command is definable only in org /.
	Use this command to create a server inherit policy, and enter organization server inherit policy mode.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a server inherit policy:
	<pre>UCS-A #scope org / UCS-A /org # create server-inherit-policy sip110 UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show server-disc-policy	
	show server-inherit-policy	

# create server-pool

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

**create server-pool** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Server pool name. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a server pool, and enter organization server pool mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a server pool:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show org	
	show server-pool	

**create server-qual**

# create server-qual

To create a server qualifier, use the **create server-qual** command.

**create server-qual *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Server qualifier name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
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<b>Command Default</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a server qualifier, and enter organization server qualification mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a server qualifier:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A #scope org org3
UCS-A /org # create server-qual sql10
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show server-pool	
	show server-qual	

# create server-ref

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

**create server-ref** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the server. You can enter either a name or the IP address of the server.
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<b>Command Default</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Authentication Server Group within LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group) Authentication Server Group within Radius (/security/radius/auth-server-group) Authentication Server Group within TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An authentication server group and a server must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to add a server reference to an authentication server group within LDAP.
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope server-ref	
	enter server-ref	
	show server-ref	
	delete server-ref	

create service-profile

# create service-profile

To create a service profile, use the **create service-profile** command.

**create service-profile *name* [initial-template|instance| updating-template]**

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	You can modify the name of the service profile.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a service profile, and enter service profile mode.

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org org110
UCS-A /org # create service-profile spEast110
UCS-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-access-profile	
show service-profile	
rename-to	

# create slot

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

**create slot** *min-id max-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>min-id</i>	Minimum slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.
	<i>max-id</i>	Maximum slot identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Chassis (/org/server-qual/chassis)
----------------------	------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a slot with the specified ID, and enters organization slot mode.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a slot:
-----------------	--

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch /org/server-qual # scope chassis 1 1
switch /org/server-qual/chassis # create slot 1 1
switch /org/server-qual/chassis/slot* # commit-buffer
switch /org/server-qual/chassis/slot #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show slot	

**create snmp-trap**

# create snmp-trap

To create an SNMP trap, use the **create snmp-trap** command.

**create snmp-trap *ip-address***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ip-address</i>	Host IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
---------------------------	-------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Monitoring (/monitoring)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an SNMP community before you create an SNMP trap.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an SNMP trap:
-----------------	--

```
switch#scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # create snmp-trap 192.0.2.34
switch /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show snmp	
	show snmp-trap	

# create snmp-user

To create an SNMPv3 user, use the **create snmp-user** command.

**createsnmp-user***user-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>user-name</i>	User name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Monitoring (/monitoring)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an SNMPv3 user:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # create snmp-user snmpUser10
UCS-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show snmp	
	show snmp-user	

**create sol-config**

# create sol-config

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

## **create sol-config**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to create a SoL configuration, and enter organization SoL configuration mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a SoL configuration:

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp30a
switch-A /org/service-profile # create sol-config
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show sol-config	
show sol-policy	

# create sol-policy

To create an SoL policy, use the `create sol-policy` command.

**create sol-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	SoL policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the policy name was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a SoL policy with the specified name, and enters organization SoL policy mode.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a SoL policy:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org org3
UCS-A /org # create sol-policy solpol1
UCS-A /org/sol-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/sol-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show org	
	show sol-policy	

**create static-ip-params**

# create static-ip-params

To configure static initiator IP parameters, use the **create static-ip-params** command.

## create static-ip-params

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** IPv4 interface of the iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must create an IPv4 interface for the iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure static initiator IP parameters for an iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # create static-ip-params
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/static-ip-params* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/static-ip-params #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
set addr	
set default-gw	
set primary-dns	
set secondary-dns	
set subnet	
enter static-ip-params	
scope static-ip-params	

Command	Description
delete static-ip-params	
show static-ip-params	
create dhcp-ip-params	
create pooled-ip-params	
create ip-if	

**create static-target-if**

# create static-target-if

To configure a static target interface for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **create static-target-if** command.

**create static-target-if *static target priority***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>static target priority</i>	Priority level of the static target interface. The value can either be 1 or 2.
---------------------------	-------------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet interface of an iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an iSCSI VNIC, and an Ethernet interface for the iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a static target interface for an iSCSI VNIC:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # create static-target-if 1 UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create lun	
	enter static-target-if	
	scope static-target-if	
	show static-target-if	
	delete static-target-if	

# create stats-threshold-policy

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

**create stats-threshold-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the policy name was increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a statistics threshold policy, and enter organization statistics threshold policy mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a statistics threshold policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org org10
UCS-A /org # create stats-threshold-policy stp10
UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show pooling-policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**create storage-connection-def**

# create storage-connection-def

To create a storage connection definition for an initiator group, use the **create storage-connection-def** command.

## create storage-connection-def

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Initiator group of SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group)  
Initiator group of service profile (/org/service-profile/initiator-group)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** An initiator group must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a storage connection definition for an initiator group within the service profile command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope initiator-group default
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group # create storage-connection-def
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group/storage-connection-def* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group/storage-connection-def #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create initiator-group	
	enter storage-connection-def	
	scope storage-connection-def	
	show storage-connection-def	
	delete storage-connection-def	

# create storage-connection-policy

To create a storage connection policy in the organization command mode, use the **create storage-connection-policy** command.

**create storage-connection-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the storage connection policy. The name of the policy can be alphanumeric, and can include a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to create a storage connection policy in the organization command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create storage-connection-policy scPolicyZone1
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy * # create storage-target 20:10:20:30:40:50:60:70
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-path a
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-vsan default
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create storage-target	
set target-path	
set target-vsan	

**create storage**

# create storage

To create storage, use the **create storage** command.

## **create storage**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)  
Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)  
Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

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

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to create a storage qualification, and enter organization server qualification storage mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to create storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-def bd1
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-def # create storage
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage* # commit-buffer
switch /org/service-profile/boot-def/storage #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show storage	

# create storage-target

To create a storage target endpoint, use the **create storage-target** command.

**create storage-target *wwpn***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wwpn</i>	World Wide Port Name.
---------------------------	-------------	-----------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Storage connection policy (/org/storage-connection-policy) Storage connection definition within a service profile (/org/service-profile/initiator-group/storage-connection-def) Storage connection definition within a SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group/storage-connection-def)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A storage connection policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a storage target endpoint for a storage connection policy:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create storage-connection-policy scPolicyZone1
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy* # create storage-target 20:10:20:30:40:50:60:70
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-path a
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-vsan default
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create storage-connection-policy	
	create storage-connection-def	
	set target-path	
	set target-vsan	

**create threshold-value**

# create threshold-value

To create a threshold value for a property, use the **create threshold-value** command.

```
create threshold-value {above-normal | below-normal} {cleared | condition | critical | info | major | minor | warning}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>above-normal</b>	Sets the value to above normal.
<b>below-normal</b>	Sets the value to below normal.
<b>cleared</b>	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
<b>condition</b>	Sets the threshold value to condition.
<b>critical</b>	Sets the threshold value to critical.
<b>info</b>	Sets the threshold value to info.
<b>major</b>	Sets the threshold value to major.
<b>minor</b>	Sets the threshold value to minor.
<b>warning</b>	Sets the threshold value to warning.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
<b>Command Modes</b>	
Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)	
Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)	
Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)	
Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)	
<b>Command History</b>	
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command creates the specified threshold value for the class property and enters organization statistics threshold policy class property threshold value mode. You must have a class and a property created in order to execute the <b>set threshold-value</b> command. The command is used to set the value of the property you created.
-------------------------	---

You can configure multiple threshold values for a class property. Before you use this command, use the **set normal-value** command to set a baseline.

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the threshold value for the bytes-rx-delta property in vnic-stats class:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property bytes-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # create threshold-value above-normal
critical
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show property	
show threshold-value	

**create trustpoint**

# create trustpoint

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

**create trustpoint** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Trustpoint name. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name was increased from 16 to 32.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to identify the trustpoints that will be used to validate a certificate during Internet Key Exchange (IKE) authentication, and enter organization trustpoint mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a trustpoint:

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # create trustpoint tPoint10
UCS-A /security/trustpoint* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/trustpoint #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show keyring	
	show trustpoint	

# create uuid-suffix-pool

To create a UUID suffix pool, use the **create uuid-suffix-pool** command.

**create uuid-suffix-pool** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> UUID suffix pool name. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification						
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Creates a UUID suffix pool with the specified name, and enters organization UUID suffix pool mode.						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to create a UUID suffix pool:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # create uuid-suffix-pool uuidsp1 switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show uuid-suffix-pool</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show wwn-pool</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	show uuid-suffix-pool		show wwn-pool	
Command	Description						
show uuid-suffix-pool							
show wwn-pool							

# create vcenter

To create a VCenter, use the **create vcenter** command in vmware mode.

**create vcenter** *vcenter-name*

Syntax Description	<i>vcenter-name</i>	The name of the VCenter. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the VCenter. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
--------------------	---------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)
----------------------	---------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a VCenter:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # create vcenter vc10
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vcenter	
	show virtual-machine	

# create vcon

To create a vCon (virtual network interface connection), use the **create vcon** command.

**create vcon {1|2|3|4}**

## Syntax Description

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Specifies virtual network interface connection 1. |
| 2 | Specifies virtual network interface connection 2. |
| 3 | Specifies virtual network interface connection 3. |
| 4 | Specifies virtual network interface connection 4. |

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The additional options of 3, and 4 were introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a vCon:

```
UCS-A # scope org org100
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
UCS-A /org/service-profile # create vcon 2
UCS-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vcon	

create vcon-assign

# create vcon-assign

To create a virtual network interface assignment for a service profile, use the **create vcon-assign** command.

```
create vcon-assign ethernet {fc | vNIC/vHBA name }fc {ethernet | vNIC/vHBA name } ID {1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | any} order {0 - 256 | unspecified}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ethernet</b>	The Ethernet virtual network interface.
<b>fc</b>	The Fibre Channel virtual network interface.
<b>vNIC/vHBA name</b>	The name of the virtual network interface card (vNIC) or the virtual host bus adapter (vHBA). The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
<b>ID</b>	Specify an ID for the virtual network interface. It can be 1, 2, 3, 4, or any randomly selected number.
<b>order</b>	Specify an order for the network interface. Choose a number between 0-256 or select unspecified to not set a specific order.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a virtual network interface assignment for a service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # create vcon-assign fc ethernet test 1 unspecified
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vcon-assign* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vcon-assign #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	

Command	Description
show vcon-assign	
show vcon-mapping	

**create vcon-policy**

# create vcon-policy

To create a vCon policy (vNIC/vHBA placement profile), use the **create vcon-policy** command.

**create vcon-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy.
---------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Creates the specified vCon policy and enters organization vcon-policy mode. vCon policies determine the placement and distribution of vNICs and vHBAs between the adapters for a server that has more than one adapter.
-------------------------	---

*policy-name* should be a unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a vCon policy:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # create vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vcon	
	show vcon-policy	

# create vhba

To create a virtual HBA (vHBA), use the `create vhba` command.

`create vhba name {fabric {a| b}| fc-if fc-if}*`

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	vHBA name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>fabric</b>	Specifies a fabric.
<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<b>fc-if</b>	Specifies a Fibre Channel interface.
<i>interface-name</i>	Interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)  
SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the SAN connectivity policy.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a vHBA, and enter organization virtual HBA mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a vHBA:

```
UCS-A # scope org org30
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp10a
UCS-A /org/service-profile # create vhba 10a
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

**create vhba****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

# create vhba-templ

To create a vHBA template, use the **create vhba-templ** command.

**create vhba-templ** *name* {**fabric** {**a**|**b**}|**fc-if***fci-name*}\*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	vHBA template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>fabric</b>	Specifies fabric.
<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<b>fc-if</b>	Specifies a Fibre Channel interface.
<i>fci-name</i>	Fibre Channel interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name was increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

A vHBA is a virtualized host bus adapter that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical HBA to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vHBAs you can create.

Use this command to create a vHBA template, and enter organization virtual HBA template mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a vHBA template:

```
UCS-A # scope org org10
UCS-A /org # create vhba-templ vhbat10
UCS-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

```
create vhba-templ
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fc-if	
show vhba-templ	

# create virtual-media

To create virtual media, use the **create virtual-media** command.

**create virtual-media {read-only| read-write}**

## Syntax Description

<b>read-only</b>	Specifies read-only virtual media.
<b>read-write</b>	Specifies read and write virtual media.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

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

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create virtual media with the specified name, and enters organization virtual-media mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create virtual media:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-def
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition # create virtual-media read-write
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/virtual-media* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/virtual-media #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show storage	
show virtual-media	

# create vlan

To create a VLAN, use the **create vlan** command.

**create vlan name id**

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VLAN name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.
<i>id</i>	VLAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 3967 and 4049 to 4093.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

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

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a fabric within the Ethernet Storage command mode. In addition, the following changes were introduced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of characters for the vlan name has been extended from 16 to 32.</li> <li>• The range of valid values was modified from 4048 - 4093 to 4049 - 4093.</li> </ul>
2.0(2)	Starting with this release, overlapping Ethernet VLAN and FCoE VLAN IDs are not allowed. If Cisco UCS Manager detects an overlapping ID, it raises a critical fault.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a VLAN with the specified name and identifier number and enter vlan mode. Starting with 2.0(2) release, overlapping Ethernet VLAN and FCoE VLAN IDs are not allowed. If Cisco UCS Manager detects an overlapping ID, it raises a critical fault and drops Ethernet traffic on the overlapped VLANs. Ensure that there are no overlapping Ethernet and FCoE VLAN IDs before upgrading to Cisco UCS Release 2.0.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # create vlan vlan1 10
```

```
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

---

**create vlan (/port-profile)**

# create vlan (/port-profile)

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

**create vlan name**

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The command option was modified to accept a value with a maximum of 32 characters. Prior to this release, the maximum number of characters was 16.

## Usage Guidelines

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

## Examples

This example shows how to create a VLAN for a port profile:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # create vlan v100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-profile	

# create vlan-group

To create a VLAN group for an Ethernet uplink, use the **create vlan-group** command.

**create vlan-group** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Name of the VLAN group. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)
----------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a VLAN group in the Ethernet uplink command mode.
	<pre>UCS-A # scope eth-uplink UCS-A /eth-uplink # create vlan-group Sample UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group* # create member-vlan example UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan* # acknowledge fault 22 UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan # commit-buffer UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enter vlan-group	
	scope vlan-group	
	show vlan-group	
	delete vlan-group	

**create vlan-group-permit**

# create vlan-group-permit

To create a VLAN group permit, use the **create vlan-group-permit** command.

**create vlan-group-permit** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the VLAN group permit. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.	
Release	Modification					
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.					

**Usage Guidelines** The name of the VLAN group permit can be alphanumeric.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a VLAN group permit for an organization.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create vlan-group-permit sample1
UCS-A /org* # set descr sample_description
UCS-A /org* # set policy-owner local
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enter vlan-group-permit	
	show vlan-group-permit	
	delete vlan-group-permit	
	set policy-owner	
	set descr	

# create vlan-permit

To create a VLAN permit, use the **create vlan-permit** command.

**create vlan-permit** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Name of the VLAN permit. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The VLAN permit name can include alphanumeric characters.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a VLAN permit.
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # create vlan-permit sample1 UCS-A /org* # set descr test_text UCS-A /org* # set policy-owner local UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enter vlan-permit	
	show vlan-permit	
	set policy-owner	
	delete vlan-permit	

create vnic

# create vnic

To create a VNIC (Virtual Network Interface Card), use the `create vnic` command.

`create vnic name {fabric {a| a-b| b| b-a}| eth-if eth-if}*`

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VNIC template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>fabric</b>	Specifies the fabric switch identification number.
<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>a-b</b>	Specifies redundant, with switch A as primary.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.
<b>b-a</b>	Specifies redundant, with switch B as primary.
<b>eth-if</b>	Specifies a Ethernet interface.
<i>eth-if</i>	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)  
LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the LAN connectivity policy command mode. The maximum number of characters allowed in the Ethernet interface name was increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a vNIC with the specified name, and enters organization virtual NIC mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a vNIC.

```
UCS-A # scope org org3
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp1
```

```
UCS-A /org/service-profile # create vnic vnic110
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show interface	
show vnic	
show lan-connectivity-policy	

**create vnic-egress-policy**

# create vnic-egress-policy

To create a VNIC egress policy, use the **create vnic-egress-policy** command.

## **create vnic-egress-policy**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Virtual NIC QoS (/org/vnic-qos)

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

Use this command to create a vNIC egress policy, and enter organization virtual NIC egress policy mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a vNIC egress policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope vnic-qos vnicq1
switch-A /org/vnic-qos # create vnic-egress-policy
switch-A /org/vnic-qos* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-qos #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vnic	
show vnic-egress-policy	

# create vnic-iscsi

To create an iSCSI VNIC for a service profile, use the **create vnic-iscsi** command.

**create vnic-iscsi** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Name of the iSCSI VNIC. The name can include a maximum of 16 characters.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service Profile (/org/service-profile) LAN Connectivity Policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the LAN connectivity policy command mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a service profile before you use this command. The name of the iSCSI VNIC cannot exceed 16 characters.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an iSCSI VNIC for a service profile:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org Test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # create vnic-iscsi Trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope vnic-iscsi	
	enter vnic-iscsi	
	show vnic-iscsi	
	delete vnic-iscsi	

create vnic-templ

# create vnic-templ

To create a VNIC template, use the **create vnic-templ** command.

```
create vnic-templ name {fabric {a| a-b| b| b-a}| target {adapter| vm}+| eth-if eth-if}*}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	vNIC template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
<b>fabric</b>	Specifies the fabric switch identification number.
<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>a-b</b>	Specifies redundant, with switch A as primary.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.
<b>b-a</b>	Specifies redundant, with switch B as primary.
<b>target</b>	Specifies whether or not Cisco UCS Manager automatically creates a VM-FEX port profile with the appropriate settings for the vNIC template. The target can either be an adapter or a VM.
<b>adapter</b>	Specifies the adapter.
<b>vm</b>	Specifies the virtual machine.
<b>eth-if</b>	Specifies a Ethernet interface.
<b>eth-if</b>	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the vNIC template name and the Ethernet interface name was increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a vNIC template, and enters organization virtual NIC template mode.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a vNIC template:

```
UCS-A# scope org org3
UCS-A /org # create vnic-templ vnict1 eth-if 10
UCS-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vnic-templ	

create vsan

## create vsan

To create a VSAN, use the **create vsan** command.

**create vsan name id fcoe-vlan**

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VSAN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
<i>id</i>	VSAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.
<i>fcoe-vlan</i>	Fibre Channel over Ethernet VLAN. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

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

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the following command modes: Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage) Fabric within Fibre Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric) This command was obsoleted from the following mode: Switch within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/switch) The maximum number of characters of the VLAN interface name is modified from 16 to 32.
2.1(1)	With this release, you can configure Fibre Channel zoning for the VSAN. The maximum number of characters in the name was increased from 16 to 32.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a VSAN with the specified name, and enters organization VSAN mode.

You can create a named VSAN with IDs from 1 to 4093. VSANs configured on different FCoE VLANs cannot share the same ID.

**Examples**

This example shows how to create a VSAN:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # create vsan vs2 6 10
UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan* # set fc-zoning enabled
UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show vif	
show vsan	

create wnn-pool

# create wnn-pool

To create a WWN (World Wide Name) pool, use the **create wnn-pool** command.

**create wnn-pool** *name* {**node-and-port-wwn-assignment** | **node-wwn-assignment** | **port-wwn-assignment**}

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	WWN pool name. The name can be up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
<b>node-and-port-wwn-assignment</b>	Specifies world wide node and port assignment.
<b>node-wwn-assignment</b>	Specifies world wide node name assignment.
<b>port-wwn-assignment</b>	Specifies world wide node port assignment.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	The option <b>node-and-port-wwn-assignment</b> was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a WWN pool with the specified name, and enters organization WWN pool mode. A WWN pool can include only WWNNs or WWPNs in the 20:xx range. All other WWN ranges are reserved.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a WWN pool:

```
UCS-A # scope org org3
UCS-A /org # create wnn-pool wnnpl port-wwn-assignment
UCS-A /org/wnn-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/wnn-pool #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show wwn-pool	

# cycle

To cycle a server, use the `cycle` command.

`cycle {cycle-immediate| cycle-wait}`

## Syntax Description

<code>cycle-immediate</code>	Specifies cycle immediately.
<code>cycle-wait</code>	Specifies wait to cycle.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)  
Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to cycle a server:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # cycle cycle-immediate
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

# decommission chassis

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

**decommission chassis *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>id</i> Chassis identification number.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

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

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to decommission a chassis:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# decommission chassis 2
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show server	

**decommission fex**

# decommission fex

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

**decommission fex *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>id</i>	The ID of the Fabric extender module.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.					
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None					
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to decommission a Fabric extender module.</p> <pre>Switch-A # scope org Switch-A /org # decommission fex 2 Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer Switch-A /org #</pre>					
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>remove fex</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	remove fex	
Command	Description					
remove fex						

# decommission server

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

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

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

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

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

**Examples** This example shows how to decommission a server:

```
switch-A# decommission server 1/1
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	decommission server (chassis)	
	show chassis	
	show server	

**decommission server (chassis)**

# decommission server (chassis)

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

**decommission server *slot ID***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ID</i>	The identification number of the slot. It must be a value between 1 and 8.
---------------------------	-----------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Chassis (/chassis)
----------------------	--------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to decommission a server for a chassis.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope chassis 1
Switch-A /chassis # decommission server 1
Switch-A /chassis* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /chassis #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	decommission server	

# delete adapter

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

## delete adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete an adapter:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal100
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
show server-qual	

**delete auth-domain**

# delete auth-domain

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

**delete auth-domain** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the authentication domain.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An authentication domain must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an authentication domain:
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope auth-domain	
	create auth-domain	

# delete auth-profile

To delete an iSCSI authorization profile for the organization mode, use the **delete auth-profile** command.

**delete auth-profile** *iscsi-auth-profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>iscsi-auth-profile-name</i>	The name of the iSCSI authorization profile. It is the name that you provided while creating the profile.
---------------------------	--------------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An iSCSI authorization profile must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an iSCSI authorization profile for the organization mode.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # delete auth-profile sample
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create auth-profile	
	enter auth-profile	
	scope auth-profile	
	show auth-profile	

**delete auth-server-group**

# delete auth-server-group

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

**delete auth-server-group** *authentication server group*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>authentication server group</i>	The name of the authentication server group.
---------------------------	------------------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP (/security/ldap) RADIUS (/security/radius) TACACS (/security/tacacs)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None.
-------------------------	-------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an authentication server group.
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create auth-server-group	
	scope auth-server-group	

# delete auto-target-if

To delete a configured automatic target interface of the Ethernet interface for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **delete auto-target-if** command.

## delete auto-target-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet interface within the iSCSI VNIC mode (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an iSCSI VNIC, an Ethernet interface for the iSCSI VNIC, and an automatic target interface before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an automatic target interface of the Ethernet interface for the iSCSI VNIC:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # delete auto-target-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create auto-target-if	
	enter auto-target-if	
	scope auto-target-if	
	show auto-target-if	

**delete backup**

# delete backup

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

**delete backup** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Backup name.
---------------------------	-------------	--------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete backup:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # delete backup backUpFDrive
switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show backup	
	show import-config	

# delete bladeserver-disc-policy

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

**delete bladeserver-disc-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the compute blade server discovery policy.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a compute blade server discovery policy.
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create bladeserver-disc-policy	
	scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
	enter bladeserver-disc-policy	
	show bladeserver-disc-policy	

**delete block**

# delete block

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

**delete block** *from to*

## IQN Pool Configuration

**delete block** *suffix from to*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>suffix</i>	The name of the suffix for the block that you had specified for an IQN pool.
	<i>from</i>	Start UUID. For an IQN pool, it is a number between 0 and 65535.
	<i>to</i>	End UUID. For an IQN pool, it is a number between 0 and 65535.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool) IP pool (/org/ip-pool) IQN pool (/org/iqn-pool) WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool) MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced in the IQN pool command mode.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a block:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org org10 UCS-A /org # scope uuid-suffix-pool usp10 UCS-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool # delete block 1234-123412341230 1234-123412341234</pre>

```
UCS-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #

-----
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope iqn-pool Sample1
UCS-A /org/iqn-pool # delete block testing 1 34
UCS-A /org/iqn-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/iqn-pool #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show block	
show pooled	

**delete boot-definition**

# delete boot-definition

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

## **delete boot-definition**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

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

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a boot definition:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete boot-definition bp10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show boot-policy	

# delete boot-policy

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

**delete boot-policy** *name*

Syntax Description	
	<i>name</i> Boot policy name.

Command Default	
	None

Command Modes	
	Organization (/org)

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

Examples	
	This example shows how to delete a boot policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete boot-policy bp110
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show boot-policy	
	show chassis-disk-policy	

**delete boot-target**

# delete boot-target

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

**delete boot-target {primary| secondary}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>primary</b>	Specifies the primary boot target.
	<b>secondary</b>	Specifies the secondary boot target.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Before using this command, you must create a boot target object by using the <b>create boot-target</b> command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to delete a boot target:
-----------------	--

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create boot-target	
	enter boot-target	
	scope boot-target	
	show boot-target	
	show initiator	

# delete cap-qual

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

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

## Syntax Description

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

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example show how to delete an FCoE capacity qualification:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
```

**delete cap-qual**

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

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create cap-qual	
enter cap-qual	
scope cap-qual	
show cap-qual	

# delete certreq

To delete a certificate request, use the **delete certreq** command.

## delete certreq

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Keyring (/security/keyring)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete certificate request:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring kr10
switch-A /security/keyring # delete certreq
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show certreq	
	showkeyring	

**delete chassis**

# delete chassis

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

**delete chassis** *min-id max-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>min-id</i>	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.
	<i>max-id</i>	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 8.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server qualification (/org/server-qual)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a chassis:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete chassis 1 1
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show server-qual	

# delete class chassis-stats

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

## delete class chassis-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete the chassis statistics class:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class chassis-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**delete class cpu-env-stats**

## delete class cpu-env-stats

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

### delete class cpu-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

The following example shows how to delete the CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class cpu-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class dimm-env-stats

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

**delete class dimm-env-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

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

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

### Related Commands

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

**delete class dimm-stats**

## delete class dimm-stats

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

### delete class dimm-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

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

**Examples** This example shows how to delete the DIMM statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class dimm-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class env-stats

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

## **delete class env-stats**

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet server statistics threshold policy(eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## **Usage Guidelines**

### **Examples**

This example shows how to delete an environment statistics class:

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

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
delete class env-stats	
enter class env-stats	
scope class env-stats	
show class env-stats	

**delete class ether-error-stats**

# delete class ether-error-stats

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

## **delete class ether-error-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

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

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

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Examples**

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

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-error-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ether-if-stats

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

## delete class ether-if-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete the Ethernet interface statistics class:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A#scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp20
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-if-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show ether-if-stats	

**delete class ether-loss-stats**

# delete class ether-loss-stats

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

## **delete class ether-loss-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

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

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

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Examples**

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

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-loss-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ethernet-port-err-stats

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

## delete class ethernet-port-err-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to delete an Ethernet port error statistics class.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port error statistics class:
	<pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10 switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-err-stats switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**delete class ethernet-port-multicast-stats**

## delete class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

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

### delete class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

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

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to delete an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats	
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

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

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

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

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

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

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to delete an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class:
<pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10 switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>	

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**delete class ethernet-port-stats**

# delete class ethernet-port-stats

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

## delete class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

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

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

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete an Ethernet port statistics class.

### Examples

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

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

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

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

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

## **delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to delete an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:
<pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10 switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

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

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

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

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

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

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

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to delete an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:

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

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ether-pause-stats

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

## delete class ether-pause-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete the Ethernet pause statistics class:
-----------------	---

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

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class ether-pause-stats	
	enter class ether-pause-stats	
	scope class ether-pause-stats	
	show class ether-pause-stats	

**delete class ether-rx-stats**

# delete class ether-rx-stats

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

## **delete class ether-rx-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

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

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

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Examples**

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

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-rx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# delete class ether-tx-stats

To delete the Ethernet transmit statistics class, use the **delete class ether-tx-stats** command.

## **delete class ether-tx-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete the Ethernet transmit statistics class:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class ether-tx-stats
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**delete class fan-module-stats**

# delete class fan-module-stats

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

## delete class fan-module-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

#### Examples

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

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

### Related Commands

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

# delete class fan-stats

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

## delete class fan-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.31.	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a fan statistics class:

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

## Related Commands

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

**delete class fc-error-stats**

# delete class fc-error-stats

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

**delete class fc-error-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

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

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

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

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

## Related Commands

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

# delete class fc-port-stats

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

## delete class fc-port-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

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

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

## Related Commands

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

**delete class fc-stats**

# delete class fc-stats

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

## **delete class fc-stats**

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

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

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

#### **Examples**

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

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

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class fc-stats	
enter class fc-stats	
scope class fc-stats	
show class fc-stats	

# delete class fex-env-stats

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

## delete class fex-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an Fex environment statistics class:
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-server Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # create class fex-env-stats Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope class fex-env-stats	
	create class fex-env-stats	

**delete class fex-power-summary**

## delete class fex-power-summary

To delete an Fex power summary statistics class, use the **delete class fex-power-summary** command.

### delete class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

#### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

#### Examples

This example shows how to delete an Fex power summary statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fex-power-summary
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
scope class fex-power-summary	
create class fex-power-summary	

# delete class fex-psu-input-stats

To delete an Fex power supply input statistics class, use the **delete class fex-psu-input-stats** command.

## **delete class fex-psu-input-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an Fex power supply input statistics class:
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-server Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class fex-psu-input-stats Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope class fex-psu-input-stats	
	create class fex-psu-input-stats	

**delete class io-card-stats**

# delete class io-card-stats

To delete an IO card statistics class, use the **delete class io-card-stats** command.

**delete class io-card-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet IO card statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class io-card-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class io-card-stats	
enter class io-card-stats	
scope class io-card-stats	
show class io-card-stats	

# delete class mb-power-stats

To delete a mother board power statistics class, use the **delete class mb-power-stats** command.

## **delete class mb-power-stats**

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a mother board power statistics class and commit the transaction:
	<pre>server# scope org server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class mb-power-stats server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer server /org/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class mb-power-stats	
	enter class mb-power-stats	
	scope class mb-power-stats	
	show class mb-power-stats	

**delete class mb-temp-stats**

# delete class mb-temp-stats

To delete a temporary mother board statistics class, use the **delete class mb-temp-stats** command.

## delete class mb-temp-stats

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a temporary mother board statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class mb-temp-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class mb-temp-stats	
enter class mb-temp-stats	
scope class mb-temp-stats	
show class mb-temp-stats	

# delete class memory-array-env-stats

To delete the memory array environment statistics class, use the **delete class memory-array-env-stats** command.

**delete class memory-array-env-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the memory array environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class memory-array-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-array-env-stats	
enter class memory-array-env-stats	
scope class memory-array-env-stats	
show class memory-array-env-stats	

**delete class motherboard-temp-stats**

# delete class motherboard-temp-stats

To delete a motherboard temperature statistics class, use the **delete class motherboard-temp-stats** command.

## delete class motherboard-temp-stats

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics Threshold Policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A statistics threshold policy and a motherboard temperature statistics class must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a motherboard temperature statistics class.

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class motherboard-temp-stats
UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class motherboard-temp-stats	
enter class motherboard-temp-stats	
scope class motherboard-temp-stats	
show class motherboard-temp-stats	

# delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To delete a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

**delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats**

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

**delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats**

# delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To delete the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

**delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a PCIe fatal error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

# delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To delete the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

**delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats**

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
	enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
	scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
	show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

**delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats**

# delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To delete the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class, use the **delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

**delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

# delete class psu-input-stats

To delete the power supply input statistics class, use the **delete class psu-input-stats** command.

## delete class psu-input-stats

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.31.	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a PSU input statistics class and commit the transaction:
	<pre>server# scope eth-server server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete psu-input-stats server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class psu-input-stats	
	enter class psu-input-stats	
	scope class psu-input-stats	
	show class psu-input-stats	

**delete class psu-stats**

# delete class psu-stats

To delete a power supply input statistics class, use the **delete class psu-stats** command.

## delete class psu-stats

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.31.	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a power supply input statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete psu-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class psu-stats	
enter class psu-stats	
scope class psu-stats	
show class psu-stats	

# delete class rack-unit-fan-stats

To delete a rack unit fan statistics class, use the **delete class rack-unit-fan-stats** command.

## delete class rack-unit-fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a rack unit fan statistics class.
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-server Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete class rack-unit-fan-stats Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit buffer Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope class rack-unit-fan-stats	
	create class rack-unit-fan-stats	

**delete class rack-unit-psu-stats**

## delete class rack-unit-psu-stats

To delete a rack unit power supply statistics class, use the **delete class rack-unit-psu-stats** command.

### delete class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a rack unit power supply statistics class.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy Default
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class rack-unit-psu-stats
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class rack-unit-psu-stats	
scope class rack-unit-psu-stats	

# delete class system-stats

To delete a system statistics class, use the **delete class system-stats** command.

## delete class system-stats

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.31.	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a system statistics class and commit the transaction:
	<pre>server# scope eth-server server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # delete system-stats server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class system-stats	
	enter class system-stats	
	scope class system-stats	
	show class system-stats	

**delete class vnic-stats**

# delete class vnic-stats

To delete the virtual NIC statistics class, use the **delete class vnic-stats** command.

## **delete class vnic-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## **Usage Guidelines**

### **Examples**

This example shows how to delete a virtual NIC statistics class and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # delete class vnic-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy* # commit-buffer
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class vnic-stats	
enter class vnic-stats	
scope class vnic-stats	
show class vnic-stats	

# delete client

To delete a client, use the **delete client** command in port-profile mode.

**delete client** *client-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>client-name</i>	The name of the client.
---------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a client:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # delete client c100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show client	
	show port profile	

**delete cluster**

# delete cluster

To delete a distributed virtual switch, use the **delete cluster** command.

**delete cluster *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the distributed virtual switch. It is the name you provided when you created the switch.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Cluster set (/system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A distributed virtual switch must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a distributed virtual switch.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope cluster-set
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set # delete cluster sample
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create cluster	
	enter cluster	
	scope cluster	
	show cluster	

# delete control-ep policy

To delete a control end point policy and clear the registration of the system with UCS Central, use the **delete control-ep policy** command.

## delete control-ep policy

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Deleting a control end point policy results in clearing the system registration with UCS Central. The system will no longer receive updates for remote policies from UCS Central.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a control end point policy.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # delete control-ep policy
UCS-A /system* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create control-ep policy	
	scope control-ep policy	
	enter control-ep policy	
	show control-ep policy	

**delete cpu**

# delete cpu

To delete a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **delete cpu** command.

## **delete cpu**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to delete a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a CPU qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete cpu
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show cpu	

# delete data-center

To delete a data center, use the **delete data-center** command in vcenter mode. You can also delete a data center in folder mode.

**delete data-center** *datacenter-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>datacenter-name</i>	The name of the data center.
------------------------	------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)  
Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a data center:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete data-center DC1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

**delete default-auth**

# delete default-auth

To delete a default authentication mechanism, use the **delete default-auth** command.

## **delete default-auth**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a default authentication method for an authentication domain.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # delete default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/auth-domain #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create auth-domain	
	create default-auth	
	scope default-auth	

# delete default-behavior

To delete a default behavior mode, use the **delete default-behavior** command.

**delete default-behavior {vhba | vnic}**

## Syntax Description

<b>vhba</b>	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
<b>vnic</b>	Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a vNIC default behavior mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/ #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show default-behavior	
show vnic	

**delete destination**

# delete destination

To delete the destination, use the **delete destination** command.

**delete destination** *email*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>email</i>	Email destination.
---------------------------	--------------	--------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete the destination:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile pro10
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # delete destination test@csx.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show destination	
	show profile	

# delete dest-interface

To delete a destination interface for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **delete dest-interface** command.

**delete dest-interface *slotid portid***

## Syntax Description

<i>slotid</i>	The slot ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-5.
<i>portid</i>	The port ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-40.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session)

Ethernet monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete the destination interface for the Ethernet monitoring session.

To delete the destination interface for the Fibre Channel monitoring session, replace **eth-traffic-mon** with **fc-traffic-mon**, and **eth-mon-session** with **fc-mon-session**.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # delete dest-interface 1 33
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit buffer
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create dest-interface	

**delete dhcp-ip-params**

# delete dhcp-ip-params

To delete a configured DHCP for initiator IP parameters, use the **delete dhcp-ip-params** command.

## delete dhcp-ip-params

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** IPv4 interface of the iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must create a DHCP initiator for IP parameters before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete the configured DHCP for initiator IP parameters:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # delete dhcp-ip-params
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create dhcp-ip-params	
enter dhcp-ip-params	
scope dhcp-ip-params	

# delete distributed-virtual-switch

To delete a distributed virtual switch, use the **delete distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

**delete distributed-virtual-switch *dvs-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>dvs-name</i>	The name of the switch.
---------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a distributed virtual switch:
	<pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # delete distributed-virtual-switch       dvs10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show distributed-virtual-switch	
	show folder	

**delete dns**

# delete dns

To delete DNS service, use the **delete dns** command.

**delete dns *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	DNS service name.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Services (/system/services)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete DNS service:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # delete dns dns100
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show dns	
	show ntp	

# delete download-task

To delete a downloaded firmware image, use the **delete download-task** command.

**delete download-task** *filename*

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i>	Firmware image filename. The filename can be a maximum of 64 characters.
--------------------	-----------------	--

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Firmware (/firmware)
---------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Examples	This example shows how to delete a downloaded firmware image and commit the transaction:
----------	--

```
server# scope firmware
server /firmware # delete download-task firmware-image.bin
server /firmware* # commit-buffer
server /firmware
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope download-task	
	show download-task	

**delete dynamic-vnic-conn**

# delete dynamic-vnic-conn

To delete a dynamic vNIC connection, use the **delete dynamic-vnic-conn** command.

## **delete dynamic-vnic-conn**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a dynamic vNIC connection:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete dynamic-vnic-conn
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show dynamic-vnic-con	
	show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

# delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To delete a dynamic vNIC connection policy, use the **delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command.

**delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the vNIC connection policy.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a dynamic vNIC connection policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**delete egress-policy**

# delete egress-policy

To delete an egress policy, use the **delete egress-policy** command in egress-policy mode.

**delete egress-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy.
---------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a data center:
	<pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vcenter vc10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete data-center DC1 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show data-center	
	show vcenter	

# delete eth-if

To delete an Ethernet interface, use the **delete eth-if** command.

**delete eth-if name**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Ethernet interface name.
---------------------------	-------------	--------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command
-------------------------	------------------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an Ethernet interface:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete eth-if ethIF10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show service-profile sp10	
	show vnic	

**delete eth-mon-session**

# delete eth-mon-session

To delete an Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **delete eth-mon-session** command.

**delete eth-mon-session *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the Ethernet monitoring session.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an Ethernet traffic monitoring session:
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # delete eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon/fabric* # commit-buffer
Switch-A # /eth-traffic-mon/fabric #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create eth-mon-session	
	scope eth-mon-session	

# delete eth-policy

To delete an Ethernet policy, use the **delete eth-policy** command.

**delete eth-policy** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Ethernet policy.
--------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to delete Ethernet policy ep100 in org100 mode:
----------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete eth-policy ep100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-policy	
	show trans-queue	

**delete eth-target**

# delete eth-target

To delete an Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface, use the **delete eth-target** command.

**delete eth-target** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the Ethernet target endpoint.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An interface for a fabric and an Ethernet target endpoint for the interface must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # delete eth-target Testing
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create eth-target	
	set macaddress	
	scope eth-target	
	enter eth-target	
	show eth-target	

# delete ext-static-ip

To delete an external static management IP address for the CIMC or for a service profile, use the **delete ext-static-ip** command.

## delete ext-static-ip

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc) Service profile (org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an external static management IP address for the CIMC.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc # delete ext-static-ip
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create ext-static-ip	
	scope ext-static-ip	
	enter ext-static-ip	
	show ext-static-ip	

**delete fault-suppress-task**

# delete fault-suppress-task

To delete a fault suppress task for an organization, use the **delete fault-suppress-task** command.

**delete fault-suppress-task *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the fault suppress task
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Chassis (/chassis) Fabric Extender (/fex) IOM (/chassis/iom) Server (/chassis/server) Organization (/org) Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A fault suppress task must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete the fault suppress task for an organization.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # delete fault suppress-task Sample
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fault-suppress-task	
	enter fault-suppress-task	
	scope fault-suppress-task	
	show fault-suppress-task	

# delete fc-mon-session

To delete a Fibre Channel monitoring session, use the **delete fc-mon-session** command.

**delete fc-mon-session** *Name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>Name</b>	Name of the monitoring session. This name can include a maximum of 32 characters, and can be alphanumeric.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the monitoring session cannot include special characters. A traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a Fibre Channel monitoring session:
<pre>UCS-A # scope fc-traffic-mon UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # delete fc-mon-session default UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric* # commit-buffer UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope fc-mon-session	
	create fc-mon-session	

**delete fc-policy**

# delete fc-policy

To delete a Fibre Channel policy, use the **delete fc-policy** command.

**delete fc-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Fibre Channel policy.
---------------------------	--------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete Fibre Channel policy fcp10 in org10 mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete fc-policy fcp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fc-policy	
	show trans-queue	

# delete fcoe-member-port

To delete a specific member port from the Fibre Channel uplink port channel, use the **delete fcoe-member-port** command.

**delete fcoe-member-port slot ID port ID**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>slot ID</i></td><td>Slot identification number.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>port ID</i></td><td>Port identification number</td></tr> </table>	<i>slot ID</i>	Slot identification number.	<i>port ID</i>	Port identification number
<i>slot ID</i>	Slot identification number.				
<i>port ID</i>	Port identification number				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	FCoE port channel (/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An FCoE member port must exist to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an FCoE member port with the slot ID 1 and port ID 22.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope fcoe-port-channel 1
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel # delete fcoe-member-port 1 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/fcoe-member-port* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/fcoe-member-port #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fcoe-member-port	
	enter fcoe-member-port	
	scope fcoe-member-port	
	show fcoe-member-port	

**delete fcoe-port-channel**

# delete fcoe-port-channel

To delete an FCoE port channel for a fabric, use the **delete fcoe-port-channel** command.

**delete fcoe-port-channel** *fcoe-port-channel ID*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>fcoe-port-channel ID</i>	The FCoE port channel ID. It is a number between 1 and 256.
---------------------------	-----------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric)
----------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An FCoE port channel must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an FCoE port channel for a fabric.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # delete fcoe-port-channel 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fcoe-port-channel	
	enter fcoe-port-channel	
	scope fcoe-port-channel	
	show fcoe-port-channel	

# delete fcoeinterface

To delete an FCoE interface of a fabric, use the **delete fcoeinterface** command.

**delete fcoeinterface *slotid portid***

## Syntax Description

<i>slotid</i>	The slot ID of the interface.
<i>portid</i>	The port ID of the interface.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An FCoE interface must exist to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an FCoE interface for a fabric.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # delete fcoeinterface 1 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create fcoeinterface	
enter fcoeinterface	
scope fcoeinterface	
show fcoeinterface	

**delete folder**

# delete folder

To delete a folder, use the **delete folder** command in vcenter mode. You can also delete a folder in data-center mode.

**delete folder** *folder-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>folder-name</i>	The name of the container.
---------------------------	--------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter) Folder (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a folder:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server # delete folder F10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show data-center	
	show folder	

# delete fw-host-pack

To delete a host firmware package, use the **delete fw-host-pack** command.

**delete fw-host-pack *host-pack-name***

Syntax Description	<i>host-pack-name</i>	Name of the server host firmware package image. The name can be a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	-----------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a host firmware package and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # delete fw-host-pack appl
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create fw-host-pack	
	enter fw-host-pack	
	scope fw-host-pack	
	show fw-host-pack	

**delete fw-mgmt-pack**

# delete fw-mgmt-pack

To delete a management firmware package, use the **delete fw-mgmt-pack** command.

**delete fw-mgmt-pack *mgmt-pack-name***

Syntax Description	<i>mgmt-pack-name</i>	Name of the management firmware package. The name can be a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	-----------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a firmware management package and commit the transaction:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # delete fw-mgmt-pack cimcl
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create fw-mgmt-pack	
	enter fw-mgmt-pack	
	scope fw-mgmt-pack	
	show fw-mgmt-pack	

# delete image

To delete an image, use the `delete image` command.

```
delete image {name} | {type {adapter|server-bios|bmc|host-hba|host-hba-combined|
host-hba-optionrom|host-nic|iom|raid-controller|switch-kernel|switch-software|system|unspecified}}|
version version}+
```

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	Image name.
<b>type</b>	Specifies image type.
<b>adapter</b>	Specifies an adapter image.
<b>server-bios</b>	Specifies the server BIOS image.
<b>bmc</b>	Specifies the BMC image.
<b>host-hba</b>	Specifies the host HBA image.
<b>host-hba-combined</b>	Specify the combined host HBA image.
<b>host-hba-optionrom</b>	Specifies the host optional ROM image.
<b>host-nic</b>	Specifies the host NIC image.
<b>iom</b>	Specifies the I/O module image.
<b>raid-controller</b>	Specifies the RAID controller image.
<b>switch-kernel</b>	Specifies the switch kernel image.
<b>switch-software</b>	Specifies the switch software image.
<b>system</b>	Specifies the system image.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified image.
<b>version</b>	Specifies the version number.
<i>version</i>	Version number.

**Command Default** None

**delete image****Command Modes** Firmware (/firmware)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete an image:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # delete image serverImage10
switch-A /firmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /firmware #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show image	
show package	

# delete import-config

To delete an import configuration, use the **delete import-config** command.

**delete import-config** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Import configuration name.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete an import configuration:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # delete import-config ic10
switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show import-config	
	show managed-entity	

**delete initiator**

# delete initiator

To delete an initiator, use the **delete initiator** command.

**delete initiator *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>id</i>	Initiator identification number.
---------------------------	-----------	----------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an initiator:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope wwn-pool wwpn10
switch-A /org/wwn-pool # delete initiator init10
switch-A /org/wwn-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show initiator	
	show wwn-pool	

# create initiator (/initiator-group)

To delete an initiator for a service profile or a SAN connectivity policy, use the **delete initiator** command.

**delete initiator *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the initiator.
-------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Initiator group in the SAN connectivity profile mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group)  
 Initiator group in the Service profile mode (/org/service-profile/initiator-group)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an initiator for an initiator group in the service profile command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope initiator-group trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group # delete initiator example
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create initiator-group	
create initiator	
enter initiator	
show initiator	

**delete initiator-group**

# delete initiator-group

To delete an initiator group of a service profile or a SAN connectivity policy, use the **delete initiator-group** command.

**delete initiator-group *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the initiator group.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>		SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy) Service profile (/org/service-profile)
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An initiator group must be created to use this command.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an initiator group of a SAN connectivity policy.	
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # scope san-connectivity-policy sample UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy # delete initiator-group trial UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create initiator-group	
	enter initiator-group	
	scope initiator-group	
	show initiator-group	

# delete interface

To delete an interface, use the **delete interface** command.

**delete interface** *slot-id port-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number.
	<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Fabric interconnect under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)  
Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)  
Fabric interconnect under Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric)  
Fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete an interface:

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # delete interface 1 3
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer
switch /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show interface	
	show vlan	

**delete interface fc**

# delete interface fc

To delete a fibre channel interface for a fabric, use the **delete interface fc** command.

**delete interface fc *slot id port id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>slot id</i>	The port identification number. The range of valid values is between 2 and 5.
	<i>port id</i>	The port identification number. The range of valid values is between 1 and 40.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A fibre channel interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a fibre channel interface for a fabric.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # delete interface fc 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create interface fc	
	scope interface fc	
	enter interface fc	
	show interface fc	

# delete interface fcoe

To delete a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric, use the **delete interface fcoe** command.

**delete interface fcoe slot id port id**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>slot id</i></td><td>The slot identification number.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>port id</i></td><td>The port identification number</td></tr> </table>	<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number.	<i>port id</i>	The port identification number
<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number.				
<i>port id</i>	The port identification number				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # delete interface fcoe 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create interface fcoe	
	scope interface fcoe	
	enter interface fcoe	
	show interface fcoe	

**delete ip-if**

# delete ip-if

To delete an IPv4 interface, use the **delete ip-if** command.

## **delete ip-if**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

Ethernet interface within the iSCSI VNIC mode (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

You must create an IPv4 interface before you use this command.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to delete an IPv4 interface:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi example
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # delete ip-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create dhcp-ip-params	
create pooled-ip-params	
create static-ip-params	
create ip-if	
enter ip-if	
scope ip-if	

# delete ipmi-access-profile

To delete an IPMI access profile, use the **delete ipmi-access-profile** command.

**delete ipmi-access-profile** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> IPMI access profile name.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an IPMI access profile:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org300
switch-A /org # delete ipmi-access-profile ipmiap100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show service-profile	
	show ipmi-access-profile	

**delete ipmi-user**

# delete ipmi-user

To delete an IPMI user, use the **delete ipmi-user** command.

**delete ipmi-user** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	IPMI user name.
---------------------------	-------------	-----------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced as delete epuser.
	1.4(1)	This command was renamed as delete ipmi-user.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an IPMI user:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # delete ipmi-user epuser10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show ipmi-user	
	show ipmi-access-profile	

# delete iqnpool

To delete an IQN pool, use the **delete iqnpool** command.

**delete iqnpool *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the IQN pool.
---------------------------	-------------	-----------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An IQN pool must be configured to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an IQN pool.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # delete iqnpool Sample1
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create iqnpool	
	enter iqnpool	
	scope iqnpool	
	show iqnpool	

**delete iscsi-policy**

# delete iscsi-policy

To delete an iSCSI adapter policy, use the **delete iscsi-policy** command.

**delete iscsi-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the iSCSI adapter policy. Enter the name that you provided while creating the policy.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You should have created an iSCSI adapter policy to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an iSCSI adapter policy:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # delete iscsi-policy sample
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create iscsi-policy	
	scope iscsi-policy	
	enter iscsi-policy	
	show iscsi-policy	

# delete iscsi

To delete iSCSI devices from a boot policy, use the **delete iscsi** command.

## **delete iscsi**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Boot definition for a service-profile (/org/service-profile/boot-definition) Boot policy for an organization (/org/boot-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete iSCSI devices from a boot policy for a service profile of an organization:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-definition UCS-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition # delete iscsi UCS-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition #</pre>

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create iscsi	
scope iscsi	
enter iscsi	
show iscsi	

**delete keyring**

# delete keyring

To delete a keyring, use the **delete keyring** command.

**delete keyring** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Keyring name.
---------------------------	-------------	---------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a keyring:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # delete keyring kr10
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show keyring	
	show trustpoint	

# delete lan

To delete the LAN, use the **delete lan** command.

## delete lan

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)
----------------------	--------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete the LAN:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch-A /org/boot-policy # delete lan
switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show boot-policy	
	show lan	

**delete lan-connectivity-policy**

# delete lan-connectivity-policy

To delete a vNIC LAN connectivity policy, use the **delete lan-connectivity-policy** command.

**delete lan-connectivity-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the vNIC LAN connectivity policy.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A vNIC LAN connectivity policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a vNIC LAN connectivity policy from the Organization command mode.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # delete lan-connectivity-policy Sample
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create lan-connectivity-policy	
	scope lan-connectivity-policy	
	enter lan-connectivity-policy	
	show lan-connectivity-policy	

# delete ldap-group

To delete an LDAP group, use the **delete ldap-group** command.

**delete ldap-group** *Group DN*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Group DN</i>	The LDAP group name.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP (/security/ldap)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an LDAP group.	
	<pre>Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # scope ldap Switch-A /security/ldap # delete ldap-group Sample Switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer Switch-A /security/ldap #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create ldap-group	
	scope ldap-group	

**delete ldap-group-rule**

# delete ldap-group-rule

To delete an LDAP group rule, use the **delete ldap-group-rule** command.

## **delete ldap-group-rule**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** LDAP (/security/ldap)  
Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command in the LDAP server mode, an LDAP server must be created.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete an LDAP group rule for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # delete ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
scope ldap-group-rule	
enter ldap-group-rule	

# delete local

To delete the local storage, use the **delete local** command.

## delete local

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)
----------------------	------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete the local storage:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # delete local
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show local	
	show storage	

**delete locale**

# delete locale

To delete a locale, use the **delete locale** command.

**delete locale *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Locale name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)  
Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a locale:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # delete locale dtoEngineering
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show locale	
show role	

# delete local-disk-config

To delete the local disk configuration, use the **delete local-disk-config** command.

## delete local-disk-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete the local disk configuration:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete local-disk-config
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config-policy	

**delete local-disk-config-policy**

# delete local-disk-config-policy

To delete a configuration policy set in the local disk, use the **delete local-disk-config-policy** command.

**delete local-disk-config-policy *policy-name***

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a configuration policy stored in the local disk and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # delete local-disk-config-policy myPolicy1
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create local-disk-config-policy	
	enter local-disk-config-policy	
	scope local-disk-config-policy	
	show local-disk-config-policy	

# delete local-schedule

To delete a local schedule of a fault suppress task, use the **delete local-schedule** command.

## delete local-schedule

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fault suppress task for a chassis (/chassis/fault-suppress-task) Fault suppress task for a organization (/org/fault-suppress-task) Fault suppress task for a service-profile (/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A fault suppress task for a chassis or a service profile must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a local schedule for a fault suppress task associated with chassis 1.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope chassis 1
UCS-A /chassis # scope fault-suppress-task sample
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task # delete local-schedule
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create local-schedule	
	scope local-schedule	
	enter local-schedule	

**delete local-user**

# delete local-user

To delete a local user, use the **delete local-user** command.

**delete local-user** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Local user name.
---------------------------	-------------	------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to delete a user account.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a local user:
-----------------	--

```
switch-B# scope security
switch-B /security # delete local-user l1
switch-B /security* # commit-buffer
switch-B /security #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show local-user	
	show remote-user	

# delete lun

To delete a target LUN for a static target interface priority of an iSCSI VNIC, use the **delete lun** command.

## **delete lun**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### **Command Default**

None

### **Command Modes**

Static target interface priority (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if)

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

You must create a static target interface priority for an iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to delete a target LUN for a static target interface priority of an iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope static-target-if 1
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if # delete lun
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create lun	
enter lun	
scope lun	
show lun	

**delete mac-pool**

# delete mac-pool

To delete a MAC pool, use the **delete mac-pool** command.

**delete mac-pool *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	MAC pool name.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a MAC pool:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete mac-pool mp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show mac-pool	
	show server-pool	

# delete mac-security

To delete MAC security, use the **delete mac-security** command.

## delete mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to delete the MAC security policy.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete MAC security:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope port-profile pp10
switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile # delete mac-security
switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/port-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show mac-security	
	show port-profile	

**delete maint-policy**

# delete maint-policy

To delete a maintenance policy, use the **delete maint-policy** command.

**delete maint-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the maintenance policy.
---------------------------	-------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a maintenance policy.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # delete maint-policy Default
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create maint-policy	
	scope maint-policy	
	enter maint-policy	
	show maint-policy	

# delete mcast-policy

To delete a multicast policy of an organization, use the **delete mcast-policy** command.

**delete mcast-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the multicast policy.
---------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A multicast policy for an organization must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a multicast policy for an organization.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # delete mcast-policy sample
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create mcast-policy	
	enter mcast-policy	
	scope mcast-policy	
	set querier	
	set querierip	
	set snooping	
	show mcast-policy	

**delete member-fcoe-port-channel**

# delete member-fcoe-port-channel

To delete a member FCoE port channel, use the **delete member-fcoe-port-channel** command.

**delete member-fcoe-port-channel {a| b} *fcoeportchannelid***

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>fcoeportchannelid</i>	FCoE port channel ID. The value is a number between 1 and 256.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A VSAN must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a member FCoE port channel for fabric A.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric A
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # delete member-fcoe-port-channel a 23
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-fcoe-port-channel	
enter member-fcoe-port-channel	
scope member-fcoe-port-channel	
show member-fcoe-port-channel	

# delete member-port

To delete a member port, use the **delete member-port** command.

## **port channel configuration**

**delete member-port** *slot-id port-id*

## **vsan configuration**

**delete member-port {a| b}** *slot-id port-id*

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/switch/port-channel)

VSAN (/fc-uplink/switch/vsan)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a member port:

```
switch-A#scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan vs1
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # delete member-port a 3 3
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

**delete member-port****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fc-uplink	
show port-channel	

# delete member-port fc

To delete a Fibre Channel member port, use the **delete member-port fc** command.

**delete member-port fc {a|b} slot-id port-id**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN within the Fibre Channel storage mode (/fc-storage/vsan)

VSAN within a Fabric in the Fibre Channel storage mode (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create Fibre Channel member ports before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete Fibre channel member ports from the Fibre Channel storage command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-storage
UCS-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan # delete member-port fc 1 223
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-port fc	
enter member-port fc	
scope member-port fc	

**delete member-port fc**

Command	Description
show member-port fc	

# delete member-port fcoe

To delete Fibre Channel over Ethernet member ports, use the **delete member-port fcoe** command.

**delete member-port fcoe {a| b} slot-id port-id**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN within the Fibre Channel storage command mode (/fc-storage/vsan)  
 VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel storage command mode (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)  
 VSAN within the Fibre Channel uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
 VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	This command was introduced in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create Fibre Channel over Ethernet member ports before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete Fibre Channel over Ethernet member port from the Fibre Channel storage command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-storage
UCS-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan # delete member-port fcoe a 1 223
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan #
```

**delete member-port fcoe****Related Commands**

Command	Description
create member-port fcoe	
enter member-port fcoe	
scope member-port fcoe	
show member-port fcoe	

# delete member-port-channel

To delete a member port channel, use the **delete member-port-channel** command.

**delete member-port-channel {a| b} port channel id**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies port A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies port B.
<i>port channel id</i>	Port channel ID.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
 VSAN under fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)  
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)  
 VLAN within a fabric in Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)  
 VLAN within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/vlan)  
 VLAN within a fabric in the Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric/vlan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.0(1)	This command was introduced in Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/vlan and /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan).

## Usage Guidelines

You must create a VSAN or a VLAN and a member port channel before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a member port channel for VSAN for a fabric.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # delete member-port-channel a 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

**delete member-port-channel****Related Commands**

Command	Description
create member-port-channel	
scope member-port-channel	
enter member-port-channel	
show member-port-channel	

# delete member-vlan

To delete a VLAN member to the VLAN group, use the **delete member-vlan** command.

**delete member-vlan** *network name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>network name</i>	The name of the network VLAN member.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	VLAN group (/eth-uplink/vlan-group)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A minimum of one VLAN group member must be created to use this command.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a member VLAN from a VLAN group.  UCS-A # <b>scope eth-uplink</b> UCS-A /eth-uplink # <b>scope vlan-group sample</b> UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group # <b>delete member-vlan example</b> UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group* # <b>commit-buffer</b> UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group #	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create member-vlan	
	enter member-vlan	
	scope member-vlan	
	show member-vlan	

**delete memory**

# delete memory

To delete memory, use the **delete memory** command.

## **delete memory**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to delete memory:

```
switch-A# scope org org99
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq100
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete memory
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show memory	
show server-qual	

# delete mon-src

To delete a monitoring source, use the **delete mon-src** command.

**delete mon-src** *session name*

## Syntax Description

<i>session name</i>	The name of the monitor source session.
---------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)  
 Fibre channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)  
 Fibre Channel over Ethernet within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)  
 Interface within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)  
 Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)  
 Port channel within ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)  
 Port Channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)  
 VHBA within Service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)  
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)  
 VLAN within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)  
 VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A monitoring source session must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a monitoring source session for a VNIC within a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
```

**delete mon-src**

```
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # delete mon-src trial
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create mon-src	
set direction	
enter mon-src	
scope mon-src	
show mon-src	

# delete network

To delete an Ethernet interface under a virtual machine port profile, use the **delete network** command.

**delete network** *port-profile-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>port-profile-name</i>	Port profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VM management VMware profile set port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet interface for a virtual machine port profile and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope system
server /system # scope vm-mgmt
server /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile mprofile1
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # delete network
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create network	
enter network	
scope network	
show network	

**delete network (/profile-set/port-profile)**

# delete network (/profile-set/port-profile)

To delete a network, use the **delete network** command in port-profile mode.

**delete network** *network-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>network-name</i>	The name of the network.
---------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a client:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # delete network n100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show client	
	show port profile	

# delete ntp-server

To delete a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server hostname, use the **delete ntp-server** command.

**delete ntp-server *host-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>host-name</i>	NTP server hostname. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
---------------------------	------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System services (/system/services)
----------------------	------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an NTP server hostname and commit the transaction:
	<pre>server# scope system server /system # scope services server /system/services # delete ntp-server myNTPserver server /system/services* # commit-buffer server /system/services</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create ntp-server	
	enter ntp-server	
	scope ntp-server	
	show ntp-server	

**delete nwctrl-policy**

# delete nwctrl-policy

To delete a network control policy, use the **delete nwctrl-policy** command.

**delete nwctrl-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name.
---------------------------	--------------------	--------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org) Ethernet storage (/eth-storage)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Ethernet storage command mode.
	1.4(1i)	This command was deprecated from the Organization command mode.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a network control policy:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org org10 UCS-A /org # delete nwctrl-policy netCtrlP10 UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create nwctrl-policy	
	scope nwctrl-policy	
	enter nwctrl-policy	
	show nwctrl-policy	

# delete occurrence one-time

To delete a one-time occurrence instance for a schedule, use the **delete occurrence one-time** command.

**delete occurrence one-time *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> The name of the one-time occurrence instance.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Schedule (/system/schedule)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A schedule policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a one-time occurrence instance for a schedule.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # delete occurrence one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create occurrence one-time	
	scope occurrence one-time	
	enter occurrence one-time	
	show occurrence one-time	

**delete occurrence recurring**

# delete occurrence recurring

To delete a recurring occurrence instance of a schedule, use the **delete occurrence recurring** command.

**delete occurrence recurring *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the recurring occurrence instance.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Schedule (/system/schedule)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A schedule and a recurring occurrence instance for the schedule must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a recurring occurrence instance for a schedule.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # delete occurrence recurring Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create occurrence recurring	
	scope occurrence recurring	
	enter occurrence recurring	
	show occurrence recurring	

# delete org

To delete an organization, use the **delete org** command.

**delete org** *org-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>org-name</i>	Organization name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 120 characters.
---------------------------	-----------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an organization and commit the transaction:
	<pre>server# scope org server /org # delete org server /org* # commit-buffer server /org</pre>

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create org	
enter org	
scope org	
show org	

**delete org-ref**

# delete org-ref

To delete an organization reference, use the **delete org-ref** command.

**delete org-ref *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Organization reference name.
---------------------------	-------------	------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Locale (/security/locale)
----------------------	---------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete an organization reference:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope locale
switch-A /security/locale # delete org-ref marketing
switch-A /security/locale* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/locale #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show locale	
	show org	

# delete pack-image

To delete a firmware host package image, use the **delete pack-image** command.

```
delete pack-image hw-vendor-name hw-model {adapter | board-controller | host-hba | host-hba-optionrom | host-nic | raid-controller | server-bios} version-num
```

## Syntax Description

<i>hw-vendor-name</i>	Hardware vendor name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
<i>hw-model</i>	Hardware model. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
<b>adapter</b>	Specifies the adapter firmware package.
<b>board-controller</b>	Specifies the mother board controller firmware package.
<b>host-hba</b>	Specifies the host HBA.
<b>host-hba-optionrom</b>	Specifies the host HBA option ROM package.
<b>host-nic</b>	Specifies the host NIC.
<b>raid-controller</b>	Specifies the RAID controller firmware package.
<b>server-bios</b>	Specifies the server BIOS firmware package.
<i>version-num</i>	Version number of the firmware being used for the package image.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Host firmware package (/org/fw-host-pack)  
Management firmware package (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The *hw-vendor-name* and *hw-model* values are labels that help you easily identify the package image. You can view the hardware vendor and model by using the **show image detail** command.

**delete pack-image**

The firmware version must match the model numbers (PID) on the servers that are associated with this firmware pack.

**Examples**

This example shows how to delete a RAID controller firmware package and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope fw-host-pack fhp1
server /org/fw-host-pack # delete pack-image Cisco UCS raid-controller 2009.02.09
server /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
server /org/fw-host-pack
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create pack-image	
enter pack-image	
scope pack-image	
show image detail	
show pack-image	

# delete path

To delete the path, use the **delete path** command.

**delete path {primary| secondary}**

## Syntax Description

<b>primary</b>	Specifies the primary path.
<b>secondary</b>	Specifies the secondary path.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	SAN image (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image) LAN (/org/boot-policy/lan)
----------------------	--

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete the path:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan # delete path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show storage	

**delete path (iscsi)**

# delete path (iscsi)

To delete an iSCSI image path, use the **delete path** command.

**delete path {primary| secondary}**

## Syntax Description

<b>primary</b>	Specifies the primary path of the iSCSI image.
<b>secondary</b>	Specifies the secondary path of the iSCSI image.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

iSCSI policy (/org/boot-policy/iscsi)  
iSCSI within a boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-definition/iscsi)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create an iSCSI image path before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a secondary path to the iSCSI image:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope boot-policy sample
UCS-A /org/boot-policy # scope iscsi
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi # delete path secondary
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create path (iscsi)	
enter path (iscsi)	
scope path (iscsi)	
show path (iscsi)	

# delete pending-deletion

To delete a virtual machine task that is pending deletion, use the **delete pending-deletion** command.

**delete pending-deletion {task-ID | none}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>task-ID</i></td><td>Task ID of the task pending deletion. The range is from 0 to 4294967294.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>none</b></td><td>Specifies that pending tasks should not be deleted.</td></tr> </table>	<i>task-ID</i>	Task ID of the task pending deletion. The range is from 0 to 4294967294.	<b>none</b>	Specifies that pending tasks should not be deleted.
<i>task-ID</i>	Task ID of the task pending deletion. The range is from 0 to 4294967294.				
<b>none</b>	Specifies that pending tasks should not be deleted.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual machine management (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a pending task and commit the transaction:
-----------------	---

```
server# scope system
server /system # scope vm-mgmt
server /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
server /system/vm-mgm/vmware # delete pending-deletion 120
server /system/vm-mgm/vmware* # commit-buffer
server /system/vm-mgm/vmware
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create pending-deletion	
	enter pending-deletion	
	scope pending-deletion	
	show pending-deletion	

**delete physical-qual**

# delete physical-qual

To delete a physical qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **delete physical-qual** command.

## **delete physical-qual**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to delete a physical qualifier for a server pool policy.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a physical qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete physical-qual
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show physical-qual	

# delete pin-group

To delete the pin group, use the **delete pin-group** command.

**delete pin-group *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Pin group name.
---------------------------	-------------	-----------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink) Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete the pin group:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # delete pin-group pg10
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show pin-group	
	show port-profile	

**delete policy**

# delete policy

To delete a policy, use the **delete policy** command.

## callhome mode

```
delete policy {equipment-degraded| equipment-inoperable| fru-problem| identity-unestablishable|
thermal-problem| voltage-problem}
```

## flow control mode

```
delete policy name
```

### Syntax Description

<b>equipment-degraded</b>	Specifies an equipment degraded policy.
<b>equipment-inoperable</b>	Specifies an equipment inoperable policy.
<b>fru-problem</b>	Specifies a field replaceable unit policy.
<b>identity-unestablishable</b>	Specifies an identity unestablishable policy.
<b>power-problem</b>	Specifies a power problem policy.
<b>thermal-problem</b>	Specifies a thermal problem policy.
<b>voltage-problem</b>	Specifies a voltage problem policy.
<b><i>name</i></b>	Policy name.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)  
Flow control (/eth-uplink/flow-control)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a policy:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
```

```
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # delete policy policy1
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**delete pooled-ip-params**

# delete pooled-ip-params

To delete a configured pool of initiator IP parameters, use the **delete pooled-ip-params** command.

## delete pooled-ip-params

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** IPv4 interface within the iSCSI VNIC mode (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must create a pool of initiator IP parameters before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a pool of initiator IP parameters:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # delete pooled-ip-params
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create pooled-ip-params	
enter pooled-ip-params	
scope pooled-ip-params	
show pooled-ip-params	

# delete pooling-policy

To delete a pooling policy, use the **delete pooling-policy** command.

**delete pooling-policy** *name*

Syntax Description	
	<i>name</i> Pooling policy name.

Command Default	
	None

Command Modes	
	Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	
	This example shows how to delete a pooling policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete pooling-policy pp110
switch-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show mac-pool	
	show pooling-policy	

**delete port-channel**

# delete port-channel

To delete a port channel, use the **delete port-channel** command.

**delete port-channel** *port-channel-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port-channel-id</i> Port channel identification number. It is the ID specified while creating the port channel.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric within Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric) Fabric within Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric) Fabric within Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).</td></tr> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Fibre Channel mode (/fc-uplink/fabric) and Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric).</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Fibre Channel mode (/fc-uplink/fabric) and Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric).
Release	Modification						
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).						
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Fibre Channel mode (/fc-uplink/fabric) and Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric).						

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a port channel:

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric # delete port-channel 10
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	
show port-channel	

# delete port-profile (profile-set)

To delete a port profile, use the **delete port-profile** command in profile-set mode.

**delete port-profile** *profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>profile-name</i>	The name of the profile.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None							
<b>Command Modes</b>	Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set)							
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Release	Modification	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification							
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.							
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Port profiles							
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to create a port profile:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete port-profile pp100 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #</pre>							
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show port profile</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	show		show port profile	
Command	Description							
show								
show port profile								

**delete power-control-policy**

# delete power-control-policy

To delete a power policy, use the **delete power-control-policy** command.

**delete power-control-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the power policy.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A power control policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a power control policy.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # delete power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create power-control-policy	
	scope power-control-policy	
	enter power-control-policy	
	set power-control-policy	
	show power-control-policy	

# delete power-group

To delete a power group, use the **delete power-group** command.

**delete power-group *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the power group.
---------------------------	-------------	------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Power capacity management (/power-cap-mgmt)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A power group must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a power group.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # delete power-group Testing
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create power-group	
	scope power-group	
	enter power-group	
	show power-group	

**delete processor**

# delete processor

To delete a processor qualifier for a server pool policy, use the **delete processor** command.

## **delete processor**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	This command was removed.

## **Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to delete a processor qualifier for a server pool policy.



### **Note**

In later releases, this command is replaced by the **delete cpu** command.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to delete a processor qualifier:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete processor
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show processor	

# delete profile

To delete a Cisco Call Home profile, use the **delete profile** command.

**delete profile** *profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>profile-name</i>	Cisco Call Home profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.
---------------------------	---------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Call Home monitoring (/monitoring/callhome)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a Cisco Call Home profile, named myCHprofile, and commit the transaction:
	<pre>server# scope monitoring server /monitoring # scope callhome server /monitoring/callhome # delete profile myCHprofile server /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer server /monitoring/callhome</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create profile	
	enter profile	
	scope profile	
	show profile	

**delete qos-policy**

# delete qos-policy

To delete a QoS policy, use the **delete qos-policy** command in org mode.

**delete qos-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the QoS policy.
---------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a QoS policy:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete qp10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show egress-policy	
	show qos-policy	

# delete rack

To delete a rack qualifier, use the **delete rack** command.

**deleterack***minimum-slot-id**maximum-slot-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minimum-slot-id</i>	The minimum slot ID specified when you created the rack qualifier.
	<i>maximum-slot-id</i>	The maximum slot ID specified when you created the rack qualifier.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server pool policy qualification (/org/server-qual)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A server pool policy qualification and a rack qualifier within it must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a rack for a server pool policy qualification.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope server-qual sample_policy
UCS-A /org/server-qual # delete rack 1 25
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create rack	
	enter rack	
	scope rack	
	show rack	

**delete remote-user**

# delete remote-user

To delete an authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) remote user, use the **delete remote-user** command.

**delete remote-user *user-name***

Syntax Description	<i>user-name</i>	Remote user name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 characters.
--------------------	------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete an AAA remote user named RUser1 and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope security
server /security # delete remote-user RUser1
server /security* # commit-buffer
server /security
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create remote-user	
	enter remote-user	
	scope remote-user	
	show remote-user	

# delete role

To delete a role, use the **delete role** command.

**delete role** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Role name.
---------------------------	-------------	------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security) Local user (/security/local-user) LDAP Group (/security/ldap/ldap-group)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP Group mode (/security/ldap/ldap-group).

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a role:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user appsUser
switch-A /security/local-user # delete role appsUser
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show local-user	
	show role	

**delete san-connectivity-policy**

# delete san-connectivity-policy

To delete a vNIC SAN connectivity policy, use the **delete san-connectivity-policy** command.

**delete san-connectivity-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the vNIC SAN connectivity policy.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A vNIC SAN connectivity policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a vNIC SAN connectivity policy.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # delete san-connectivity-policy Sample
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create san-connectivity-policy	
	scope san-connectivity-policy	
	enter san-connectivity-policy	
	show san-connectivity-policy	

# delete san-image

To delete a SAN boot image, use the **delete san-image** command.

**delete san-image {primary | secondary}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>primary</b>	Specifies the primary SAN boot image.
	<b>secondary</b>	Specifies the secondary SAN boot image.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Storage under boot policy (/org/boot-policy/storage) Storage under service profile boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a secondary SAN boot image from the boot policy storage area, and commit the transaction:
-----------------	--

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy default
server /org/boot-policy # scope storage
server /org/boot-policy/storage # delete san-image secondary
server /org/boot-policy/storage* # commit-buffer
server /org/boot-policy/storage
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create san-image	
	enter san-image	
	scope san-image	
	show san-image	

**delete scheduler**

# delete scheduler

To delete a scheduler, use the **delete scheduler** command.

**delete scheduler** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the scheduler.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A scheduler must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a scheduler.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # delete scheduler Default
Switch-A /system* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create scheduler	
	scope scheduler	
	enter scheduler	
	set scheduler	
	show scheduler	

# delete scrub-policy

To delete a scrub policy, use the **delete scrub-policy** command.

**delete scrub-policy *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Scrub policy name.
-------------	--------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a scrub policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete scrub-policy scrub101
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show qos-policy	
show scrub-policy	

**delete server**

# delete server

To delete a server, use the **delete server** command.

**delete server** {*Rack ID* | *chassis ID / blade ID*}

Syntax Description		
	<i>Rack ID</i>	The identification number of the rack in which the server is present. The value must be an integer between 1 and 255.
	<i>chassis-id / blade-id</i>	The identification numbers of the chassis and the blade of the server. The values must be entered in the n/n format.
<b>Command Default</b>		None
<b>Command Modes</b>		Server pool (/org/server-pool) VMware management (/system/vm-mgmt)
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	<p>This command was introduced in the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Server pool (/org/server-pool)</li> <li>RADIUS (/security/radius)</li> <li>TACACS (/security/tacacs)</li> <li>LDAP (/security/ldap)</li> <li>VMware management (/system/vm-mgmt)</li> </ul> <p>The options for this command were only <i>chassis -d</i> and <i>blade-id</i>.</p>
	1.4(1)	The command options were modified.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a server:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-pool spGroup10
switch-A /org/server-pool # delete server 1/1
```

```
switch-A /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-pool #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
delete server (/security)	
show server	
show server-pool	

**delete server (/security)**

# delete server (/security)

To delete a server for the security mode, use the **delete server** command.

**delete server** *Host name or IP address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Host name or IP address</i>	The name of the server, or the IP address.
---------------------------	--------------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	RADIUS (/security/radius) TACACS (/security/tacacs) LDAP (/security/ldap)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	The command options were modified.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a server using the server host name:
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope radius
Switch-A /security/radius # delete server Test
Switch-A /security/radius* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/radius #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	delete server	
	show server	

# delete server-autoconfig-policy

To delete a server autoconfig policy, use the **delete server-autoconfig-policy** command.

**delete server-autoconfig-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The server autoconfig policy applies only to the organization root.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a server autoconfig policy and commit the transaction:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # delete server-autoconfig-policy autopolicy1 UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create server-autoconfig-policy	
	enter server-autoconfig-policy	
	scope server-autoconfig-policy	
	show server-autoconfig-policy	

**delete server-disc-policy**

# delete server-disc-policy

To delete a server discovery policy, use the **delete server-disc-policy** command.

**delete server-disc-policy** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Server discovery policy name.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1i)	This command was deprecated.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a server discovery policy:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete server-disc-policy sdp100
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis-disc-policy	
	show server-disc-policy	

# delete server-inherit-policy

To delete a blade server inherit policy, use the **delete server-inherit-policy** command.

**delete server-inherit-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	Name of server inherit policy. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The blade server inherit policy applies only to the organization root.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a server inherit policy named ServPolicy1, and commit the transaction:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # delete server-inherit-policy ServPolicy1 UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create server-inherit-policy	
	enter server-inherit-policy	
	scope server-inherit-policy	
	show server-inherit-policy	

**delete server-pool**

# delete server-pool

To delete a server pool, use the **delete server-pool** command.

**delete server-pool *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Server pool name.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a server pool:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete server-pool serverpool101
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show mac-pool	
	show server-pool	

# delete server-qual

To delete a server qualifier, use the **delete server-qual** command.

**delete server-qual** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Server qualifier name.
---------------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a server qualifier:

```
switch-A#scope org org3
switch-A /org # delete server-qual sql10
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show server-pool	
	show server-qual	

**delete server-ref**

# delete server-ref

To delete a server reference for an authentication server group, use the **delete server-ref** command.

**delete server-ref** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><i>name</i> The name of the server. You can enter either the name or the IP address of the server.</p>										
<b>Command Default</b>	None										
<b>Command Modes</b>	<p>Authentication server group within LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group)            Authentication server group within RADIUS (/security/radius/auth-server-group)            Authentication server group within TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)</p>										
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.						
Release	Modification										
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.										
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An authentication server group and a server reference must be configured to use this command.										
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to delete a server reference for an authentication server group within LDAP.</p> <pre>Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # scope ldap Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Sample Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group # delete server-group Test Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group* # commit-buffer Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group #</pre>										
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>create server-ref</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>enter server-ref</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>scope server-ref</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show server-ref</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	create server-ref		enter server-ref		scope server-ref		show server-ref	
Command	Description										
create server-ref											
enter server-ref											
scope server-ref											
show server-ref											

# delete service-profile

To delete a service profile name, use the **delete service-profile** command.

**delete service-profile** *service-profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>service-profile-name</i>	Service profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-----------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a service profile named ServiceTest, and commit the transaction:
	<pre>server# scope org server /org # delete service-profile ServiceTest server /org* # commit-buffer server /org</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create service-profile	
	enter service-profile	
	scope service-profile	
	show service-profile	

**delete slot**

# delete slot

To delete a chassis slot qualification, use the **delete slot** command.

**delete slot *min-id max-id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>min-id</i>	Minimum slot ID. The range is from 1 to 8.
	<i>max-id</i>	Maximum slot ID. The range is from 1 to 8.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Chassis under server qualification (/org/server-qual/chassis)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th> <th><b>Modification</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.3.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.3.1	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
1.3.1	This command was introduced.				

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a chassis slot qualification and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # scope chassis 1 40
server /org/server-qual/chassis # delete slot 1 4
server /org/server-qual/chassis* # commit-buffer
server /org/server-qual/chassis
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create slot	
	enter slot	
	scope slot	
	show slot	

# delete snmp-trap

To delete a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap host, use the **delete snmp-trap** command.

**delete snmp-trap *hostname***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>hostname</i> SNMP trap hostname or IP address. The hostname is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	SNMP trap host monitoring (/monitoring)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

**Examples** This example shows how to delete an SNMP trap host and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope monitoring
server /monitoring # delete snmp-trap 10.10.10.10
server /monitoring* # commit-buffer
server /monitoring
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create snmp-trap	
	enter snmp-trap	
	scope snmp-trap	
	show snmp-trap	

**delete snmp-user**

# delete snmp-user

To delete a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) user, use the **delete snmp-user** command.

**delete snmp-user *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of SNMPv3 user. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	SNMP monitoring (/monitoring)
----------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete an SNMP user and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope monitoring
server /monitoring # delete snmp-user snmpuser1
server /monitoring* # commit-buffer
server /monitoring
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create snmp-user	
	enter snmp-user	
	scope snmp-user	
	show snmp-user	

# delete sol-config

To delete a Serial over LAN (SoL) configuration, use the **delete sol-config** command.

## delete sol-config

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a SoL configuration and commit the transaction:
-----------------	--

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile # delete sol-config
server /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server /org/service-profile
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create sol-config	
	enter sol-config	
	scope sol-config	
	show sol-config	

**delete sol-policy**

# delete sol-policy

To delete a Serial over LAN (SoL) policy, use the **delete sol-config** command.

**delete sol-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	SoL policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a SoL policy named Sol9600, and commit the transaction:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # delete sol-policy Sol9600 UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create sol-policy	
	enter sol-policy	
	scope sol-policy	
	show sol-policy	

# delete static-ip-params

To delete configured static initiator IP parameters, use the **delete static-ip-params** command.

## delete static-ip-params

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	IPv4 interface of the iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a static initiator of IP parameters before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete the static initiator of IP parameters:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # delete static-ip-params UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create static-ip-params	
	enter static-ip-params	
	scope static-ip-params	
	show static-ip-params	

**delete static-target-if**

# delete static-target-if

To delete a configured static target interface for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **delete static-target-if** command.

**delete static-target-if *static target priority***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>static target priority</i>	Static target priority that you had specified when you created the static target interface.
---------------------------	-------------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet interface of an iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a static target interface for an iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a configured static target interface for an iSCSI VNIC:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # delete static-target-if 1 UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create static-target-if	
	enter static-target-if	
	scope static-target-if	
	show static-target-if	

# delete stats-threshold-policy

To delete a statistics threshold policy, use the **delete stats-threshold-policy** command.

**delete stats-threshold-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	Statistics threshold policy name. The name can be a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You cannot delete a statistics threshold policy for Ethernet server ports, uplink Ethernet ports, or uplink Fibre Channel ports. You can only configure the existing default policy.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a statistics threshold policy named stp10, and commit the transaction:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # delete stats-threshold-policy stp10 UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create stats-threshold-policy	
	enter stats-threshold-policy	
	scope stats-threshold-policy	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**delete storage**

# delete storage

To delete storage, use the **delete storage** command.

## **delete storage**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualification (/org/server-qual)  
Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to delete storage:

```
switch-A# scope org org200
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sQual220
switch-A /org/server-qual # delete storage
switch-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show memory	
show storage	

# delete storage-connection-def

To delete a storage connection definition for an initiator group, use the **delete storage-connection-def** command.

## **delete storage-connection-def**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Initiator group of SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group) Initiator group of service profile (/org/service-profile/initiator-group)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An initiator group and a storage connection definition must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a storage connection definition for a service profile:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope initiator-group test UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group # delete storage-connection-def UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create storage-connection-def	
	enter storage-connection-def	
	scope storage-connection-def	
	show storage-connection-def	

**delete storage-connection-policy**

# delete storage-connection-policy

To delete a storage connection policy, use the **delete storage-connection-policy** command.

**delete storage-connection-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the storage connection policy. The name of the policy can be alphanumeric, and can include a maximum of 32 characters.										
<b>Command Default</b>	None											
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)											
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.							
Release	Modification											
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.											
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A storage connection policy must be created to use this command.											
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a storage connection policy:  UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # delete storage-connection-policy scPolicyZone1 UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org #											
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>create storage-connection-policy</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>scope storage-connection-policy</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>enter storage-connection-policy</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show storage-connection-policy</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	create storage-connection-policy		scope storage-connection-policy		enter storage-connection-policy		show storage-connection-policy	
Command	Description											
create storage-connection-policy												
scope storage-connection-policy												
enter storage-connection-policy												
show storage-connection-policy												

# delete storage-target

To delete a storage target endpoint for the storage connection policy, use the **delete storage-target** command.

**delete storage-target** *wwn*

## Syntax Description

<i>wwn</i>	World Wide Name of the endpoint.
------------	----------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

- Storage connection policy (/org/storage-connection-policy)
- Storage connection definition within a service profile (/org/service-profile/initiator-group/storage-connection-def)
- Storage connection definition within a SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group/storage-connection-def)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A storage connection policy and a storage target endpoint must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a storage target endpoint for a storage connection policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope storage-connection-policy scPolicyZone1
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy # delete storage-target 20:10:20:30:40:50:60:70
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create storage-target	
enter storage-target	
set target-vsan	
set target-path	

**delete target**

# delete target

To delete a target, use the **delete target** command.

**delete target {a| b| dual}**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>		Specifies switch B.
<b>dual</b>		Specifies both switch A and B.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)  
Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a target:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope pin-group pGroup10
switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group # delete target a
switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/pin-group #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show pin-group	
	show target	

# delete threshold-value

To delete a threshold value for a property, use the **delete threshold-value** command.

```
delete threshold-value {above-normal | below-normal} {cleared | condition | critical | info | major | minor | warning}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>above-normal</b>	Sets the value to above normal.
<b>below-normal</b>	Sets the value to below normal.
<b>cleared</b>	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
<b>condition</b>	Sets the threshold value to condition.
<b>critical</b>	Sets the threshold value to critical.
<b>info</b>	Sets the threshold value to info.
<b>major</b>	Sets the threshold value to major.
<b>minor</b>	Sets the threshold value to minor.
<b>warning</b>	Sets the threshold value to warning.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to delete the threshold value for the bytes-rx-delta property in vnic-stats class:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
```

**delete threshold-value**

```
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property bytes-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # delete threshold-value above-normal critical
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show property	
show threshold-value	

# delete trustpoint

To delete a trustpoint, use the **delete trustpoint** command.

**delete trustpoint *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Trustpoint name.
---------------------------	------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a trustpoint:
-----------------	--

```
switch# scope security
switch /security # delete trustpoint tp10
switch /security* # commit-buffer
switch /security #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show authentication	
	show trustpoint	

**delete user-sessions**

# delete user-sessions

To delete a user session, use the **delete user-sessions** command.

**delete user-sessions *session-id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>session-id</i>	User session ID. The ID can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters and cannot include white spaces.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security/local-user) Security (/security/remote-user)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to delete both local and remote user sessions.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a local user session and commit the transaction:	
	<pre>server# scope security server /security # scope local-user Escalation server /security/local-user # delete user-sessions pts_25_1_31264 server /security/local-user* # commit-buffer server /security/local-user</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create user-sessions	
	enter user-sessions	
	scope user-sessions	
	show user-sessions	
	show user-sessions	

# delete user-sessions local

To delete a local user session, use the **delete user-sessions local** command.

**delete user-sessions local *user-name session-id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><i>user-name</i> User name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.</p> <p><i>session-id</i> User session ID. The ID can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters and cannot include spaces.</p>
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th> <th><b>Modification</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.3.1</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.3.1	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
1.3.1	This command was introduced.				

## Usage Guidelines

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a local user session named pts\_25\_1\_31264 for the user Steve, and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope security
server /security # delete user-sessions local steve pts_25_1_31264
server /security* # commit-buffer
server /security
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create user-sessions local	
	enter user-sessions local	
	scope user-sessions local	
	show user-sessions local	
	show user-sessions	

**delete user-sessions remote**

# delete user-sessions remote

To delete a local user session, use the **delete user-sessions remote** command.

**delete user-sessions remote *user-name session-id***

## Syntax Description

<i>user-name</i>	User name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
<i>session-id</i>	User session ID. The ID can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters and cannot include spaces.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a remote user session and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope security
server /security # delete user-sessions remote admin3 tty_1_28064
server /security* # commit-buffer
server /security
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create user-sessions remote	
enter user-sessions remote	
scope user-sessions remote	
show user-sessions remote	

# delete uuid-suffix-pool

To delete a UUID suffix pool, use the **delete uuid-suffix-pool** command.

**delete uuid-suffix-pool** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> UUID suffix pool name.
---------------------------	------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a UUID suffix pool:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # delete uuid-suffix-pool pool101
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show mac-pool	
	show uuid-suffix-pool	

**delete vcenter**

# delete vcenter

To delete a VCenter, use the **delete vcenter** command in vmware mode.

**delete vcenter** *vcenter-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vcenter-name</i>	The name of the VCenter.
---------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a VCenter:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # delete vcenter VC10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vcenter	
	show virtual-machine	

# delete vcon

To delete a vCon (virtual network interface connection), use the **delete vcon** command.

**delete vcon {1 | 2}**

## Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Specifies virtual network interface connection 1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies virtual network interface connection 2.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a vCon:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # delete vcon vc100
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vcon	

**delete vcon-policy**

# delete vcon-policy

To delete a vCon policy (vNIC/vHBA placement profile), use the **delete vcon-policy** command.

**delete vcon-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy.
---------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a vCon policy:
	<pre>switch-A# scope org / switch-A /org # delete vcon-policy vcp100 switch-A /org* # commit-buffer switch-A /org #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vcon	
	show vcon-policy	

# delete vhba

To delete a virtual HBA, use the **delete vhba** command.

**delete vhba *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Virtual HBA name.
---------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile) SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the SAN connectivity policy command mode.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a virtual HBA:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org org10 UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp10 UCS-A /org/service-profile # delete vhba vHBA10 UCS-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vhba	
	show vnic	

**delete vhba-templ**

# delete vhba-templ

To delete a virtualized host bus adapter (vHBA) template, use the **delete vhba-templ** command.

**delete vhba-templ** *template-name*

Syntax Description	<i>template-name</i>	vHBA template name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 alphanumeric characters.
--------------------	----------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to delete a vHBA template and commit the transaction:

```
server# scope org
server /org # delete vhba-templ VhbaTempFoo
server /org* # commit-buffer
server /org
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create vhba-templ	
	enter vhba-templ	
	scope vhba-templ	
	show vhba-templ	

# delete virtual-media

To delete a virtual media boot for a boot policy or a service profile boot definition, use the **delete virtual-media** command.

**delete virtual-media {read-only | read-write}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>read-only</b>	Specifies a physical CD-ROM disk (read-only) virtual media.
	<b>read-write</b>	Specifies a floppy disk (read-write) virtual media.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Boot policy (/org/boot-policy) Service profile boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a read-only virtual media for the default boot policy, and commit the transaction:
	<pre>server# scope org server /org # scope boot-policy default server /org/boot-policy # delete virtual-media read-only server /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer server /org/boot-policy</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create virtual-media	
	enter virtual-media	
	scope virtual-media	
	show virtual-media	

**delete vlan**

# delete vlan

To delete a VLAN, use the **delete vlan** command.

**delete vlan *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	VLAN name.
---------------------------	-------------	------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink) Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric) Fabric within Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric) Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.1(1)	Added port profile mode.
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric mode within Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric).

## Examples

This example shows how to delete a VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # delete vlan vlan1
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show interface	
	show vlan	

# delete vlan-group-permit

To delete a VLAN group permit, use the **delete vlan-group-permit** command.

**delete vlan-group-permit** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the VLAN group permit.
---------------------------	-------------	------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VLAN group permit must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a VLAN group permit.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # delete vlan-group-permit Sample1
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vlan-group-permit	
	enter vlan-group-permit	
	show vlan-group-permit	

**delete vlan-group**

# delete vlan-group

To delete a VLAN group for an Ethernet uplink, use the **delete vlan-group** command.

**delete vlan-group *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the VLAN group.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)
----------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VLAN group must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a VLAN group for an Ethernet uplink.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # delete vlan-group Sample
UCS-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vlan-group	
	enter vlan-group	
	scope vlan-group	
	show vlan-group	

# delete vlan-permit

To delete a VLAN permit, use the **delete vlan-permit** command.

**delete vlan-permit** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> The name of the VLAN permit.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VLAN permit must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a VLAN permit.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # delete vlan-permit sample1
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vlan-permit	
	enter vlan-permit	
	show vlan-permit	

**delete vnic**

# delete vnic

To delete a virtual NIC, use the **delete vnic** command.

**delete vnic *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Virtual NIC name.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile) LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1	This command was introduced in the LAN connectivity policy command mode.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a virtual NIC:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org org10 UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp10 UCS-A /org/service-profile # delete vnic vNIC10 UCS-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vhba	
	show vnic	

# delete vnic-iscsi

To delete an iSCSI VNIC of a service profile, use the **delete vnic-iscsi** command.

**delete vnic-iscsi** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the iSCSI VNIC.
-------------	-------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)  
LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the LAN connectivity policy command mode.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create an iSCSI VNIC for a service profile or the LAN connectivity policy before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to delete an iSCSI VNIC for a service profile:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # delete vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create vnic-iscsi	
scope vnic-iscsi	
enter vnic-iscsi	
show vnic-iscsi	

**delete vnic-templ**

# delete vnic-templ

To delete a virtual NIC template, use the **delete vnic-templ** command.

**delete vnic-templ *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Virtual NIC template name.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a virtual NIC template:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete vnic-templ vnicT10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vhba-templ	
	show vnic-templ	

# delete vsan

To delete a VSAN, use the **delete vsan** command.

**delete vsan *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> VSAN name.
---------------------------	------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)
----------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a VSAN:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # delete vsan vs110
switch-A /fc-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show pin-group	
	show vsan	

**delete wnn-pool**

# delete wnn-pool

To delete a WWN pool, use the **delete wnn-pool** command.

**delete wnn-pool *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	WWN pool name.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a WWN pool:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # delete wnn-pool wnnP10
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/wnn-pool #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show org	
	show wnn-pool	

# diagnostic-interrupt

To use Non Maskable Interrupt (NMI) to generate a stack trace or a core dump of a system that is unresponsive, use the **diagnostic-interrupt** command.

## diagnostic-interrupt

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server)
----------------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to interrupt the diagnostics running on the server.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope server 1/7
UCS-A /chassis/server # diagnostic-interrupt
UCS-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	disable locator-led	
	enable locator-led	

dir

# dir

To list the contents of a directory, use the **dir** command in local management command mode.

**dir [ path ]**

## Syntax Description

<i>path</i>	Absolute or relative path of the directory.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to list the contents of a directory in local management command mode. If no path is specified, the current working directory is listed.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

You can use the **ls** command as an alias for this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to list the contents of a directory named temp in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# dir volatile:/temp
40      Dec 29 15:28:58 2009  src/
```

```
Usage for volatile://sup-local
    0 bytes used
  62914560 bytes free
  62914560 bytes total

switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
connect local-mgmt	

■ **disable (distributed-virtual-switch)**

# disable (distributed-virtual-switch)

To disable the DVS (Distributed Virtual Switch) administrative state, use the **disable** command, in distributed-virtual-switch mode.

## disable

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Distributed Virtual Switch administrative state

## Examples

This example shows how to disable the DVS administrative state:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # scope distributed-virtual-switch
dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #
disable
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show folder	

# disable cdp

To disable Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), use the **disable cdp** command.

## disable cdp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Network control policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1i)	This command was deprecated.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to disable CDP:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # disable cdp
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-policy	
show org	

**disable cimxml**

# disable cimxml

To disable CIM XML services, use the **disable cimxml** command.

## **disable cimxml**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** CIM XML services are enabled.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to disable CIM XML services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable cimxml
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cimxml	
	show dns	

# disable core-export-target

To disable a core export target, use the **disable core-export-target** command.

## disable core-export-target

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to disable a core export target.

### Examples

This example shows how to disable a core export target:

```
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # disable core-export-target
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

**disable http**

# disable http

To disable HTTP services, use the **disable http** command.

## **disable http**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** HTTP services are enabled.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to disable HTTP services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable http
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show http	
	show https	

# disable http-redirect

To disable directing HTTP connections as HTTPS connections, use the **disable http-redirect** command.

## disable http-redirect

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Services (/system/services)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to disable HTTP connections from being directions as HTTPS connections.
	<pre>UCS-A # scope system UCS-A /system # scope services UCS-A /system/services # disable http-redirect UCS-A /system/services* # commit-buffer UCS-A /system/services #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enable http-redirect	
	disable cimxml	
	disable http	
	disable https	
	disable telnet-server	
	disable xmlclconnpolicy	

**disable https**

# disable https

To disable HTTPS services, use the **disable https** command.

## **disable https**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** HTTPS services are enabled.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to disable HTTPS services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable https
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show https	
show ntp	

# disable locator-led

To deactivate a chassis or server locator LED, use the **disable locator-led** command.

## disable locator-led

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Chassis (/chassis) Server (/chassis/server)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to deactivate a chassis or server locator LED.  To activate a chassis or server locator LED, use the <b>enable locator-led</b> command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to deactivate the locator LED for server 4 in chassis 2:
<pre>switch-A# scope server 2/4 switch-A /chassis/server # disable locator-led switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer switch-A /chassis/server #</pre>	

Related Commands	Command	Description
	enable locator-led	

# disable (port-channel)

To disable a port channel, use the **disable** command.

## disable

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Port channel within a fabric in the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel)

Member port within a fabric in the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel/member-port)

Member port within a port channel in the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port)

Member port within a port channel in the Fibre Channel uplink mode  
(/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Port channels must be available in the fabric to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to disable a port channel within fabric A within the Ethernet storage mode:

```
UCS-A # scope eth-storage
UCS-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
UCS-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope port-channel 223
UCS-A /eth-storage/fabric/port-channel # disable
UCS-A /eth-storage/fabric/port-channel* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-storage/fabric/port-channel #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
enable (port-channel)	
show port-channel	

# disable snmp

To disable SNMP services, use the **disable snmp** command.

## disable snmp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** SNMP services are enabled.

**Command Modes** Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to disable SNMP services:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # disable snmp
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp-trap	
show stats-collection-policy	

disable syslog

# disable syslog

To disable syslog services, use the **disable syslog** command.

**disable syslog {console| file| monitor| remote-destination {server-1| server-2| server-3}}**

## Syntax Description

<b>console</b>	Disables the sending of syslog messages to the console.
<b>file</b>	Disables the writing of syslog messages to a file.
<b>monitor</b>	Disables the monitoring of syslog messages by the operating system.
<b>remote-destination</b>	Disables the sending of syslog messages to a remote server.
<b>server- <i>n</i></b>	Specifies one of three remote servers.

## Command Default

Syslog services are disabled.

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to disable monitoring of system log (syslog) messages by the operating system, or to disable the sending of syslog messages to the console, to a file, or to a remote syslog server.

## Examples

This example shows how to disable the sending of syslog messages to a syslog remote destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # disable syslog remote-destination server-1
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
enable syslog	
show syslog	

# disable telnet-server

To disable TELNET server services, use the **disable telnet-server** command.

## disable telnet-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** TELNET server services are enabled.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to disable TELNET server services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # disable telnet-server
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ssh-server	
	show telnet-server	

**disassociate**

# disassociate

To disassociate servers, use the **disassociate** command.

## **disassociate**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to disassociate servers:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # disassociate
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show server	
show service-profile	

# discard-buffer

To cancel pending configuration changes, use the **discard-buffer** command.

## discard-buffer

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to cancel and discard all uncommitted configuration changes. While any configuration commands are pending, an asterisk (\*) appears before the command prompt. When you enter the **discard-buffer** command, the commands are discarded and the asterisk disappears.

**Examples** This example shows how to discard pending configuration changes:

```
switch-1# scope chassis 1
switch-1 /chassis # enable locator-led
switch-1 /chassis* # show configuration pending
  scope chassis 1
+   enable locator-led
  exit
switch-1 /chassis* # discard-buffer
switch-1 /chassis #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
commit-buffer	
show configuration pending	

**download image**

# download image

To download an image, use the **download image** command.

**download image {ftp:| scp:| sftp:| tftp:}**

Syntax Description	
<b>ftp:</b>	Specifies FTP.
<b>scp:</b>	Specifies SCP.
<b>sftp:</b>	Specifies SFTP.
<b>tftp:</b>	Specifies TFTP.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Firmware (/firmware)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to download an image:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # download image

scp://user1@192.168.10.10/images/ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.0.988.gbin
switch-A /firmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /firmware #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show image	
	show package	

# download license

To download a license, use the **download license** command.

**download license** *licfileuri*

Syntax Description	<i>licfileuri</i>	The location of the license file. You can use either ftp, scp, sftp or tftp to download the license file.
--------------------	-------------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	License (/license)
---------------	--------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You must determine the location of the license file to use this command.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to download a license file using FTP.
----------	--

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # download license ftp://www.sampleurl.com
password: *****
Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	install file	
	clear file	

**enable (distributed-virtual-switch)**

# enable (distributed-virtual-switch)

To enable the DVS (Distributed Virtual Switch) administrative state, use the **enable** command, in distributed-virtual-switch mode.

## enable

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Distributed Virtual Switch administrative state

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the DVS administrative state:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # scope distributed-virtual-switch
dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #
enable
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show distributed-virtual-switch	
show folder	

# enable cdp

To enable Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) for a network control policy, use the **enable cdp** command.

## enable cdp

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Network control policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1i)	This command was deprecated.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	When you enable CDP, you can use it to obtain addresses of other devices in your network. You can also use it to discover the platforms of those devices.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable CDP:
-----------------	---------------------------------------

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy nCP10
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # enable cdp
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show nw-ctrl-policy	
show snmp	

**enable cimxml**

# enable cimxml

To CIM (Common Information Model) XML services, use the **enable cimxml** command.

## **enable cimxml**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** CIM XML services are disabled.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable CIM XML services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable cimxml
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show cimxml	
	show dns	

# enable cluster

To enable a standalone fabric interconnect for cluster operation, use the **enable cluster** command.

**enable cluster** *clusterip*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>clusterip</i>	Specifies the IP address of the standalone fabric interconnect.
---------------------------	------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Local management (local-mgmt)
----------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enable a standalone fabric interconnect for cluster operation. After enabling cluster operation, you can add a second fabric interconnect to the cluster.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example enables a standalone fabric interconnect for cluster operation:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A(local-mgmt)# enable cluster 192.168.1.101
This command will enable cluster mode on this setup. You cannot change it
back to stand-alone. Are you sure you want to continue? (yes/no): yes
switch-A(local-mgmt)#

```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	connect local-mgmt	

**enable core-export-target**

# enable core-export-target

To enable a core export target, use the **enable core-export-target** command.

## enable core-export-target

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Core export target services are disabled.

**Command Modes** System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable a core export target:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # enable core-export-target
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cores	
	show core-export-target	

# enable http

To enable HTTP services, use the **enable http** command.

## enable http

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** HTTP services are disabled.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable HTTP services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable http
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show http	

**enable http-redirect**

# enable http-redirect

To redirect HTTP connections as HTTPS connections, use the **enable http-redirect** command.

## enable http-redirect

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to redirect HTTP connections as HTTPS connections.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope services
UCS-A /system/services # enable http-redirect
UCS-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	enable cimxml	
	enable http	
	enable https	
	enable telnet-server	
	enable xmlclconnpolicy	

# enable https

To enable HTTPS services, use the **enable https** command.

## enable https

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** HTTPS services are disabled.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable HTTPS services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable https
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cimxml	
	show https	

**enable locator-led**

# enable locator-led

To activate a chassis or server locator LED, use the **enable locator-led** command.

## **enable locator-led**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Chassis (/chassis)  
Server (/chassis/server)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to activate a chassis or server locator LED.

To deactivate a chassis or server locator LED, use the **disable locator-led** command.

**Examples** This example shows how to activate the locator LED for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
switch-A# scope server 2/4
switch-A /chassis/server # enable locator-led
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
disable locator-led	

# enable (port-channel)

To enable a port channel, use the **enable** command.

## enable

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Port channel within a fabric in the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel)  
 Member port within a fabric in the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel/member-port)  
 Member port within a port channel in the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port)  
 Member port within a port channel in the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Port channels must be available in the fabric to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable the port channel available for fabric A within the Ethernet storage mode:

```
UCS-A # scope eth-storage
UCS-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
UCS-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope port-channel 223
UCS-A /eth-storage/fabric/port-channel # enable
UCS-A /eth-storage/fabric/port-channel* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-storage/fabric/port-channel #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
disable (port-channel)	
show port-channel	

**enable snmp**

# enable snmp

To enable SNMP services, use the **enable snmp** command.

## **enable snmp**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** SNMP services are disabled.

**Command Modes** Monitoring (/monitoring)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable SNMP services:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable snmp
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show snmp-trap	

# enable syslog

To enable syslog services, use the **enable syslog** command.

```
enable syslog {console| file| monitor| remote-destination {server-1| server-2| server-3}}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>console</b>	Enables the sending of syslog messages to the console.
<b>file</b>	Enables the writing of syslog messages to a file.
<b>monitor</b>	Enables the monitoring of syslog messages by the operating system.
<b>remote-destination</b>	Enables the sending of syslog messages to a remote server.
<b>server- n</b>	Specifies one of three remote syslog servers.

## Command Default

Syslog services are disabled.

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable monitoring of system log (syslog) messages by the operating system, or to enable the sending of syslog messages to the console, to a file, or to a remote syslog server.

To send syslog messages to a file or a remote syslog server, you must configure additional parameters using the **set syslog file** or the **set syslog remote-destination** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable and configure a syslog remote destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable syslog remote-destination server-1
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog remote-destination server-1 hostname ITEast1 level alerts
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer

switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
disable syslog	

**enable syslog**

Command	Description
set syslog file	
set syslog remote-destination	
show syslog	

# enable telnet-server

To enable TELNET server services, use the **enable telnet-server** command.

## enable telnet-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** TELNET server services are disabled.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable TELNET server services:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # enable telnet-server
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ssh-server	
	show telnet-server	

**end**

## end

To return to the highest-level mode of the CLI, use the **end** command.

**end**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

Any command mode.

**Command History**

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

None

**Examples**

This example shows how to return to the highest-level mode of the CLI from the service-profile mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile Sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # end
Switch-A #
```

**Related Commands**

	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>

# enter adapter

To enter the adapter, use the **enter adapter** command.

## **enter adapter**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server qualification (/org/server-qual)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to enter adapter capacity qualification. In this qualification, you can create and delete capacity qualifications. Use the **exit** command to exit adapter.

If you are entering an adapter for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the adapter:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show adapter	
show cap-qual	

**enter auth-domain**

# enter auth-domain

To create, if necessary, or to enter the authentication domain mode, use the **enter auth-domain** command.

**enter auth-domain** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the authentication domain.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command is introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An authentication domain must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the authentication domain mode.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # enter auth-domain Testing
Switch-A /security/auth-domain #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create auth-domain	
	scope auth-domain	
	create default-auth	
	show auth-domain	
	delete auth-domain	

# enter auth-profile

To enter the iSCSI authorization profile mode, use the **enter auth-profile** command.

**enter auth-profile *iscsi-auth-profile-name***

## Syntax Description

<i>iscsi-auth-profile-name</i>	The name of the iSCSI authorization profile.
--------------------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An iSCSI authorization profile must be created to use this command. The profile name can include a maximum of 32 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the iSCSI authorization profile mode in the organization command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # enter auth-profile sample
UCS-A /org/auth-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-profile	
delete auth-profile	
scope auth-profile	
show auth-profile	

**enter auth-server-group**

# enter auth-server-group

To create, if necessary, and to enter the authentication server group, use the **enter auth-server-group** command.

**enter auth-server-group *authentication server group***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>authentication server group</i>	The name of the authentication server group.
---------------------------	------------------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP (/security/ldap) RADIUS (/security/radius) TACACS (/security/tacacs)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the authentication server group for LDAP:
	<pre>Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # scope ldap Switch-A /security/ldap # enter auth-server-group Default Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope auth-server-group	
	create auth-server-group	
	delete auth-server-group	

# enter auto-target-if

To enter the configured automatic target interface for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **enter auto-target-if** command.

## enter auto-target-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Ethernet interface within the iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create an iSCSI VNIC, an Ethernet interface for the iSCSI VNIC, and an automatic target interface before you use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the configured automatic target interface of the iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # enter auto-target-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/auto-target-if #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set dhcp-vendor-id	
create auto-target-if	
scope auto-target-if	
delete auto-target-if	
show auto-target-if	

**enter backup**

# enter backup

To enter the management plane backup operation, use the **enter backup** command.

```
enter backup URL {all-configuration | full-state | logical-configuration | system-configuration} {disabled | enabled}
```

## Syntax Description

<i>URL</i>	Specify the URL for the backup file using one of the following syntax:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ftp:// hostname / path</b></li> <li>• <b>scp:// username @ hostname hostname / path</b></li> <li>• <b>sftp:// username @ hostname / path</b></li> <li>• <b>tftp:// hostname : port-num / path</b></li> </ul>
<b>all-configuration</b>	Specifies all backups of the server, fabric, and system related configuration.
<b>full-state</b>	Specifies a backup of the full state for disaster recovery.
<b>logical-configuration</b>	Specifies a backup of the fabric and service profile related configuration.
<b>system-configuration</b>	Specifies a backup of the system related configuration.
<b>disabled</b>	Specifies that the backup operation will not run until it is enabled.
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies that the backup operation automatically runs as soon as you enter the <b>commit-buffer</b> command.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the backup operation:

```
server# scope system
server /system # enter backup scp://user@host35/backups/all-config9.bak all-configuration
disabled
server /system/backup #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create backup	
delete backup	
scope backup	
show backup	

**enter bladeserver-disc-policy**

# enter bladeserver-disc-policy

To create, if necessary, and to enter the blade server discovery policy mode, use the **enter bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

**enter bladeserver-disc-policy *name***

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	The name of the compute blade server discovery policy.
--------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A compute blade server discovery policy must be created to use this policy.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the blade server discovery policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # enter bladeserver-disc-policy Default
Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create bladeserver-disc-policy	
	scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
	show bladeserver-disc-policy	
	delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

# enter block

To enter an UUID address block, a WWN initiator block, or a MAC address block, use the **enter block** command.

**enter block** *from to*

## Syntax Description

<i>from</i>	From address, identifier, or world-wide name. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. Specify a UUID in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNNN. Specify a WWN in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. Specify an IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
<i>to</i>	To address, identifier, or world-wide name. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. Specify a UUID in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNNN. Specify a WWN in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. Specify an IP address in the format A.B.C.D.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)  
WWW pool (/org/wwn-pool)  
MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

## Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.3.1		This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter an UUID address block:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope uuid-suffix-pool default
server /org/uuid-suffix-pool # enter block 8133-1A84A44B11DE 8133-1A84A44B1241
server /org/uuid-suffix-pool/block #
```

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the MAC pool block:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope mac-pool mp1
```

**enter block**

```
server /org/mac-pool # enter block 1a:2b:3c:4d:21:31 1b:2a:3c:4d:21:34
server /org/mac-pool/block #
```

**Examples**

This example shows how to enter a WWN pool block:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # enter block 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:631
server /org/wwn-pool/block #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create block	
delete block	
scope block	
show block	
show mac-pool	

# enter boot-definition

To enter a boot definition for the service profile, use the **enter boot-definition** command.

## enter boot-definition

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a boot definition for a service profile named CE-B440-M1-SP:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile # enter boot-definition
server /org/service-profile/boot-definition #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create boot-definition	
delete boot-definition	
scope boot-definition	
show boot-definition	

**enter boot-policy**

# enter boot-policy

To enter a boot policy, use the **enter boot-policy** command.

**enter boot-policy *name* [*purpose* {**operational** | **utility**}\*]**

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	Policy name. The name can be a maximum of 16 alphanumeric characters.
<b>purpose</b>	(Optional) Specifies the purpose of the policy.
<b>operational</b>	Specifies an operational policy.
<b>utility</b>	Specifies a utility policy.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a boot policy called utility:

```
server# scope org
server /org/ # enter boot-policy utility
server /org/boot-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create boot-policy	
delete boot-policy	
scope boot-policy	
show boot-policy	

# enter boot-target

To enter the boot target, use the **enter boot-target** command.

**enter boot-target {primary| secondary}**

## Syntax Description

<b>primary</b>	Specifies the primary boot target.
<b>secondary</b>	Specifies the secondary boot target.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)
----------------------	---

## Command History

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the boot target. You can assign the logical unit number (LUN) and world wide name (WWN) to the primary or secondary boot target. Use the **exit** command to exit boot-target.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter the secondary boot target:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # enter boot-target secondary
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
set lun	
set wwn	
show boot-target	

enter cap-qual

# enter cap-qual

To enter a capacity qualification for a specified adapter type, use the **enter cap-qual** command.

```
enter cap-qual {fcoe | non-virtualized-eth-if | non-virtualized-fc-if | path-encap-consolidated |
path-encap-virtual | protected-eth-if | protected-fc-if | protected-fcoe | virtualized-eth-if | virtualized-fc-if |
virtualized-scsi-if}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>fcoe</b>	Specifies Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
<b>non-virtualized-eth-if</b>	Specifies non-virtualized Ethernet interface.
<b>non-virtualized-fc-if</b>	Specifies non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
<b>path-encap-consolidated</b>	Specifies path encapsulation consolidated.
<b>path-encap-virtual</b>	Specifies path encapsulation virtual.
<b>protected-eth-if</b>	Specifies protected Ethernet interface.
<b>protected-fc-if</b>	Specifies protected Fibre Channel interface.
<b>protected-fcoe</b>	Specifies protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
<b>virtualized-eth-if</b>	Specifies virtualized Ethernet interface.
<b>virtualized-fc-if</b>	Specifies virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
<b>virtualized-scsi-if</b>	Specifies virtualized SCSI interface.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines****Examples**

This example shows how to enter the FCoE capacity qualification:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # scope adapter
server /org/server-qual/adapter # enter cap-qual fcoe
server /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create cap-qual	
delete cap-qual	
scope cap-qual	
show cap-qual	

enter chassis

# enter chassis

To enter a chassis, use the **enter chassis** command.

**enter chassis** *min-chassis-id max-chassis-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>min-chassis-id</i>	Minimum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
	<i>max-chassis-id</i>	Maximum chassis identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server qualification (/org/server-qual)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to enter slot capacity qualification. In this qualification, you can create and delete capacity qualifications. Use the **exit** command to exit the chassis.

If you are entering a chassis for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter a chassis:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter chassis 1 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/chassis #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show cap-qual	
	show chassis	

# enter class chassis-stats

To enter a chassis statistics class, use the **enter class chassis-stats** command.

## enter class chassis-stats

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the chassis statistics class mode:
-----------------	--

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class chassis-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class chassis-stats	
	delete class chassis-stats	
	scope class chassis-stats	
	show class chassis-stats	

**enter class cpu-env-stats**

# enter class cpu-env-stats

To enter the CPU environment statistics class, use the **enter class cpu-env-stats** command.

## **enter class cpu-env-stats**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the CPU environment statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class cpu-env-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class dimm-env-stats

To enter the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics class, use the **enter class dimm-env-stats** command.

**enter class dimm-env-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the DIMM environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class dimm-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class dimm-env-stats	
delete class dimm-env-stats	
scope class dimm-env-stats	
show class dimm-env-stats	

**enter class env-stats**

# enter class env-stats

To enter the environment statistics class, use the **enter class env-stats** command.

## **enter class env-stats**

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet server statistics threshold policy(eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to enter the environment statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class env-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class env-stats	
delete class env-stats	
scope class env-stats	
show class env-stats	

# enter class ether-error-stats

To enter an Ethernet error statistics class, use the **enter class ether-error-stats** command.

## enter class ether-error-stats

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet error statistics class for an Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-error-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class ether-error-stats	
delete class ether-error-stats	
scope class ether-error-stats	
show class ether-error-stats	

**enter class ether-loss-stats**

# enter class ether-loss-stats

To enter an Ethernet loss statistics class, use the **enter class ether-loss-stats** command.

## enter class ether-loss-stats

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet loss statistics class for an Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-loss-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-loss-stats	
delete class ether-loss-stats	
scope class ether-loss-stats	
show class ether-loss-stats	

# enter class ethernet-port-err-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

## enter class ethernet-port-err-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port error statistics class.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port error statistics class that does not already exist:
	<pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10 switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-err-stats switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats**

## enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

### enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class that already exists:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-multicast-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats	
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

## enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class that does not already exist:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats	
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**enter class ethernet-port-stats**

# enter class ethernet-port-stats

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-stats** command.

## enter class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port statistics class.

**Examples** This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

## enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class that does not already exist:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets**

## enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

### enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to create, if necessary, and enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.

**Examples** This example shows how to create and enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class that does not already exist:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class * # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class ether-pause-stats

To enter the Ethernet pause statistics class, use the **enter class ether-pause-stats** command.

## enter class ether-pause-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Ethernet pause statistics class:
-----------------	--

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-pause-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class ether-pause-stats	
	delete class ether-pause-stats	
	scope class ether-pause-stats	
	show class ether-pause-stats	

**enter class ether-rx-stats**

## enter class ether-rx-stats

To enter an Ethernet receive statistics class, use the **enter class ether-rx-stats** command.

### enter class ether-rx-stats

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet receive statistics class for the Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-rx-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-rx-stats	
delete class ether-rx-stats	
scope class ether-rx-stats	
show class ether-rx-stats	

# enter class ether-tx-stats

To enter an Ethernet transmission statistics class, use the **enter class ether-tx-stats** command.

## enter class ether-tx-stats

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter an Ethernet transmission statistics class for an Ethernet server:
	<pre>server# scope eth-server server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ether-tx-stats server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class ether-tx-stats	
	delete class ether-tx-stats	
	scope class ether-tx-stats	
	show class ether-tx-stats	

**enter class fan-module-stats**

## enter class fan-module-stats

To enter a fan module statistics class, use the **enter class fan-module-stats** command.

### enter class fan-module-stats

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a fan module statistics class in the Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fan-module-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fan-module-stats	
delete class fan-module-stats	
scope class fan-module-stats	
show class fan-module-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class fan-stats

To enter a fan statistics class, use the **enter class fan-stats** command.

## enter class fan-stats

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a fan statistics class for an Ethernet server:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fan-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class fan-stats	
delete class fan-stats	
scope class fan-stats	
show class fan-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**enter class fc-error-stats**

# enter class fc-error-stats

To enter a Fibre Channel error statistics class, use the **enter class fc-error-stats** command.

## enter class fc-error-stats

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a Fibre Channel error statistics class:

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fc-error-stats
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-error-stats	
delete class fc-error-stats	
scope class fc-error-stats	
show class fc-error-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class fc-port-stats

To enter a Fibre Channel port statistics class, use the **enter class fc-port-stats** command.

## enter class fc-port-stats

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a Fibre Channel port statistics class:

```
server# scope org TestyOrg
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fc-port-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class fc-port-stats	
delete class fc-port-stats	
scope class fc-port-stats	
show class fc-port-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**enter class fc-stats**

# enter class fc-stats

To enter a Fibre Channel statistics class, use the **enter class fc-stats** command.

## enter class fc-stats

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a Fibre Channel statistics class:

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fc-stats
server /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class fc-stats	
delete class fc-stats	
scope class fc-stats	
show class fc-stats	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# enter class fex-env-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fabric extender statistics class, use the **enter class fex-env-stats** command.

## enter class fex-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the fabric extender environment statistics mode for a class.
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-server Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fex-env-stats Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>	

Related Commands	Command	Description
	enter class fex-power-summary	
	enter class fex-psu-input-stats	

**enter class fex-power-summary**

## enter class fex-power-summary

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fabric extender power summary mode for a class, use the **enter class fex-power-summary** command.

### enter class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fabric extender power summary mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fex-power-summary
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class fex-env-stats	
enter class fex-psu-input-stats	

# enter class fex-psu-input-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fabric extender power supply unit statistics mode for a class, use the **enter class fex-psu-input-stats** command.

## enter class fex-psu-input-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Fabric extender power supply unit statistics mode for a class.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class fex-psu-input-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	enter class fex-env-stats	
	enter class fex-power-summary	

**enter class io-card-stats**

# enter class io-card-stats

To enter the IO card statistics class, use the **enter class io-card-stats** command.

## **enter class io-card-stats**

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

### **Usage Guidelines**

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to enter the IO card statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class io-card-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class io-card-stats	
delete class io-card-stats	
scope class io-card-stats	
show class io-card-stats	

# enter class mb-power-stats

To enter a mother board power statistics class, use the **enter class mb-power-stats** command.

## enter class mb-power-stats

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a mother board power statistics class:
	<pre>server# scope org server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class mb-power-stats server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class mb-power-stats	
	delete class mb-power-stats	
	scope class mb-power-stats	
	show class mb-power-stats	
	show stats history mb-power-stats	
	show stats mb-power-stats	

**enter class mb-temp-stats**

# enter class mb-temp-stats

To enter a temporary mother board statistics class, use the **enter class mb-temp-stats** command.

## **enter class mb-temp-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## **Usage Guidelines**

**Examples** This example shows how to delete a temporary mother board statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class mb-temp-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class mb-temp-stats	
delete class mb-temp-stats	
scope class mb-temp-stats	
show class mb-temp-stats	
show stats history mb-temp-stats	
show stats mb-temp-stats	

# enter class memory-array-env-stats

To enter the memory array environment statistics class, use the **enter class memory-array-env-stats** command.

**enter class memory-array-env-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the memory array environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class memory-array-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-array-env-stats	
delete class memory-array-env-stats	
scope class memory-array-env-stats	
show class memory-array-env-stats	

**enter class motherboard-temp-stats**

# enter class motherboard-temp-stats

To enter the motherboard temperature statistics class, use the **enter class motherboard-temp-stats** command.

## enter class motherboard-temp-stats

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A statistics threshold policy and a motherboard temperature statistics class must be created to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the motherboard temperature statistics class mode.

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class motherboard-temp-stats
UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create motherboard-temp-stats	
scope motherboard-temp-stats	
show motherboard-temp-stats	
delete motherboard-temp-stats	

# enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

**enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats**

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class:
-----------------	---

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-statss	
show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

**enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats**

# enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

**enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

# enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

**enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

**Examples** This example shows how to enter a PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

**enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats**

# enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class, use the **enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

**enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

# enter class psu-input-stats

To enter a power supply input statistics class, use the **enter class psu-input-stats** command.

## enter class psu-input-stats

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a power supply input statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class psu-input-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class psu-input-stats	
delete class psu-input-stats	
scope class psu-input-stats	
show class psu-input-stats	

**enter class rack-unit-fan-stats**

## enter class rack-unit-fan-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class, use the **enter class rack-unit-fan-stats** command.

### enter class rack-unit-fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy Sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class rack-unit-fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class rack-unit-psu-stats	

# enter class rack-unit-psu-stats

To create, if necessary, and to enter the rack unit power supply unit statistics mode for a class, use the **enter class rack-unit-psu-stats** command.

## enter class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the rack unit power supply unit statistics mode for a class.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter class rack-unit-psu-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	enter class rack-unit-fan-stats	

**enter class system-stats**

# enter class system-stats

To enter a system statistics class, use the **enter class system-stats** command.

## **enter class system-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.31.	This command was introduced.

## **Usage Guidelines**

### **Examples**

This example shows how to enter the system statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # enter system-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class system-stats	
delete class system-stats	
scope class system-stats	
show class system-stats	
show stats system-stats	

# enter class vnic-stats

To enter a virtual NIC statistics class, use the **enter class vnic-stats** command.

## enter class vnic-stats

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a virtual NIC statistics class:
	<pre>server# scope org server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default server /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class vnic-stats server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class vnic-stats	
	delete class vnic-stats	
	scope class vnic-stats	
	show class vnic-stats	
	show stats vnic-stats	
	show stats vnic-stats	

# enter client

To enter a specific client mode, use the **enter client** command in port-profile mode.

**enter client** *client-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>client-name</i>	The name of the client.
---------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a specific client mode:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # enter client c100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show port profile	
	show profile-set	

# enter cluster

To enter a distributed virtual switch, use the **enter cluster** command.

**enter cluster** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	The name of the distributed virtual switch. It is the name you provided while creating the switch.
--------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Cluster set (/system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A distributed virtual switch must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a distributed virtual switch.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope cluster-set
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set # enter cluster sample
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set/cluster #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create cluster	
	scope cluster	
	show cluster	
	delete cluster	

**enter control-ep policy**

# enter control-ep policy

To create, if necessary, and to enter the control end point policy, use the **enter control-ep policy** command.

**enter control-ep policy** *Service Registry IP address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Service Registry IP address</i>	The host name or the IP address of the service registry.
---------------------------	------------------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can only create one control end point policy for a system.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create, if necessary, or enter the control end point policy.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # enter control-ep policy 1.2.3.4
Shared secret for Registration: *****
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create control-ep policy	
	scope control-ep policy	
	show control-ep policy	
	delete control-ep policy	

# enter cpu

To enter a CPU qualifier for a server pool policy, use the `enter cpu` command.

## enter cpu

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a CPU qualifier:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # enter cpu
server /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create cpu	
delete cpu	
scope cpu	
show server	

**enter data-center**

# enter data-center

To enter a data center, use the **enter data** command in vcenter mode.

**enter data-center** *datacenter-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>datacenter-name</i>	The name of the data center.
---------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:
-------------------------	--

- Create and delete folders
- Show folder information

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a data center:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # enter data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show data-center	
	show folder	

# enter default-auth

To create, if necessary, or to enter the default authentication mode, use the **enter default-auth** command.

## enter default-auth

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the default authentication mode for an authentication domain.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Testing
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # enter default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-domain	
create default-auth	
scope default-auth	

**enter default-behavior**

# enter default-behavior

To enter default-behavior mode, use the **enter default-behavior** command.

**enter default-behavior {vhba | vnic}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>vhba</b> Specifies vHBA default behavior mode. <b>vnic</b> Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to create a default behavior, and enter organization default-behavior mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter vNIC default behavior mode:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # enter default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show default-behavior	
	show vnic	

# enter destination

To enter an email address to which Call Home alerts should be sent, use the **enter destination** command.

**enter destination** *email-addr*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>email-addr</i>	E-mail address in email address format. The address can be a maximum of 512 alphanumeric characters, and cannot contain white spaces. Example, <i>personname@companyname.com</i> .
---------------------------	-------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter an email destination:
-----------------	---

```
server# scope monitoring
server /monitoring # scope callhome
server /monitoring/callhome # scope profile full_txt
server /monitoring/callhome/profile # enter destination home@test.com
server /monitoring/callhome/profile/destination #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create destination	
	delete destination	
	scope destination	
	show destination	

**enter dest-interface**

# enter dest-interface

To create, if necessary, and to enter the destination interface of the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **enter dest-interface** command.

**enter dest-interface slotid portid**

## Syntax Description

<i>slotid</i>	The slot ID of the destination interface.
<i>portid</i>	The port ID of the destination interface.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session)  
 Ethernet traffic monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the destination interface of the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session. To enter the destination interface of an Ethernet traffic monitoring session, replace **fc-traffic-mon** with **eth-traffic-mon**, and **fc-mon-session** with **eth-mon-session**.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # scope fc-mon-session Default
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session # enter dest-interface 1 1
Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit-buffer
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create dest-interface	
delete dest-interface	

# enter dhcp-ip-params

To enter the configured DHCP for initiator IP parameters, use the **enter dhcp-ip-params** command.

## enter dhcp-ip-params

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	IPv4 interface of the iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a DHCP initiator for IP parameters before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the configured DHCP for initiator IP parameters:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # enter dhcp-ip-params UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/dhcp-ip-params #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create dhcp-ip-params	
	scope dhcp-ip-params	
	delete dhcp-ip-params	

---

 enter distributed-virtual-switch

# enter distributed-virtual-switch

To enter a distributed virtual switch, use the **enter distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

**enter distributed-virtual-switch *dvs-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>dvs-name</i>	The name of the switch.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None							
<b>Command Modes</b>	VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)							
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.			
Release	Modification							
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.							
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use distributed-virtual-switch mode to perform the following tasks:							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable and disable DVS administrative state</li> <li>• Scope to port-profile mode</li> <li>• Show port profile information</li> </ul>							
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a distributed virtual switch:							
	<pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # enter distributed-virtual-switch dvs10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #</pre>							
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show distributed-virtual-switch</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show port-profile</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	show distributed-virtual-switch		show port-profile	
Command	Description							
show distributed-virtual-switch								
show port-profile								

# enter dynamic-vnic-conn

To enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode, use the `enter dynamic-vnic-conn` command.

## create dynamic-vnic-conn

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use dynamic-vnic-conn mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set adapter policies
- Show the dynamic vNIC connection

### Examples

This example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # enter dynamic-vnic-conn
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-con	
show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

**enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy**

# enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode, use the **enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command.

**enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the vNIC connection policy.
--------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode to perform the following tasks:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set adapter policies</li> <li>• Show dynamic vNIC connection policies</li> </ul>

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode:
	<pre>switch-A# scope org org100 switch-A /org # enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp100 switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show dynamic-vnic-connection-policy	
	show vnic-templ	

# enter egress-policy

To enter an egress policy (for both vNICs and vHBAs) to be used by a QoS policy, use the **enter egress-policy** command.

## enter egress-policy

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	QoS policy (/org/qos-policy)
----------------------	------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter an egress policy for vNIC traffic:
-----------------	--

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope qos-policy VnicPolicy34
server /org/qos-policy # enter egress-policy
server /org/qos-policy/egress-policy #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create egress-policy	
delete egress-policy	
scope egress-policy	
show egress-policy	

**enter eth-if**

# enter eth-if

To enter an Ethernet interface, use the **enter eth-if** command.

**enter eth-if *intf-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>intf-name</i>	Interface name. The name can be 32 characters.
---------------------------	------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic) Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

**Examples** This example shows how to enter an Ethernet interface in virtual NIC:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic-emulex-a
server /org/service-profile/vnic # enter eth-if vlan150
server /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create eth-if	
	delete eth-if	
	scope eth-if	
	show eth-if	
	show service-profile	
	show vnic	

# enter eth-if (vnic-iscsi)

To enter the Ethernet interface for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **enter eth-if** command.

## enter eth-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a service profile and an iSCSI VNIC for the service profile before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Ethernet interface of the iSCSI VNIC:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi testing UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # enter eth-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create ip-if	
	create eth-if	
	scope eth-if	

**enter eth-mon-session**

# enter eth-mon-session

To enter an Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **enter eth-mon-session** command.

**enter eth-mon-session *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session:
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # enter eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope eth-mon-session	
	create eth-mon-session	
	delete eth-mon-session	

# enter eth-policy

To enter eth-policy mode, use the **enter eth-policy** command.

**enter eth-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Ethernet policy.
--------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to enter eth-policy mode using Ethernet policy ep100:
----------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy ep100
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-policy	
	show trans-queue	

**enter eth-target**

# enter eth-target

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Ethernet target endpoint mode for a fabric, use the **enter eth-target** command.

**enter eth-target *name***

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Name of the Ethernet target endpoint of the fabric.
--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface) Port channel (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must create an interface for a fabric, and an Ethernet target endpoint for that interface before you use this command.

You must create a port channel for a fabric, and an Ethernet target endpoint for that port channel before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the Ethernet target endpoint mode for a fabric interface:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 33
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # enter eth-target Testing
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create eth-target	
	scope eth-target	
	set macaddress	
	show eth-target	
	delete eth-target	

# enter ext-static-ip

To create, if necessary, and to enter the external static management IP address mode, use the **enter ext-static-ip** command.

## enter ext-static-ip

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc) Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the external static management IP address mode for the CIMC.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/7
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc # enter ext-static-ip
Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set addr	
	set default-gw	
	set subnet	
	create ext-static-ip	
	scope ext-static-ip	
	show ext-static-ip	
	delete ext-static-ip	

enter fault-suppress-task

# enter fault-suppress-task

To create, if necessary, or to enter the fault suppress task command mode, use the **enter fault-suppress-task** command.

**enter fault-suppress-task *name***

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	The name of the fault suppress task. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Chassis (/chassis) Fabric Extender (/fex) IOM (/chassis/iom) Server (/chassis/server) Organization (/org) Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the fault suppress task can include a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the fault suppress task for an organization.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # enter fault suppress-task Sample
UCS-A /org/fault-suppress-task* # set schedule testing
UCS-A /org/fault-suppress-task* # set suppress-policy sample_policy
UCS-A /org/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/fault-suppress-task #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set schedule	
	set fault-suppress-policy	
	create fault-suppress-task	

Command	Description
scope fault-suppress-task	
show fault-suppress-task	
delete fault-suppress-task	

enter fc-mon-session

# enter fc-mon-session

To enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session, use the **enter fc-mon-session** command.

**enter fc-mon-session *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # enter fc-mon-session Default
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope fc-mon-session	
	create fc-mon-session	
	delete fc-mon-session	

# enter fc-policy

To enter fc-policy mode, use the **enter fc-policy** command.

**enter fc-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Fibre Channel policy.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use fc-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete Fibre Channel policies
- Show Fibre Channel policies

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter fc-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fp100
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcp100
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fc-policy	
show trans-queue	

**enter fcoe-member-port**

# enter fcoe-member-port

To create, if necessary, and to enter the FCoE member port command mode, use the **enter fcoe-member-port**

**enter fcoe-member-port slot ID port ID**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>slot ID</i></td><td>Slot identification number. It is a number between 1 and 5.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>port ID</i></td><td>Port identification number. It is a number between 1 and 48.</td></tr> </table>	<i>slot ID</i>	Slot identification number. It is a number between 1 and 5.	<i>port ID</i>	Port identification number. It is a number between 1 and 48.
<i>slot ID</i>	Slot identification number. It is a number between 1 and 5.				
<i>port ID</i>	Port identification number. It is a number between 1 and 48.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	FCoE port channel (/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An FCoE port channel must exist to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the FCoE member port command mode for an FCoE port channel.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope fcoe-port-channel 1
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel # enter fcoe-member-port 1 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/fcoe-member-port* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/fcoe-member-port #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fcoe-member-port	
	scope fcoe-member-port	
	show fcoe-member-port	
	delete fcoe-member-port	

# enter fcoe-port-channel

To create, if necessary, and to enter the FCoE port channel, use the **enter fcoe-port-channel** command.

**enter fcoe-port-channel** *fcoe-port-channel-ID*

## Syntax Description

<i>fcoe-port-channel-ID</i>	The FCoE port channel ID. It is a number between 1 and 256.
-----------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the FCoE port channel mode for a fabric.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # enter fcoe-port-channel 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel # create fcoe-member-port 2 23
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel* # create mon-src sample_session
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/mon-src* # set direction both
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/mon-src* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/mon-src #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create fcoe-member-port	
create mon-src	
set direction	
delete fcoe-port-channel	
show fcoe-port-channel	

**enter fcoeinterface**

# enter fcoeinterface

To create, if necessary, or to enter the FCoE interface of a fabric, use the **enter fcoeinterface** command.

**enter fcoeinterface slotid portid**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>slotid</i></td><td>Slot ID of the interface. The value must be a number between 1 and 5.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>portid</i></td><td>Port ID of the interface. The value must be a number between 1 and 48.</td></tr> </table>	<i>slotid</i>	Slot ID of the interface. The value must be a number between 1 and 5.	<i>portid</i>	Port ID of the interface. The value must be a number between 1 and 48.
<i>slotid</i>	Slot ID of the interface. The value must be a number between 1 and 5.				
<i>portid</i>	Port ID of the interface. The value must be a number between 1 and 48.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric)
----------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an FCoE interface for fabric A.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # enter fcoeinterface 1 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface* # set user-label sample_interface
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fcoeinterface	
	scope fcoeinterface	
	show fcoeinterface	
	delete fcoeinterface	

# enter folder

To enter a folder, use the **enter folder** command in vcenter mode.

**enter folder** *folder-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>folder-name</i>	The name of the folder.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None							
<b>Command Modes</b>	VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)							
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Release	Modification	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification							
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.							
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and delete data-centers</li> <li>• Show data-center information</li> </ul>							
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to enter a folder:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # enter folder f10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder #</pre>							
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show data-center</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show folder</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	show data-center		show folder	
Command	Description							
show data-center								
show folder								

**enter fw-host-pack**

# enter fw-host-pack

To enter a host firmware package, use the **enter fw-host-pack** command.

**enter fw-host-pack *host-pack-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>host-pack-name</i>	Name of the server host firmware package image. The name can be a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-----------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a host firrmware package:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # enter fw-host-pack appl
UCS-A /org/fw-host-pack #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fw-host-pack	
	delete fw-host-pack	
	scope fw-host-pack	
	show fw-host-pack	

# enter fw-mgmt-pack

To enter a management firmware package, use the **enter fw-mgmt-pack** command.

**enter fw-mgmt-pack** *mgmt-pack-name*

Syntax Description	<i>mgmt-pack-name</i>	Name of the management firmware package. The name can be a maximum of 16 characters.
--------------------	-----------------------	--

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Examples	This example shows how to delete a management firmware package:
----------	---

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter fw-mgmt-pack cimcl
server /org/fw-mgmt-pack #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create fw-mgmt-pack	
	delete fw-mgmt-pack	
	scope fw-mgmt-pack	
	show fw-mgmt-pack	

# enter import-config

To enter an import configuration, use the `enter import-config` command.

**enter import-config URL {disabled| enabled} {merge| replace}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><i>URL</i></p> <p>URL for the file being imported using one of the following syntax:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>ftp://hostname/path</code></li> <li><code>scp://username@hostname/path</code></li> <li><code>sftp://username@hostname/path</code></li> <li><code>tftp://hostname:port-num/path</code></li> </ul>				
<b>disabled</b>	Specifies that the import operation will not run until it is enabled.				
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies that the import operation automatically runs as soon as you enter the commit-buffer command.				
<b>merge</b>	Specifies that the configuration information is merged with the existing information.				
<b>replace</b>	Specifies that the system takes each object in the import configuration file and overwrites the corresponding object in the current configuration.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.3.1</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.3.1	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.3.1	This command was introduced.				

## Examples

This example shows how to enter an import configuration:

```
server# scope system
server /system # enter import-config scp://user@host35/backups/all-config9.bak disabled
replace
server /system/import-config #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create import-config	
delete import-config	
scope import-config	
show import-config	

# enter initiator

To enter the organization WWN pool initiator mode, use the **enter initiator** command.

**enter initiator *ID***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ID</i>	Initiator ID in the format <i>nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn</i> .
---------------------------	-----------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter an initiator named 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 for the default WWN pool:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # enter initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create initiator	
	delete initiator	
	scope initiator	
	show initiator	

# enter initiator-group

To create, if necessary, or to enter the initiator group command mode, use the **enter initiator-group** command.

**enter initiator-group *name* {derived| fc| iscsi}**

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the initiator group.
<b>derived</b>	Indicates that the protocol for the initiator group is derived.
<b>fc</b>	Indicates that the protocol for the initiator group is Fibre Channel.
<b>iscsi</b>	Indicates that the protocol for the initiator group is iSCSI.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The name of the initiator group can include a maximum of 32 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to create an initiator group for a service profile, and set the protocol.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # enter initiator-group testing fc
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group* # create initiator trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create initiator	
create storage-connection-def	
create storage-target	

# enter interface

To enter an interface for the specified Ethernet server port, use the **enter interface** command.

**enter interface *slot-id port-id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><i>slot-id</i> Ethernet interface slot number. The range is from 1 to 5 for a fabric interconnect under Ethernet server and under Ethernet uplink, 2 to 5 for a fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink.</p> <p><i>port-id</i> Ethernet interface port number. The range is from 1 to 40.</p>
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric) Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric) Fabric interconnect under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter an interface for Ethernet server port 14 on slot 3 of fabric B:
	<pre>server# scope eth-server server /eth-server # scope fabric b server /eth-server/fabric # enter interface 1 2 server /eth-server/fabric/interface #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create interface	
	delete interface	
	scope interface	
	show interface	

# **enter interface fc**

To create, if necessary, and to enter the fibre channel interface of the fabric, use the **enter interface fc** command.

**enter interface fc** *slot id port id*

Syntax Description	<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
	<i>port id</i>	The port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

A fibre channel interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

This example shows how to enter the fibre channel interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # enter interface fc 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fc #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create interface fc	
	scope interface fc	
	show interface fc	
	delete interface fc	

**enter interface fcoe**

# enter interface fcoe

To create, if necessary, and to enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric, use the **enter interface fcoe** command.

**enter interface fcoe slot id port id**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>slot id</i></td><td>The slot identification number.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>port id</i></td><td>The port identification number.</td></tr> </table>	<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number.	<i>port id</i>	The port identification number.
<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number.				
<i>port id</i>	The port identification number.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # enter interface fcoe 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fcoe #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create interface fcoe	
	scope interface fcoe	
	show interface fcoe	
	delete interface fcoe	

# enter ip-if

To enter the IPv4 interface of an iSCSI VNIC, use the **enter ip-if** command.

## enter ip-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Ethernet interface within the iSCSI VNIC mode (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create an IPv4 interface for an iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the IPv4 interface of the iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi example
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # enter ip-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create dhcp-ip-params	
create pooled-ip-params	
create static-ip-params	
create ip-if	
scope ip-if	
delete ip-if	

**enter ipmi-access-profile**

# enter ipmi-access-profile

To enter an Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) access profile, use the **enter ipmi-access-profile** command.

**enter ipmi-access-profile** *profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>profile-name</i>	IPMI access profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)	
<b>Command History</b>		
Release	Modification	
1.3.1	This command was introduced.	
<b>Examples</b>		
This example shows how to enter an IPMI access profile named ipmiProf1:		
<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # enter ipmi-access-profile ipmiProf1 UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #</pre>		
<b>Related Commands</b>		
Command	Description	
create ipmi-access-profile		
delete ipmi-access-profile		
scope ipmi-access-profile		
show ipmi-access-profile		

# enter ipmi-user

To enter an end-point user for IPMI access, use the **enter ipmi-user** command.

**enter ipmi-user** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	End-point IPMI user name. The name is case insensitive, and can be a maximum of 16 alphanumeric characters. The name can also contain a hyphen (-) or underscore (_) character, but cannot contain white spaces.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced as enter epuser.
	1.4(1)	This command was renamed as enter ipmi-user.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter an IPMI user:
<pre>server# scope org server /org # scope ipmi-access-profile IPMI-1 server /org/ipmi-access-profile # enter ipmi-user user1 server /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create ipmi-user	
	delete ipmi-user	
	scope ipmi-user	
	show ipmi-user	
	set descr	

**enter ipmi-user**

Command	Description
set password	
set privilege	

# enter iqn-pool

To enter the IQN Pool command mode, use the **enter iqn-pool** command.

**enter iqn-pool *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Name of the IQN pool.	
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An IQN pool must be created to use this command.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the IQN pool command mode.  UCS-A # <b>scope org</b> UCS-A /org # <b>enter iqn-pool Sample1</b> UCS-A /org/inqn-pool #	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	create iqn-pool	
	scope iqn-pool	
	show iqn-pool	
	delete iqn-pool	
	set iqn-prefix	
	set descr	
	create block	

**enter iscsi-policy**

# enter iscsi-policy

To enter, and create if necessary, an iSCSI adapter policy, use the **enter iscsi-policy** command.

**enter iscsi-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the iSCSI adapter policy. Provide the name that you had specified when you created this policy.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an iSCSI adapter policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the iSCSI adapter policy in the organization mode:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # enter iscsi-policy sample
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create iscsi-policy	
	scope iscsi-policy	
	show iscsi-policy	
	delete iscsi-policy	

# enter iscsi

To enter and create a boot iSCSI mode for an organization, use the **enter iscsi** command.

## enter iscsi

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Boot definition of a service profile (/org/service-profile/boot-definition) Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a boot iSCSI policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the boot iSCSI mode for a service profile:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-definition UCS-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition # enter iscsi UCS-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/iscsi #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create iscsi	
	delete iscsi	
	scope iscsi	
	show iscsi	

# enter keyring

To enter an RSA keyring, use the **enter keyring** command.

**enter keyring** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Keyring name. The name can be a maximum of 32 characters.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.3.1</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.3.1	This command was introduced.	
Release	Modification					
1.3.1	This command was introduced.					

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a keyring named 210:

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # enter keyring kr210
UCS-A /security/keyring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create keyring	
delete keyring	
scope keyring	
show keyring	

# enter lan

To enter a LAN boot configuration, use the **enter lan** command.

## enter lan

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Boot policy under organization (/org/boot-policy) Boot definition under service-profile (/org/service-profile/boot-def)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a LAN boot configuration for a boot policy:
	<pre>server# scope org server /org # scope boot-policy bp6 server /org/boot-policy # enter lan server /org/boot-policy/lan #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create lan	
	delete lan	
	scope lan	
	show lan	

enter lan-connectivity-policy

# enter lan-connectivity-policy

To create, if necessary, or to enter the vNIC LAN connectivity policy mode, use the **enter lan-connectivity-policy** command.

**enter lan-connectivity-policy *name***

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	The name of the vNIC LAN connectivity policy. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the vNIC LAN connectivity policy command mode.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # enter lan-connectivity-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create lan-connectivity-policy	
	scope lan-connectivity-policy	
	show lan-connectivity-policy	
	delete lan-connectivity-policy	

# enter ldap-group

To create, if necessary, and to enter the LDAP group mode, use the **enter ldap-group** command.

**enter ldap-group** *Group DN*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Group DN</i>	The name of the LDAP group.
---------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP (/security/ldap)
----------------------	-----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An LDAP group must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the LDAP group:
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # enter ldap-group Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope ldap-group	
	create ldap-group	
	delete ldap-group	

**enter ldap-group-rule**

# enter ldap-group-rule

To create, if necessary, and to enter the LDAP group-rule mode, use the **enter ldap-group-rule** command.

**enter ldap-group-rule**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** LDAP (/security/ldap)  
Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command in the server mode, an LDAP server must be created.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the LDAP group rule mode for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # enter ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope ldap-group-rule	
	create ldap-group-rule	
	show ldap-group-rule	
	delete ldap-group-rule	

# enter local

To enter a local storage, use the **enter local** command.

## enter local

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Storage under boot policy (/org/boot-policy/storage) Storage under boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a local storage configuration for a boot policy:
-----------------	--

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy bp6
server /org/boot-policy # scope storage
server /org/boot-policy/storage # enter local
server /org/boot-policy/storage #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create local	
	delete local	
	scope local	
	show local	

**enter local-disk-config**

# enter local-disk-config

To enter a local disk configuration for a service profile, use the **enter local-disk-config** command.

## **enter local-disk-config**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to enter a local disk configuration for a service profile:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope service-profile CE-B440-M1-SP
server /org/service-profile # enter local-disk-config
server /org/service-profile/local-disk-config #
```

## **Related Commands**

Command	Description
create local-disk-config	
delete local-disk-config	
scope local-disk-config	
show local-disk-config	

# enter local-disk-config-policy

To enter a local disk configuration policy, use the **enter local-disk-config-policy** command.

**enter local-disk-config-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a local disk configuration policy named ldcp1:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # enter local-disk-config-policy ldcp1 UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create local-disk-config-policy	
	delete local-disk-config-policy	
	scope local-disk-config-policy	
	show local-disk-config-policy	

**enter local-schedule**

# enter local-schedule

To create, if necessary, and to enter the local schedule command mode for a fault suppress task, use the **enter local-schedule** command.

## **enter local-schedule**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fault suppress task in the chassis command mode (/chassis/fault-suppress-task) Fault suppress task in the organization command mode (/org/fault-suppress-task) Fault suppress task for a service-profile (/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A fault suppress task for a chassis or a service profile must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create and enter the local schedule command mode for a fault suppress task on chassis 1.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope chassis 1
UCS-A /chassis # scope fault-suppress-task sample
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task # enter local-schedule
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope local-schedule	
	create local-schedule	

# enter locale

To enter a locale, use the **enter locale** command.

**enter locale** *locale-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>locale-name</i>	Locale name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the western locale:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # enter locale western
UCS-A /security/locale #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create locale	
	delete locale	
	scope locale	
	show locale	

# enter local-user

To enter an user account for a specified local user, use the **enter local-user** command.

**enter local-user *user-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>user-name</i>		User name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.										
<b>Command Default</b>	None												
<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)												
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.3.1</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Release	Modification	1.3.1	This command was introduced.						
Release	Modification												
1.3.1	This command was introduced.												
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to enter a local user named Escalation:</p> <pre>UCS-A # scope security UCS-A /security # enter local-user Escalation UCS-A /security/local-user #</pre>												
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>create local-user</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>delete local-user</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>scope local-user</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show local-user</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Command	Description	create local-user		delete local-user		scope local-user		show local-user	
Command	Description												
create local-user													
delete local-user													
scope local-user													
show local-user													

# enter lun

To enter a target LUN for a static target interface of the iSCSI VNIC, use the **enter lun** command.

## enter lun

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Static target interface priority (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create a static target interface priority for an iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter a target LUN for the static target interface priority for an iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-target
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-target # scope static-target-if 1
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-target/static-target-if # enter lun
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-target/static-target-if/lun #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set auth-name	
set ipaddress	
set name	
set port	
create lun	
scope lun	
show lun	
delete lun	

**enter mac-pool**

# enter mac-pool

To enter a MAC pool, use the **enter mac-pool** command.

**enter mac-pool *name***

---

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	MAC pool name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------	---

---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

---

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a MAC pool named mpool37:

```
server# scope org
server /org # enter mac-pool mpool37
server /org/mac-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create mac-pool	
delete mac-pool	
scope mac-pool	
show mac-pool	

---

# enter mac-security

To enter a MAC security, use the **enter mac-security** command.

## enter mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization network control policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a MAC security mode for a network control policy:
	<pre>server# scope org server /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy ncp5 server /org/nw-ctrl-policy # enter mac-security server /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create mac-security	
	delete mac-security	
	scope mac-security	
	show mac-security	

**enter mcast-policy**

# enter mcast-policy

To create, if necessary, and to enter the multicast policy, use the **enter mcast-policy** command.

**enter mcast-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the multicast policy.
---------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A multicast policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the multicast policy mode.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # enter mcast-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set querier enabled
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set querierip 1.2.3.4
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set snooping enabled
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create mcast-policy	
	scope mcast-policy	
	set querier	
	set querierip	
	set snooping	
	show mcast-policy	

# enter maint-policy

To create, if necessary, and to enter the maintenance policy mode, use the **enter maint-policy** command.

**enter maint-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Name of the maintenance policy.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A maintenance policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the maintenance policy.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # enter maint-policy Default
Switch-A /org/maint-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create maint-policy	
	scope maint-policy	
	show maint-policy	
	delete maint-policy	

enter member-fcoe-port-channel

# enter member-fcoe-port-channel

To create, if necessary, or to enter the member FCoE port channel mode, use the **enter member-fcoe-port-channel** command.

**enter member-fcoe-port-channel {a| b} *fcoeporchannelid***

Syntax Description	
<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>fcoeporchannelid</i>	FCoE port channel ID. The value is a number between 1 and 256.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan) VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the member FCoE port channel mode.
	<pre>UCS-A # scope fc-uplink UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric A UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # enter member-fcoe-port-channel a 23 UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan* # commit-buffer UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create member-fcoe-port-channel	
	scope member-fcoe-port-channel	
	show member-fcoe-port-channel	
	delete member-fcoe-port-channel	

# enter member-port

To enter a member port, use the **enter member-port** command.

**enter member-port {a | b} slot-id port-id**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
	<b>Note</b> This keyword does not apply to an Ethernet uplink fabric port channel.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
	<b>Note</b> This keyword does not apply to an Ethernet uplink fabric port channel.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot number. The range is from 1 to 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Port number. The range is from 1 to 256 for VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink and VSAN under fabric interconnect.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VLAN under Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/vlan)  
VLAN within a Fabric under Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric/vlan)  
VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)  
VLAN within a Fabric in the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)  
VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
VSAN under fabric interconnect (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a member port on slot 1, port 2 for the VLAN:

```
server# scope eth-storage
server /eth-storage # scope vlan sample
server /eth-storage/vlan # enter member-port a 1 2
server /eth-storage/vlan/member-port #
```

**enter member-port****Examples**

This example shows how to enter a member port on slot 1, port 2 for the VSAN named 300 under the fabric named a:

```
server# scope fc-uplink
server /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
server /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan 300
server /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # enter member-port a 1 2
server /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/member-port #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
enter member-port (/fc-storage/vsan)	
enter member-port (/port-channel)	
create member-port	
delete member-port	
scope member-port	
show member-port	

# enter member-port fc

To enter the Fibre Channel member port mode, use the **enter member-port fc** command.

**enter member-port fc {a|b} slot-id port-id**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN within the Fibre Channel storage mode (/fc-storage/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel storage mode (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create Fibre Channel member ports before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a Fibre Channel member port in the Fibre Channel storage mode:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-storage
UCS-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan # enter member-port fc a 1 22
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan/member-port #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-port fc	
scope member-port fc	
show member-port fc	
delete member-port fc	

**enter member-port fcoe**

# enter member-port fcoe

To enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet member ports command mode, use the **enter member-port fcoe** command.

**enter member-port fcoe {a| b} slot-id port-id**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN within the Fibre Channel storage command mode (/fc-storage/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel storage command mode (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within the Fibre Channel uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	This command was introduced in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create Fibre Channel over Ethernet member ports before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet member port command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-storage
UCS-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan # enter member-port fcoe a 1 223
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan/member-port #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create member-port fcoe	
scope member-port fcoe	
show member-port fcoe	
delete member-port fcoe	

---

 enter member-port (/fc-storage/vsan)
 

---

## enter member-port (/fc-storage/vsan)

To enter the member port mode for a VSAN for a fibre channel storage device, use the **enter member-port** command.

**enter member-port {fc| fcoe} {a| b} slot-id port-id**

### Syntax Description

<i>fc</i>	Use this option to enter the member-port mode for a Fibre Channel.
<i>fcoe</i>	Use this option to enter the member-port mode for a Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface.
<i>a</i>	Specifies fabric A.
<i>b</i>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot \-id</i>	Specifies the slot ID. The value must be an integer between 1 and 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Specifies port ID. The value must be an integer between 1 and 256.

---

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines** The VSAN and a member-port for the VSAN must be created to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the member port mode for a fibre channel within the VSAN of a fibre channel storage device.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope vsan v300
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan # enter member-port fc a 1 233
Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan/member-port #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
enter member-port	

---

Command	Description
enter member-port (/port-channel)	
show member-port	

**enter member-port (/port-channel)**

# enter member-port (/port-channel)

To enter the member-port within the port channel mode, use the **enter member-port** command.

**enter member-port slot-id port-id**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>slot ID</i></td><td>Slot identification number. The value must be an integer between 1 and 5.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>port ID</i></td><td>Port identification number. The value must be an integer between 1 and 40.</td></tr> </table>	<i>slot ID</i>	Slot identification number. The value must be an integer between 1 and 5.	<i>port ID</i>	Port identification number. The value must be an integer between 1 and 40.
<i>slot ID</i>	Slot identification number. The value must be an integer between 1 and 5.				
<i>port ID</i>	Port identification number. The value must be an integer between 1 and 40.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Port channel within a fabric under Ethernet uplink (eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel) Port channel within a fabric in the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel) Port channel within a fabric under Fibre Channel uplink (fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create member ports within a port channel before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the member port for a port channel in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope fc-uplink UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel 2 UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel # enter member-port 1 22 UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel/member-port #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	enter member-port	
	enter member-port (/fc-storage/vsan)	
	show member-port	

# enter member-port-channel

To create, if necessary, and to enter the member port channel mode, use the **enter member-port-channel** command.

**enter member-port-channel {a| b} port channel id**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies port A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies port B.
<i>port channel id</i>	Port channel ID.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
 VSAN under fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)  
 VLAN within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/vlan)  
 VLAN within a fabric in the Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric/vlan)  
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)  
 VLAN within a fabric in Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.0(1)	This command was introduced in Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/vlan and /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan).

## Usage Guidelines

You must create a VSAN or a VLAN and a member port channel before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the member port channel mode for a VSAN in a fabric:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # enter member-port-channel a 22
Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/member-port-channel #
```

**enter member-port-channel****Related Commands**

Command	Description
create member-port-channel	
scope member-port-channel	
show member-port-channel	
delete member-port-channel	

# enter member-vlan

To create, if necessary, and to enter the member VLAN command mode, use the **enter member-vlan** command.

**enter member-vlan** *network name*

## Syntax Description

<i>network name</i>	The name of the network VLAN member.
---------------------	--------------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VLAN group (/eth-uplink/vlan-group)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A VLAN group must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the member VLAN command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope vlan-group sample
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group # enter member-vlan example
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan* # acknowledge fault 33
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-vlan	
scope member-vlan	
show member-vlan	
delete member-vlan	

**enter memory**

# enter memory

To enter memory, use the **enter memory** command.

## **enter memory**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## **Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to enter memory and set memory property values. Use the **exit** command to exit memory. If you are entering memory for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

## **Examples**

This example shows how to enter memory:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show detail	
show memory	

# enter mon-src

To create, if necessary, and to enter the monitor source session, use the **enter mon-src** command.

**enter mon-src *session name***

## Syntax Description

<i>session name</i>	The name of the monitor source session.
---------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)  
 Fibre Channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)  
 Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)  
 Interface within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)  
 Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)  
 Port channel within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)  
 Port channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)  
 VHBA within service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)  
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)  
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)  
 VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the monitor source session for a VNIC within a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
```

**enter mon-src**

```
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # enter mon-src testing
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
set direction	
create mon-src	
scope mon-src	
show mon-src	
delete mon-src	

# enter network

To enter an Ethernet interface for a virtual machine NIC port profile, use the **enter network** command.

**enter network** *port-profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port-profile-name</i>	Port profile name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	--------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VM management VMware profile set port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter an Ethernet interface for a virtual machine port profile:
	<pre>server# scope system server /system # scope vm-mgmt server /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile mprofile1 server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # enter network server /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create network	
	delete network	
	scope network	
	show network	

**enter nwctrl-policy**

# enter nwctrl-policy

To enter a network control policy, use the **enter nwctrl-policy** command.

**enter nwctrl-policy *policy-name***

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name.
--------------------	--------------------	--------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org) Ethernet storage (/eth-storage)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Ethernet storage command mode.
	1.4(1i)	This command was deprecated from the Organization command mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a network control policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

When you enter a network control policy, you can perform the following tasks:

- Enable CDP
- Set up an uplink fail action

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a network control policy:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A# scope org org10
UCS-A /org # enter nwctrl-policy nCP10
UCS-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show nwctrl-policy	
	create nwctrl-policy	
	scope nwctrl-policy	

Command	Description
delete nwctrl-policy	

**enter occurrence one-time**

# enter occurrence one-time

To create, if necessary, and to enter the one-time occurrence mode for a schedule, use the **enter occurrence one-time** command.

**enter occurrence one-time** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	The name of the one-time occurrence instance for a schedule.
--------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Schedule (/system/schedule)
----------------------	-----------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A schedule and a one-time occurrence instance must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the one-time occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # enter occurrence one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope occurrence one-time	
	create occurrence one-time	
	show occurrence one-time	
	delete occurrence one-time	

# enter occurrence recurring

To create, if necessary, and to enter the recurring occurrence instance for a schedule, use the **enter occurrence recurring** command.

**enter occurrence recurring *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the recurring occurrence instance for the schedule.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A schedule policy and a recurring occurrence instance for the schedule must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the recurring occurrence instance for a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # enter occurrence recurring Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/recurring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence recurring	
scope occurrence recurring	
show occurrence recurring	
delete occurrence recurring	

# enter org

To enter an organization, use the `enter org` command.

**enter org *org-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>org-name</i>	Organization name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 120 characters.										
<b>Command Default</b>	None											
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)											
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.3.1</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Release	Modification	1.3.1	This command was introduced.						
Release	Modification											
1.3.1	This command was introduced.											
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to enter an organization:</p> <pre>server# scope org server /org # enter org /TestyOrg server /org</pre>											
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>create org</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>delete org</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>scope org</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show org</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	create org		delete org		scope org		show org	
Command	Description											
create org												
delete org												
scope org												
show org												

# enter pack-image

To enter a firmware package image, use the **enter pack-image** command.

```
enter pack-image hw-vendor-name hw-model {adapter | board-controller | host-hba | host-hba-optionrom | host-nic | raid-controller | server-bios} version-num
```

## Syntax Description

<i>hw-vendor-name</i>	Hardware vendor name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
<i>hw-model</i>	Hardware model. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 512 characters.
<b>adapter</b>	Specifies the adapter firmware package.
<b>board-controller</b>	Specifies the mother board controller firmware package.
<b>host-hba</b>	Specifies the host HBA.
<b>host-hba-optionrom</b>	Specifies the host HBA option ROM package.
<b>host-nic</b>	Specifies the host NIC.
<b>raid-controller</b>	Specifies the RAID controller firmware package.
<b>server-bios</b>	Specifies the server BIOS firmware package.
<i>version-num</i>	Version number of the firmware being used for the package image.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Host firmware package (/org/fw-host-pack)  
Management firmware package (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The *hw-vendor-name* and *hw-model* values are labels that help you easily identify the package image. You can view the hardware vendor and model by using the **show image detail** command.

**enter pack-image**

The firmware version must match the model numbers (PID) on the servers that are associated with this firmware pack.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enter a RAID controller firmware package:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope fw-host-pack fhp1
server /org/fw-host-pack # enter pack-image Cisco UCS raid-controller 2009.02.09
server /org/fw-host-pack/pack-image #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create pack-image	
delete pack-image	
scope pack-image	
show image detail	
show pack-image	

# enter path

To enter a primary or secondary SAN or LAN boot image path, use the **enter path** command.

**enter path {primary| secondary}**

## Syntax Description

<b>primary</b>	Specifies the primary image path.
<b>secondary</b>	Specifies the secondary image path.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	SAN image under boot-definition/storage (/org/service-profile/boot-def/storage/san-image) LAN under boot-policy (/org/boot-policy/lan) LAN under boot-definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def/lan) SAN image under boot-policy/storage (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image)
----------------------	--

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter a secondary SAN image path for a boot policy:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope boot-policy boot-policy-LAN
server /org/boot-policy # scope storage
server /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
server /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # enter path secondary
server /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create path	
delete path	
set lun	
set wwn	
show path	

# enter path (iscsi)

To enter the iSCSI path, use the **enter path** command.

**enter path {primary| secondary}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>primary</b>	Specifies the primary path.
	<b>secondary</b>	Specifies the secondary path.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	ISCSI within a service profile (/org/service-profile/boot-def/iscsi) ISCSI within a boot policy (/org/boot-policy/iscsi)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an iSCSI path for the service profile before you use this command in the boot definition command mode.  You must create an iSCSI path for the boot policy before you use this command in the boot policy command mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the iSCSI path for a boot policy:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope boot-policy trial UCS-A /org/boot-policy # scope iscsi UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi # enter path primary UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi/path #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create path	
	set iscsivnicname	

# enter pin-group

To enter an Ethernet (LAN) or Fibre Channel pin group, use the **enter pin-group** command.

**enter pin-group** *pin-group-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>pin-group-name</i>	Pin group name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-----------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink) Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to enter an Ethernet pin group named pingroup54:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope eth-uplink UCS-A /eth-uplink # enter pin-group pingroup54 UCS-A /eth-uplink/pin-group #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create pin-group	
	delete pin-group	
	scope pin-group	
	show pin-group	

# enter policy

To create, if necessary, and enter a policy, use the **enter policy** command.

## **callhome mode**

**enter policy** *event*

## **flow-control mode**

**enter policy** *name*

### Syntax Description

<i>event</i>	Select a predefined fault or system event type. See Usage Guidelines for event options.
<i>name</i>	Policy name. The name can be from 1 to 32 characters.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

Flow control (/eth-uplink/flow-control)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was modified to add additional event types for Call Home.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter a policy in either organization callhome or organization flow control mode. If the policy does not exist, it will first be created.

In Call Home configuration, use this command to enter an instance of a policy for a predefined type of fault or system event. The following list shows the available keywords for Call Home event types:

- **association-failed**
- **chassis-seeprom-error**
- **configuration-failure**
- **connectivity-problem**
- **election-failure**
- **equipment-inaccessible**

- **equipment-inoperable**
- **equipment-problem**
- **fru-problem**
- **identity-unestablishable**
- **link-down**
- **management-services-failure**
- **management-services-unresponsive**
- **power-problem**
- **thermal-problem**
- **unspecified**
- **version-incompatible**
- **voltage-problem**

In Flow Control configuration, use this command to enter a named policy.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter and enable a Call Home policy instance for link-down events:

```
UCS-A # scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # enter policy link-down
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```

This example shows how to enter a named policy for flow control:

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
UCS-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # enter policy policy1
UCS-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create policy	
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**enter pooled-ip-params**

# enter pooled-ip-params

To enter the configured pool of initiator IP parameters, use the **enter pooled-ip-params** command.

## **enter pooled-ip-params**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	IPv4 interface within the iSCSI VNIC mode (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must configure a pool of initiator IP parameters before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the configured pool of initiator IP parameters:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # enter pooled-ip-params UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/pooled-ip-params #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create pooled-ip-params	
	scope pooled-ip-params	
	show pooled-ip-params	
	delete pooled-ip-params	
	create ip-if	

# enter pooling-policy

To enter a server pooling policy, use the **enter pooling-policy** command.

**enter pooling-policy** *policy-name*

Syntax Description	<i>policy-name</i>	Policy name. The name is case sensitive, and can be a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	--------------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

Examples	The following example shows how to enter a server pooling policy named ServPoolPolicy1:
----------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # enter pooling-policy ServPoolPolicy1
UCS-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create pooling-policy	
	delete pooling-policy	
	scope pooling-policy	
	show pooling-policy	

**enter port-channel**

# enter port-channel

To enter a port channel, use the **enter port-channel** command.

**enter port-channel** *port-channel-ID*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port-channel-ID</i>	Port channel number. The range is from 1 to 256.
---------------------------	------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric) Fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric) Fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced in the Fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric) and the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric).

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter port channel 20 in the fabric named a:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope eth-uplink UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric # enter port-channel 20 UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create port-channel	
	delete port-channel	
	scope port-channel	
	show port-channel	

# enter port-profile (profile-set)

To enter a port profile, use the **enter port-profile** command in profile-set mode.

**enter port-profile** *profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>profile-name</i>	The name of the profile.
---------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Port profiles
-------------------------	---------------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a port profile:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # create port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show port profile	
	show profile-set	

**enter power-control-policy**

# enter power-control-policy

To create, if necessary, and to enter the power policy mode, use the **enter power-control-policy** command.

**enter power-control-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the power control policy.
---------------------------	-------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A power control policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the power control policy mode.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # enter power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create power-control-policy	
	scope power-control-policy	
	show power-control-policy	
	set power-control-policy	
	set priority	

# enter power-group

To create, if necessary, and to enter the power group mode, use the **enter power-group** command.

**enter power-group *name***

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> The name of the power group.
--------------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	A power group must be created to use this command.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to enter the power group mode.
----------	---

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # enter power-group Sample
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create power-group	
	scope power-group	
	show power-group	
	create chassis	

**enter processor**

# enter processor

To enter the processor, use the **enter processor** command.

## **enter processor**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualification (/org/server-qual)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to enter the processor and set processor property values. Use the **exit** command to exit the processor.

If you are entering memory for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the **commit-buffer** command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the processor:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# enter qos-policy

To enter qos-policy mode, use the **enter qos-policy** command.

**enter qos-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the QoS policy.
--------------------	-----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

QoS policy (/org/qos-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use qos-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete an egress QoS policy
- Show the egress policy

## Examples

This example shows how to enter qos-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org/qos-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

**enter rack**

# enter rack

To enter the rack qualifier, use the **enter rack** command.

**enter rack** *minimum-slot-id* *maximum-slot-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minimum-slot-id</i> Minimum slot ID of the rack qualifier. It is the same ID you specified when you created the rack qualifier.  <i>maximum-slot-id</i> Maximum slot ID of the rack qualifier. It is the same ID you specified when you created the rack qualifier.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server Pool Policy Qualification (/org/server-qual)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command has been introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A server pool policy qualification and a rack qualifier must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the rack qualifier.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope server-qual sample_policy
UCS-A /org/server-qual # enter rack 1 25
UCS-A /org/server-qual/rack #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create rack	
	scope rack	
	show rack	
	delete rack	

# enter san-connectivity-policy

To create, if necessary, or to enter the vNIC SAN connectivity policy command mode, use the **enter san-connectivity-policy** command.

**enter san-connectivity-policy *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the vNIC SAN connectivity policy. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the vNIC SAN Connectivity policy command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # enter san-connectivity-policy sample
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy* # set descr sample_policy
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy* # set identity dynamic-wwn pool-derived
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create san-connectivity-policy	
scope san-connectivity-policy	
show san-connectivity-policy	

**enter scheduler**

# enter scheduler

To create, if necessary, and to enter the scheduler mode, use the **enter scheduler** command.

**enter scheduler *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the scheduler.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A scheduler must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the scheduler mode.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # enter scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create scheduler	
	scope scheduler	
	set scheduler	
	show scheduler	
	delete scheduler	
	create maint-window	

# enter server

To enter the RADIUS server, use the **enter server** command.

**enter server *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the server.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	RADIUS (/security/radius)
----------------------	---------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The RADIUS server must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to enter the RADIUS server mode.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope radius
Switch-A /security/radius # enter server example
Switch-A /security/radius/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set authport	
	set key	
	set order	
	set retries	
	set timeout	

enter server-ref

# enter server-ref

To create, if necessary, and to enter the server reference mode, use the **enter server-ref** command.

**enter server-ref *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the server. You can enter either the name of the server or the IP address.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Authentication server group under LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group) Authentication server group under RADIUS (/security/radius/auth-server-group) Authentication server group under TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An authentication server group must be created, and a server reference must be added to the authentication server group to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the server reference mode for an authentication server group within LDAP.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group # enter server-ref sample_server
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group/server-ref #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create server-ref	
	scope server-ref	
	show server-ref	
	delete server-ref	

# enter static-ip-params

To enter the static initiator of IP parameters, use the **enter static-ip-params** command.

## enter static-ip-params

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	IPv4 interface of the iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a static initiator of IP parameters before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the static initiator of IP parameters:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # enter static-ip-params UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/static-ip-params #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set addr	
	set default-gw	
	set primary-dns	
	set secondary-dns	
	set subnet	
	create static-ip-params	
	scope static-ip-params	
	show static-ip-params	

**enter static-ip-params**

Command	Description
delete static-ip-params	

# enter static-target-if

To enter the configured static target interface for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **enter static-target-if** command.

**enter static-target-if** *static target priority*

## Syntax Description

<i>static target priority</i>	Static target priority that you had specified when you created the static target interface.
-------------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet interface of an iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must configure a static target interface for an iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the static target interface mode for an iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # enter static-target-if 1
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create lun	
scope static-target-if	
show static-target-if	
delete static-target-if	

**enter storage**

# enter storage

To enter storage, use the **enter storage** command.

## **enter storage**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Boot policy (/org/boot-policy) Server qualification (/org/server-qual) Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enter storage and set storage property values. Use the <b>exit</b> command to exit storage. If you are entering storage for the first time, once you have entered you will need to execute the <b>commit-buffer</b> command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to enter storage:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # enter storage
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show detail	
	show storage	

# enter storage-connection-def

To create a storage connection definition, if necessary, or to enter the storage connection definition command mode, use the **enter storage-connection-def** command.

## enter storage-connection-def

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Initiator group of SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group) Initiator group of service profile (/org/service-profile/initiator-group)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An initiator group must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the storage connection definition command mode:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope initiator-group default UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group # enter storage-connection-def UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create storage-connection-def	
	scope storage-connection-def	
	show storage-connection-def	
	delete storage-connection-def	

enter storage-connection-policy

# enter storage-connection-policy

To create a storage connection policy, if necessary, and to enter the storage connection policy command mode, use the **enter storage-connection-policy** command.

**enter storage-connection-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the storage connection policy. The name of the policy can be alphanumeric, and can include a maximum of 32 characters.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the storage connection policy command mode:	
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # enter storage-connection-policy scPolicyZone1 UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy # create storage-target 20:10:20:30:40:50:60:70 UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-path a UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-vsan default UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create storage-connection-policy	
	scope storage-connection-policy	
	show storage-connection-policy	
	delete storage-connection-policy	
	create storage-target	
	set target-path	

Command	Description
set target-vsan	

**enter storage-target**

# enter storage-target

To create a storage target endpoint, if necessary, and to enter the storage target endpoint command mode, use the **enter storage-target** command.

**enter storage-target *wwn***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wwn</i> World Wide Name of the target end point.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Storage connection policy (/org/storage-connection-policy) Storage connection definition within a service profile (/org/service-profile/initiator-group/storage-connection-def) Storage connection definition within a SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group/storage-connection-def)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A storage connection policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the storage target endpoint for a storage connection policy:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope storage-connection-policy scPolicyZone1
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy* # enter storage-target 20:10:20:30:40:50:60:70
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-path a
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-vsan default
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create storage-target	
	scope storage-target	
	set target-vsan	

Command	Description
set target-path	

**enter threshold-value**

# enter threshold-value

To enter a threshold value for a property, use the **enter threshold-value** command.

```
enter threshold-value {above-normal | below-normal} {cleared | condition | critical | info | major | minor | warning}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>above-normal</b>	Sets the value to above normal.
<b>below-normal</b>	Sets the value to below normal.
<b>cleared</b>	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
<b>condition</b>	Sets the threshold value to condition.
<b>critical</b>	Sets the threshold value to critical.
<b>info</b>	Sets the threshold value to info.
<b>major</b>	Sets the threshold value to major.
<b>minor</b>	Sets the threshold value to minor.
<b>warning</b>	Sets the threshold value to warning.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter the threshold value above-normal critical in property packets-rx-delta mode:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
```

```
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property packets-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # enter threshold-value above-normal
critical
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show property	
show threshold-value	

**enter vcenter**

# enter vcenter

To enter a VCenter, use the **enter vcenter** command in vmware mode.

**enter vcenter** *vcenter-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vcenter-name</i>	The name of the VCenter.
---------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use vcenter mode to perform the following tasks:
-------------------------	--

- Create and delete data centers and folders
- Show data center, event, finite state machine, and folder information

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter a VCenter:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # enter vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show data-center	
	show vcenter	

# enter vcon

To enter a vCon (virtual network interface connection), use the **enter vcon** command.

**enter vcon {1 | 2}**

## Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Specifies virtual network interface connection 1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies virtual network interface connection 2.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a vCon:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # enter vcon 1
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vcon	

**enter vcon-policy**

# enter vcon-policy

To enter vcon-policy mode, use the **enter vcon-policy** command.

**enter vcon-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy.
---------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use vcon-policy mode to perform the following tasks:
-------------------------	--

- Set vCons and vCon descriptions
- Show vCon information

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter vcon-policy mode:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # enter vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org/vcon-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vcon	
	show vcon-policy	

# enter vlan

To create a VLAN, if necessary, and enter VLAN configuration mode, use the **enter vlan** command.

**enter vlan *name id***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VLAN name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.
<i>id</i>	VLAN identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 3967 and 4049 to 4093.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)  
Fabric within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)  
Fabric within the Ethernet Storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	<p>This command was introduced for a Fabric within the Ethernet Storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric). In addition, the following changes were introduced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximum number of characters for the VLAN name has been extended from 16 to 32.</li> <li>• The range of valid values was modified from 4048 - 4093 to 4049 - 4093.</li> </ul>

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter configuration mode for a VLAN with the specified name and identifier number. If the VLAN does not exist, it will be created.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # enter vlan vlan1 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan #
```

**enter vlan****Related Commands**

Command	Description
enter vlan (port-profile)	
show interface	
show vlan	

# enter vlan (port-profile)

To create a VLAN, if necessary, and enter VLAN configuration mode, use the **enter vlan** command.

**enter vlan *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VLAN name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The maximum number of characters for the VLAN name has been modified from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter configuration mode for a VLAN with the specified name and identifier number. If the VLAN does not exist, it will be created.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a VLAN for a port profile:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # enter vlan v100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/vlan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
enter vlan	
show port-profile	

**enter vlan-group-permit**

# enter vlan-group-permit

To create, if necessary, and to enter the VLAN group permit mode, use the **enter vlan-group-permit** command.

**enter vlan-group-permit *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the VLAN group permit.
-------------	------------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A VLAN group permit must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to create, if necessary, and to enter the VLAN group permit command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # enter vlan-group-permit Sample1
UCS-A /org* # set descr sample_description
UCS-A /org* # set policy-owner local
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan-group-permit	
show vlan-group-permit	
set descr	
set policy-owner	
delete vlan-group-permit	

# enter vlan-group

To create, if necessary, and to enter the VLAN group command mode for an Ethernet uplink, use the **enter vlan-group** command.

**enter vlan-group *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the VLAN group
-------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the VLAN group command mode for an Ethernet uplink.

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # enter vlan-group Sample
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group* # create member-vlan example
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan* # acknowledge fault 22
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan-group	
scope vlan-group	
show vlan-group	
delete vlan-group	

**delete vlan-permit**

# delete vlan-permit

To delete a VLAN permit, use the **delete vlan-permit** command.

**delete vlan-permit *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the VLAN permit.
---------------------------	-------------	------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VLAN permit must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a VLAN permit.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # delete vlan-permit sample1
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vlan-permit	
	enter vlan-permit	
	show vlan-permit	

# enter vnic

To create, if necessary, or to enter the vNIC command mode, use the **enter vnic** command.

**enter vnic name {fabric {a| a-b| b| b-a}| eth-if eth-if}\***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VNIC template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
<b>fabric</b>	Specifies the fabric switch identification number.
<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>a-b</b>	Specifies redundant, with switch A as primary.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.
<b>b-a</b>	Specifies redundant, with switch B as primary.
<b>eth-if</b>	Specifies a Ethernet interface.
<i>eth-if</i>	Ethernet interface name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service Profile (/org/service-profile)  
LAN Connectivity Policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	This command was introduced in the LAN connectivity policy command mode.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create a service profile or a LAN connectivity policy to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the VNIC mode for a service profile:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # enter vnic trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

enter vnic

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create vnic	
scope vnic	
show vnic	
delete vnic	

# enter vnic-iscsi

To enter the iSCSI virtual network interface card mode for a service profile, use the **enter vnic-iscsi** command.

**enter vnic-iscsi *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Name of the iSCSI VNIC. It is the name that you provided when you created the iSCSI VNIC.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile) LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1	This command was introduced in the LAN connectivity policy command mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a service profile and an iSCSI VNIC for the service profile before you use this command. You must create a LAN connectivity policy and an iSCSI VNIC for the policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the iSCSI VNIC mode for a service profile:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # enter vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vnic-iscsi	
	scope vnic-iscsi	
	show vnic-iscsi	

**enter vnic-iscsi**

Command	Description
delete vnic-iscsi	

# enter vsan

To create a VSAN, if necessary, and enter the VSAN configuration mode, use the **enter vsan** command.

**enter vsan name id fcoe-vlan**

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the VSAN.
<i>Id</i>	The VSAN identification number. It must be a value between 1 and 4093.
<i>fcoe-vlan id</i>	The Fibre Channel over Ethernet VSAN ID.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage)  
Fabric within the Fibre Channel Storage command mode (/fc-storage/fabric/)  
Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/)  
Fabric within the Fibre Channel Uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the following command modes: Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink) Switch within a Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/switch)
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a fabric within the Fibre Channel Storage mode (/fc-storage/fabric). In addition, the switch mode within the Fibre Channel uplink mode has been obsoleted.

## Usage Guidelines

While using this command for a fabric within the Fibre Channel Storage command mode, you need to specify only the name of the VSAN.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the VSAN mode in the Fibre Channel Uplink command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # enter vsan VSAN1 1 33
UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan* # set fc-zoning enabled
UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

**enter vsan****Related Commands**

Command	Description
create vsan	
show vsan	
scope vsan	
delete vsan	

# erase configuration

To erase the UCS configuration, use the **erase configuration** command.

## **erase configuration**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Local management (local-mgmt)
----------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to erase the UCS configuration.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to erase the UCS configuration:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A(local-mgmt)# erase configuration
All UCS configurations will be erased and system will reboot. Are you sure? (yes/no): no
switch-A(local-mgmt)#

```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	connect local-mgmt	

# erase-log-config

To erase the UCS management logging configuration file, use the **erase-log-config** command.

## **erase-log-config**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to erase the UCS management logging configuration file.

**Examples** This example shows how to erase the UCS management logging configuration file:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html
switch-A(local-mgmt)# erase-log-config
switch-A(local-mgmt)#

```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# install-license

To install a license, use the **install-license** command in local management command mode.

**install-license** *license-file-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>license-file-name</i>	The name of a license file.
--------------------------	-----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to install a license in local management command mode.

This command can be executed only on local fabric interconnect and only by the user admin.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **install file** command in the License mode (/license).

## Examples

This example shows how to install a license:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# install-license bootflash:FibreChannel.lic
switch-A(local-mgmt)#

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	
show license brief	

# install infra infra-version

To update and install the infrastructure updates, use the **install infra infra-version** command.

**install infra infra-version** *infrastructure-bundle-version* **starttime** {*mon* | *dd* | *yyyy* | *hh* | *min* | *secs*} **force**

## Syntax Description

*infrastructure-bundle-version* The bundle version.

**starttime** The time and date at which you want the infrastructure updates installed.

*mon* The name of the month. Enter the first three letters of the desired month.

*dd* The number of the desired day of the month. It must be a number between 1 and 31.

*yyyy* The four numbers of the desired year.

*hh* The hour at which the update must be installed. The value must be a number between 0 and 23.

*min* The minute at which the update must be installed. The value must be between 0 and 60.

*secs* The second at which the update must be installed. The value must be a between 0 and 60.

**force** To activate the firmware regardless of any possible incompatibilities or currently executing tasks.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Auto Install (/firmware/auto-install)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must have administrator privileges to use this command.

Use the command without the **starttime** option to install infrastructure firmware upgrades immediately.

To complete the upgrade installation process, you must acknowledge the pending reboot process of the primary fabric-interconnect.

**install infra infra-version****Examples**

The following example upgrades the infrastructure to the firmware in the Cisco UCS infrastructure Software Bundle version 2.1(1a) and commits the transaction.

```
UCS-A # scope firmware
UCS-A /firmware # scope auto-install
UCS-A /firmware/auto-install # install infra infra-version 2.1(1a) starttime sep 10 2012
21 22 23
UCS-A /firmware/auto-install* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /firmware/auto-install #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
cancel install infra	
acknowledge primary fabric-interconnect	

# install file

To install a license file, use the **install file** command.

**install file** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> The name of the license file.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	License (/license)
----------------------	--------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An install file must be created and available to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to install a license file.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # install file sample-file
Switch-A /license* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /license #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope license	
	clear file	

**ls**

To list the contents of a directory, use the **ls** command in local management command mode.

**ls [ path ]**

**Syntax Description**

<i>path</i>	Absolute or relative path of the directory.
-------------	---

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

Local management (local-mgmt)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to list the contents of a directory in local management command mode. If no path is specified, the current working directory is listed.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

**Examples**

This example shows how to list the contents of a directory named temp in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# ls volatile:/temp
        40      Dec 29 15:28:58 2009  src/
Usage for volatile://sup-local
    0 bytes used
```

```
62914560 bytes free  
62914560 bytes total  
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# mkdir

To create a directory, use the **mkdir** command in local management command mode.

**mkdir** *path*

## Syntax Description

<i>path</i>	Absolute or relative path, including the name of the new directory.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create a directory in local management command mode.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a directory named temp in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# mkdir volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

## move

To move a file from one directory to another, use the **move** command in local management command mode.

**move [ *from-filesystem:* ][ *from-path* ]*filename* [ *to-filesystem:* ]*to-path*[ *dest-filename* ]**

### Syntax Description

<i>from-filesystem:</i>	File system containing the file to be moved. See the Usage Guidelines for valid values.
<i>from-path</i>	Absolute or relative path of the file to be moved.
<i>filename</i>	The name of the source file to be moved.
<i>to-filesystem:</i>	File system to contain the moved file. See the Usage Guidelines for valid values.
<i>to-path</i>	Absolute or relative path to the moved file.
<i>dest-filename</i>	(Optional) The new name for the moved file.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Local management (local-mgmt)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command in local management command mode to copy a file to a new location and to delete the file in its original location.

If a *dest-filename* is specified, the moved file is renamed at the destination location.

If no file system is specified, the current working file system is assumed. If no path is specified, the current working directory is assumed.

To specify the file system location, use the appropriate syntax from the following table:

**ftp://[username@]server]  
scp://[username@]server]  
sftp://[username@]server]  
tftp://server[:port]]**

**volatile:[/path]**

**workspace:**

Either the source or destination file system must be local; you cannot move a file from one remote file system to another.

If a remote protocol is specified with no server name, you are prompted to enter the server name.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

You can use the **mv** command as an alias for this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to move a file from the current working directory to a directory in the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt) # copy abcdef.bin volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# ping

To diagnose basic network connectivity, use the **ping** command in local management command mode.

**ping {host-ip-address| host-name} [count count] [packet-size packet-size] [interval interval] [timeout timeout]**

## Syntax Description

<i>host-ip-address</i>	IP address of the target host.
<i>host-name</i>	Name of the target host. The name may include up to 512 characters.
<b>count</b> <i>count</i>	Specifies the number of ping packets that will be sent. The range is 1 to 2147483647 packets.
<b>packet-size</b> <i>packet-size</i>	Specifies the number of data bytes to be added to the ping packet. The range is 1 to 65468 bytes; the default is 56 bytes, resulting in a 64 byte packet when added to the 8 byte ICMP header.
<b>interval</b> <i>interval</i>	Specifies the time in seconds between sending ping packets. The range is 1 to 60 seconds; the default is 1 second.
<b>timeout</b> <i>timeout</i>	Specifies the maximum time to continue sending packets when no response packets are received. The range is 1 to 60 seconds.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to send ICMP echo request packets to a host.

The **ping** command is on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

**Examples**

This example shows how to send four ping packets of size 100 bytes at an interval of 10 seconds:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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```

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```
switch-A(local-mgmt)# ping 192.0.20.12 count 4 packet-size 100 interval 10
PING 192.0.20.12 (192.0.20.12) 100(128) bytes of data.
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.61 ms
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.50 ms
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.58 ms
108 bytes from 192.0.20.12: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.44 ms

--- 192.0.20.12 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 30000ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.44/0.53/0.61/0.08 ms
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
connect local-mgmt	

# power

To power up or down, use the **power** command.

**power {up| down}**

## Syntax Description

<b>up</b>	Specifies power up.
-----------	---------------------

<b>down</b>	Specifies power down.
-------------	-----------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to power up:

```
switch-A# scope org org10a
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10a
switch-A /org/service-profile # power down
```

# power down soft-followed-by-hard

To initiate a soft power shut down followed by a hard shut down for physical managed objects, use the **power down soft-followed-by-hard** command.

## power down soft-followed-by-hard

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service Profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A service profile for an organization must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to initiate a soft power shut down followed by a hard shut down.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope org Sample
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile Testing
Switch-A /org/service-profile # power down soft-followed-by-hard
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	power	
	power down soft-shut-down	

**power down soft-shut-down**

# power down soft-shut-down

To initiate a soft power shut down, use the **power down soft-shut-down** command.

## power down soft-shut-down

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A service profile for an organization must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to initiate a soft shut down for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org Sample
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile Testing
Switch-A /org/service-profile # power down soft-shut-down
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	power	
	power down soft-followed-by-hard	

# pwd

To view the current working directory, use the **pwd** command in local management command mode.

## pwd

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to view the current working directory in local management command mode.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

### Examples

This example shows how to view the current working directory:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt) # cd temp
switch-A(local-mgmt) # pwd
workspace:temp
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

**reboot**

# reboot

To reboot, use the **reboot** command.

## reboot

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to reboot:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # reboot
```

# recommission chassis

To recommission a chassis, use the **recommission chassis** command.

**recommission chassis *vendor model serial-num optional-chassis-number***

## Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	Vendor.
<i>model</i>	Model.
<i>serial-num</i>	Serial number.
<i>optional-chassis-number</i>	The number of the chassis. Use this option only if you want to renumber the chassis.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	In this release, the option <i>optional-chassis-number</i> was introduced that allows you to provide a new chassis number. If a new number is not provided, then the old chassis number is used.

## Examples

This example shows how to recommission a chassis and renumber it:

```
switch-A# recommission chassis "Cisco Systems Inc" "Cisco UCS 5108" FOX1252GNNN 6
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show slot	

recommission fex

# recommission fex

To recommission a Fabric extender module, use the **recommission fex** command.

**recommission fex vendor model serial-num**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>vendor</i></td><td>The vendor from whom the Fabric extender module has been purchased from.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>model</i></td><td>The model number of the Fabric extender module.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>serial-num</i></td><td>The serial number of the Fabric extender module.</td></tr> </table>	<i>vendor</i>	The vendor from whom the Fabric extender module has been purchased from.	<i>model</i>	The model number of the Fabric extender module.	<i>serial-num</i>	The serial number of the Fabric extender module.
<i>vendor</i>	The vendor from whom the Fabric extender module has been purchased from.						
<i>model</i>	The model number of the Fabric extender module.						
<i>serial-num</i>	The serial number of the Fabric extender module.						

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to recommission a Fabric extender module.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # recommission Cisco server AGD113921ZR
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	remove fex	
	decommission fex	

# recommission server

To recommission a server, use the **recommission server** command.

**recommission server** *vendor model serial-num*

Syntax Description	
<i>vendor</i>	The name of the company that you purchased the server from.
<i>model</i>	The model number of the server.
<i>serial-num</i>	The serial number of the server.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to recommission a server.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # recommission server Cisco 200 ABCD12345
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	decommission server	

recover-bios

# recover-bios

To recover a corrupt BIOS, use the **recover-bios** command.

**recover-bios** *version*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>version</i>	Specifies the BIOS version. Enter up to 512 characters with no spaces.
---------------------------	----------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	The option <b>ignorecompcheck</b> was removed for this command.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to recover a corrupt BIOS image. This procedure is not part of the normal maintenance of a server. After you recover the BIOS, the server boots with the running version of the firmware for that server.
-------------------------	--



<b>Note</b>	Remove all attached or mapped USB storage from a server before you attempt to recover the corrupt BIOS on that server. If an external USB drive is attached or mapped from vMedia to the server, BIOS recovery fails.
-------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to recover a corrupt BIOS image:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope server 1/2
UCS-A /chassis/server # recover-bios S5500.86B.01.00.0036-191.061320091126
UCS-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show bios	

# remove alertgroups

To remove specific alert groups from a Call Home profile, use the **remove alertgroups** command.

**remove alertgroups [ciscotac] [diagnostic] [environmental] [inventory] [license] [lifecycle] [linecard] [supervisor] [syslogport] [system] [test]+**

## Syntax Description

<b>ciscotac</b>	Specifies the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) alert group.
<b>diagnostic</b>	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
<b>environmental</b>	Specifies the environmental alert group.
<b>inventory</b>	Specifies the inventory alert group.
<b>license</b>	Specifies the license alert group.
<b>lifecycle</b>	Specifies the lifecycle alert group.
<b>linecard</b>	Specifies the line card alert group.
<b>supervisor</b>	Specifies the supervisor alert group.
<b>syslogport</b>	Specifies the syslog port alert group.
<b>system</b>	Specifies the system alert group.
<b>test</b>	Specifies the test alert group.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Call Home profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to remove specific predefined Call Home alert groups from an existing alert group list within a Call Home profile.

**remove alertgroups****Examples**

This example shows how to remove diagnostic and license alert groups from an existing Call Home profile:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile profileOne
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # remove alertgroups diagnostic license
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
add alertgroups	
set alertgroups	

# remove backup action

To remove an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log, use the **remove backup action** command.

**remove backup action [log-full] [none] [on-change-of-association] [on-clear] [timer]**

## Syntax Description

<b>log-full</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.
<b>none</b>	Specifies no action.
<b>on-change-of-association</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.
<b>on-clear</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.
<b>timer</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up at an interval.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.1(1)		This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to remove an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log. Other previously configured actions are retained.

## Examples

This example shows how to remove the action to trigger a backup of the system event log when the log is full:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # remove backup action log-full
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
add backup action	
set backup action	

remove backup action

Command	Description
show backup	

# remove fex

To remove a Fabric extender module from the system, use the **remove fex** command.

**remove fex *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>id</i> The ID of the Fabric extender module.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to delete a Fabric extender module from the system.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # remove fex 2
Switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	decommission fex	

# remove privilege

To remove privileges, use the **remove privilege** command.

```
remove privilege {aaa|admin|ext-lan-config|ext-lan-policy|ext-lan-qos|ext-lan-security|ext-san-config|ext-san-policy|ext-san-qos|ext-san-security|fault|service-profile-config|service-profile-config-policy|service-profile-network|service-profile-network-policy|service-profile-qos|service-profile-qos-policy|service-profile-security|service-profile-security-policy|service-profile-server|service-profile-server-policy|service-profile-storage|service-profile-storage-policy|operations|server-equipment|server-maintenance|server-policy|server-security|pod-config|pod-policy|pod-qos|pod-security|read-only}+
```

Syntax Description	
<b>aaa</b>	Specifies AAA privileges.
<b>admin</b>	Specifies admin privileges.
<b>ext-lan-config</b>	Specifies external LAN configuration privileges.
<b>ext-lan-policy</b>	Specifies external LAN policy privileges.
<b>ext-lan-qos</b>	Specifies external LAN QoS privileges.
<b>ext-lan-security</b>	Specifies external LAN security privileges.
<b>ext-san-config</b>	Specifies external SAN configuration privileges.
<b>ext-san-policy</b>	Specifies external SAN policy privileges.
<b>ext-san-qos</b>	Specifies external SAN QoS privileges.
<b>ext-san-security</b>	Specifies external SAN security privileges.
<b>fault</b>	Specifies fault privileges.
<b>service-profile-config</b>	Specifies service profile configuration privileges.
<b>service-profile-config-policy</b>	Specifies service profile configuration policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-network</b>	Specifies service profile network privileges.
<b>service-profile-network-policy</b>	Specifies service profile network policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-qos</b>	Specifies service profile QoS privileges.
<b>service-profile-qos-policy</b>	Specifies service profile QoS policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-security</b>	Specifies service profile security privileges.
<b>service-profile-security-policy</b>	Specifies service profile security policy privileges.

<b>service-profile-server</b>	Specifies service profile server privileges.
<b>service-profile-server-policy</b>	Specifies service profile server policy privileges.
<b>service-profile-storage</b>	Specifies service profile storage privileges.
<b>service-profile-storage-policy</b>	Specifies service profile storage policy privileges.
<b>operations</b>	Specifies operations privileges.
<b>server-equipment</b>	Specifies server equipment privileges.
<b>server-maintenance</b>	Specifies server maintenance privileges.
<b>server-policy</b>	Specifies server policy privileges.
<b>server-security</b>	Specifies server security privileges.
<b>pod-config</b>	Specifies pod configuration privileges.
<b>pod-policy</b>	Specifies pod policy privileges.
<b>pod-qos</b>	Specifies pod QoS privileges.
<b>pod-security</b>	Specifies pod security privileges.
<b>read-only</b>	Specifies read-only privileges.

**Command Default** None**Command Modes** Role (/security/role)**Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to remove privileges:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope role serverAdmin
switch-A /security/role # remove privilege server-policy
switch-A /security/role* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/role #
```

**remove privilege****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show local-user	
show role	

# remove server

To remove a server, use the **remove server** command.

**remove server {ID | chassis -d / blade-id}**

## Syntax Description

<i>ID</i>	Slot number. The range of valid values is 1 to 255.
<i>chassis-id / blade-id</i>	The identification numbers of the chassis and the blade for the server. It must entered in the n/n format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced with only the <i>slot</i> option.
1.4(1)	The command options were modified.

## Usage Guidelines

When using this command in Chassis command mode, you need to specify only the identification number of the slot.

## Examples

This example shows how to remove a server:

```
switch-A# remove server 1/1
switch-A* # commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show iom	
show server	

rename-to

# rename-to

To rename a service profile, use the **rename-to** command.

**rename-to** *service-profile-name*

## Syntax Description

*service-profile-name* Name of the service profile.

This name can be between 2 and 32 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), \_ (underscore), : (colon), and . (period), and this name must be unique across all service profiles and service profile templates within the same organization.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to rename a service profile in the organization command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile Sample_profile
UCS-A /org/service-profile # rename-to Example_profile
UCS-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
show service-profile	

# reset

To reset a managed object, use the **reset** command.

## **mgmt-logging, bmc, iom mode**

**reset**

## **server, service profile mode**

**reset {hard-reset-immediate | hard-reset-wait}**

### Syntax Description

<b>hard-reset-immediate</b>	Specifies that the server be hard reset immediately.
<b>hard-reset-wait</b>	Specifies that a hard reset be scheduled after all pending management operations have completed.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Logcontrol (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)  
 BMC (/chassis/server/cimc)  
 Server (/chassis/server)  
 Service profile (/org/service-profile)  
 IO module (/chassis/iom)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

The following example shows how to reset an I/O module A in iom mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom a
switch-A /chassis/iom # reset
switch-A /chassis/iom* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/iom #
```

reset

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show cimc	
show server	

# reset-cmos

To reset the CMOS, use the **reset-cmos** command.

## reset-cmos

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server) Server (/server)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Server mode.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to reset CMOS:
-----------------	---------------------------------------

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1
switch-A /chassis/server # reset cmos
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cpu	
	show firmware	

## reset-errors

To reset the errors on the DIMM, use the **reset-errors** command.

### **reset-errors**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** DIMM (/chassis/server/memory-array/dimm)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A memory array and a DIMM for the server must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to reset the errors on the DIMM for a server.

```
UCS-A # scope server 1/1
UCS-A /chassis/server # scope memory-array 1
UCS-A /chassis/server/memory-array # scope dimm 2
UCS-A /chassis/server/memory-array/dimm # reset-errors
UCS-A /chassis/server/memory-array/dimm* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/server/memory-array/dimm #
```

### Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show dimm	
acknowledge fault	

# reset-kvm

To reset or clear all sessions (keyboard, video and mouse) for a server, use the **reset-kvm** command.

## reset-kvm

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (chassis/server) Server (/server)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to reset or clear all sessions for a server.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope server 1/1
UCS-A /chassis/server # reset-kvm
UCS-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	reset-cmos	
	reset hard-reset-immediate	
	reset hard-reset-wait	

**reset pers-bind**

# reset pers-bind

To reset persistent binding, use the **reset pers-bind** command.

## **reset pers-bind**

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to reset persistent binding of fibre channel targets.

### **Examples**

This example shows how to reset persistent binding:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp101
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba17
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # reset pers-bind
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show vhba	
show vnic	

# restart

To restart a firmware download task, use the **restart** command.

## restart

### Syntax Description:

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

Firmware download task (/firmware/download-task)

#### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to restart a firmware download task.

#### Examples

This example shows how to restart a firmware download task:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin
switch-A /firmware/download-task # restart
switch-A /firmware/download-task #
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
show download-task	

# rmdir

To remove a directory, use the **rmdir** command in local management command mode.

**rmdir** *path*

## Syntax Description

<i>path</i>	Absolute or relative path, including the name of the directory to be removed.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to remove a directory in local management command mode.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

This command operates on either the workspace (FLASH) or volatile (RAM) file system. To specify the file system, include the **workspace:** or **volatile:** keyword in the path. If the file system is not specified, the current working file system is assumed.

## Examples

This example shows how to remove a directory named temp from the volatile file system:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# rmdir volatile:/temp
switch-A(local-mgmt)#

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# run-script

To run a script, use the **run-script** command in local management command mode.

**run-script** *script-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>script-name</i>	The path and file name of the script file to be executed.
---------------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Local management (local-mgmt)
----------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to run a shell script in the local management command mode. The script file must exist in the <b>workspace:</b> file system.
-------------------------	---

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to run a shell script:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
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each such license is available at
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# run-script workspace:///sup-1/scripts/testScript.sh
switch-A(local-mgmt)#

```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	connect local-mgmt	

# save

To save the management logging files, use the **save** command.

**save**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to save the management logging files.

## Examples

This example shows how to save the management logging files:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # save
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show (mgmt-logging)	

**scope adapter**

# scope adapter

To enter adapter mode, use the **scope adapter** command.

**scope adapter {rack-server/id| chassis/server/id}**

**Syntax Description**

*rack-server/id*

Adapter location specified using the rack-server and adapter ID. The value must be entered in the n/n format.

*chassis/server/id*

Adapter location specified using the chassis, server and adapter ID. The value must be entered in the n/n/n format.

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

Any command mode

**Command History**
**Release**
**Modification**

1.0(1)

This command was introduced with the *chassis/server/id* option

1.4(1)

The option *rack-server/id* was introduced for this command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enter adapter mode:

```
Switch-A # scope org Testing
Switch-A /org # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter #
```

**Related Commands**
**Command**
**Description**

show chassis

show iom

# scope auth-domain

To enter the authentication domain mode, use the **scope auth-domain** command.

**scope auth-domain *name***

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	The name of the authentication domain. This name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the authentication domain can include alphanumeric characters, but cannot include special characters.
-------------------------	---

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the authentication domain:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope auth-domain Default
UCS-A /security/auth-domain #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create auth-domain	
	delete auth-domain	

**scope auth-profile**

# scope auth-profile

To enter the iSCSI authorization profile mode, use the **scope auth-profile** command.

**scope auth-profile *iscsi-auth-profile-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>iscsi-auth-profile-name</i>	The name of the iSCSI authorization profile. It is the name that you provided when you created the profile.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>		An iSCSI authorization profile must be created to use this command.
<b>Examples</b>		This example shows how to enter the iSCSI authorization profile mode for an organization.
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope auth-profile sample UCS-A /org/auth-profile #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create auth-profile	
	enter auth-profile	
	show auth-profile	
	delete auth-profile	

# scope auth-server-group

To enter the authentication server group mode, use the **scope auth-server-group** command.

**scope auth-server-group** *authentication server group*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>authentication server group</i>	The name of the authentication server group. This name can include a maximum of 127 characters.
---------------------------	------------------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP (/security/ldap) RADIUS (/security/radius) TACACS (/security/tacacs)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An authentication server group must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the authentication server group for LDAP:
	<pre>Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # scope ldap Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Default Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create auth-server-group	
	delete auth-server-group	

**scope auto-install**

# scope auto-install

To enter the auto-install mode for infrastructure updates, use the **scope auto-install** command.

## **scope auto-install**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Firmware (/firmware)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the auto-install command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope firmware
UCS-A /firmware # scope auto-install
UCS-A /firmware/auto-install #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
install infra	
cancel infra	

# scope auto-target-if

To enter the configured automatic target interface of an Ethernet interface of an iSCSI VNIC, use the **scope auto-target-if** command.

## scope auto-target-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet interface within the iSCSI VNIC mode (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an iSCSI VNIC, an Ethernet interface for the iSCSI VNIC, and an automatic target interface before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the automatic target interface mode of the Ethernet interface for an iSCSI VNIC:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope auto-target-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/auto-target-if #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set dhcp-vendor-id	
	create auto-target-if	
	enter auto-target-if	
	delete auto-target-if	
	show auto-target-if	

**scope backup**

# scope backup

To enter backup mode, use the **scope backup** command.

**scope backup** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Host name.
---------------------------	-------------	------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter backup mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope backup backUpFDrive
switch-A /system #* commit-buffer
switch-A /system #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show backup	
	show import-config	

# scope backup-policy

To enter the full state backup policy command mode, use the **scope backup-policy** command.

**scope backup-policy** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> The name of the full state backup policy.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A full state backup policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the full state backup policy command mode.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope backup-policy sample
UCS-A /org/backup-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set adminstate	
	set descr	
	set hostname	
	set password	
	set protocol	
	set remote-file	
	set schedule	
	set user	

**scope backup-policy**

Command	Description
show backup-policy	

# scope banner

To enter the banner mode, use the **scope banner** command.

## scope banner

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the banner mode.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope banner
UCS-A /security/banner #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope pre-login-banner	
	show pre-login-banner	
	set message	
	clear message	

**scope beacon-led**

# scope beacon-led

To enter the beacon LED mode, use the **scope beacon-led** command.

## **scope beacon-led**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Card (/fabric-interconnect/card)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the beacon LED mode:

```
UCS-A # scope fabric-interconnect A
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect # scope card 1
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect/card # scope beacon-led
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect/card/beacon-led #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set admin-state (beacon-led)	
	show beacon-led	

# scope bios-settings

To enter the BIOS settings mode, use the **scope bios-settings** command.

## scope bios-settings

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	BIOS (/server/bios) Platform (/system/server-defaults/platform)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to enter the BIOS settings mode for a server:
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope bios
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios # scope bios-settings
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings #
```

The following example shows how to change the NUMA default BIOS setting for a platform and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope server-defaults
UCS-A /system/server-defaults # show platform
```

Platform:	Product	Name	Vendor	Model	Revision
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cisco B200-M1	Cisco Systems, Inc.			N20-B6620-1	0

```
UCS-A /system/server-defaults # scope platform "Cisco Systems, Inc." N20-B6620-1 0
UCS-A /system/server-defaults/platform # scope bios-settings
UCS-A /system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings # set numa-config numa-optimization
disabled
UCS-A /system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings #
```

**scope bios-settings****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show bios-settings	

# scope bios

To enter the BIOS mode for a server, use the **scope bios** command.

## scope bios

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server (/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the BIOS mode for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /server # scope bios
Switch-A /server/bios #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope bios-settings	
show bios-settings	

**scope bladeserver-disc-policy**

# scope bladeserver-disc-policy

To enter the blade server discovery policy mode, use the **scope bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

**scope bladeserver-disc-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the compute blade server discovery policy.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A blade server discovery policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the blade server discovery policy mode.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bladeserver-disc-policy Default
Switch-A /org/bladeserver-disc-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create bladeserver-disc-policy	
	enter bladeserver-disc-policy	
	show bladeserver-disc-policy	
	delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

# scope block

To enter block mode, use the **scope block** command.

**scope block** *from to*

Syntax Description	<i>from</i>	From value.
	<i>to</i>	To value.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** IP pool (/org/ip-pool)  
WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)  
UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)  
MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter block mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ip-pool ipp10
switch-A /org/ip-pool # scope block 209.165.200.225
209.165.200.235
switch-A /org/ip-pool #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ip-pool	
	show mac-pool	

**scope bmc**

# scope bmc

To enter BMC mode, use the **scope bmc** command.

## scope bmc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

### Note

This command is deprecated in later releases. Use the **scope cimc** command instead.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter BMC mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope bmc
switch-A /chassis/server/bmc #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show bmc	

# scope boardcontroller

To enter board controller mode, use the **scope boardcontroller** command.

## scope boardcontroller

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Only certain servers, such as the Cisco UCS B440 High Performance blade server and the Cisco UCS B230 blade server, have board controller firmware. The board controller firmware controls many of the server functions, including eUSBs, LEDs, and I/O connectors.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter board controller mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope boardcontroller
switch-A /chassis/server/boardcontroller #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show boardcontroller	

**scope boot-definition**

# scope boot-definition

To enter boot definition mode, use the **scope boot-definition** command.

## **scope boot-definition**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter boot definition mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp3a
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-definition
switch-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show boot-definition	
show lan	

# scope boot-policy

To enter boot-policy mode, use the **scope boot-policy** command.

**scope boot-policy** *name*

Syntax Description	
	<i>name</i> Boot policy name.

Command Default	
	None

Command Modes	
	Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	
	This example shows how to enter boot-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show boot-policy	
	show qos-policy	

**scope boot-target**

# scope boot-target

To enter the boot target mode, use the **scope boot-target** command.

**scope boot-target {primary| secondary}**

## Syntax Description

<b>primary</b>	Specifies the primary boot target.
<b>secondary</b>	Specifies the secondary boot target.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the boot target. You can configure the logical unit number (LUN) and world wide name (WWN) for the primary or secondary boot target. Use the **exit** command to exit boot-target.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter the secondary boot target mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # scope boot-target secondary
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator/boot-target #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set lun	
set wwn	
show boot-target	

# scope callhome

To view the callhome details, use the **scope callhome** command.

## scope callhome

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to view the callhome policy details.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to use this command to view the callhome details:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A # scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope inventory	
	scope policy	

**scope capability**

# scope capability

To enter capability mode, use the **scope capability** command.

## scope capability

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** System (/system)

---

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---

## Examples

This example shows how to enter capability mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope capability
switch-A /system/capability #
```

---

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show version	

---

# scope cap-qual

To enter capacity qualification mode, use the **scope cap-qual** command.

```
scope cap-qual {fcoe| non-virtualized-eth-if| non-virtualized-fc-if| path-encap-consolidated| path-encap-virtual| protected-eth-if| protected-fc-if| protected-fcoe| virtualized-eth-if| virtualized-fc-if| virtualized-scsi-if}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>fcoe</b>	Specifies Fibre Channel over Ethernet.
<b>non-virtualized-eth-if</b>	Specifies a non-virtualized Ethernet interface.
<b>non-virtualized-fc-if</b>	Specifies a non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
<b>path-encap-consolidated</b>	Specifies a consolidated encapsulated path.
<b>path-encap-virtual</b>	Specifies a virtual encapsulated path.
<b>protected-eth-if</b>	Specifies a protected Ethernet interface.
<b>protected-fc-if</b>	Specifies a protected Fibre Channel interface.
<b>protected-fcoe</b>	Specifies a protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface.
<b>virtualized-eth-if</b>	Specifies a virtualized Ethernet interface.
<b>virtualized-fc-if</b>	Specifies a virtualized Fibre Channel interface.
<b>virtualized-scsi-if</b>	Specifies a virtualized SCSI interface.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter capacity qualification mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
```

**scope cap-qual**

```
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # scope cap-qual fcoe
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show adapter	
show cap-qual	

# scope card

To enter the fabric card mode for a fabric-interconnect, use the **scope card** command.

**scope card *id***

Syntax Description	<i>id</i> The ID of the fabric card. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967295.			
Command Default	None			
Command Modes	Fabric Inter-connect (/fabric-interconnect)			
Command History	Release	Modification	2.0	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification			
2.0	This command was introduced.			
Usage Guidelines	None			
Examples	This example shows how to enter the switch mode for a fabric-interconnect. <pre>UCS-A # scope fabric-interconnect A UCS-A /fabric-interconnect # scope card 1 UCS-A /fabric-interconnect/card #</pre>			
Related Commands	Command	Description	scope beacon-led	
Command	Description			
scope beacon-led				

**scope cat-updater**

# scope cat-updater

To enter the capability catalog file updater mode, use the **scope cat-updater** command.

**scope cat-updater** *filename*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filename</i>	Enter the name of the capability catalog update file used in the previous update operation.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Capability (/system/capability)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enter the capability catalog file updater mode for a previous update operation. In the cat-updater mode, you can change parameters of the operation, such as remote server location, login information, and protocol.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to change a parameter from a failed previous capability catalog update and restart the update:
-----------------	--

```

UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # show cat-updater
Catalog Updater:
File Name Protocol Server           Userid      Status
----- -----
ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin            Scp        192.0.2.111    user1      Failed

UCS-A /system/capability # scope cat-updater ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin
UCS-A /system/capability/cat-updater # set server 192.0.2.112
UCS-A /system/capability/cat-updater # restart
UCS-A /system/capability/cat-updater #

```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show cat-updater	

# scope cert-store

To enter cert-store mode, use the **scope cert-store** command.

## scope cert-store

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Certificate store (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/cert-store)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use cert-store mode to create, enter, delete, and show certificates.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter cert-store mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope cert-store
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/cert-store #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show	
	show vcon-policy	

**scope cfg-export-policy**

# scope cfg-export-policy

To enter the configuration export policy command mode, use the **scope cfg-export-policy** command.

**scope cfg-export-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the configuration export policy.																		
<b>Command Default</b>	None																			
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)																			
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.															
Release	Modification																			
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.																			
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None																			
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the configuration export policy command mode.																			
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # scope cfg-export-policy default UCS-A /org/cfg-export-policy #</pre>																			
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show cfg-export-policy</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set adminstate</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set descr</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set hostname</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set password</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set protocol</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set remote-file</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set schedule</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	show cfg-export-policy		set adminstate		set descr		set hostname		set password		set protocol		set remote-file		set schedule		
Command	Description																			
show cfg-export-policy																				
set adminstate																				
set descr																				
set hostname																				
set password																				
set protocol																				
set remote-file																				
set schedule																				

Command	Description
set user	

**scope chassis**

# scope chassis

To enter chassis mode, use the **scope chassis** command.

**scope chassis** *chassis-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>id</i>	Chassis identification number.
---------------------------	-----------	--------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter chassis mode:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show slot	

# scope chassis (/capability)

To enter the chassis mode for a system, use the **scope chassis** command.

**scope chassis vendor model hw-rev**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>vendor</i></td><td>The name of the vendor of the chassis.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>model</i></td><td>The model number of the chassis. The value can include a maximum of 510 characters.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>hw-rev</i></td><td>The hardware revision number.</td></tr> </table>	<i>vendor</i>	The name of the vendor of the chassis.	<i>model</i>	The model number of the chassis. The value can include a maximum of 510 characters.	<i>hw-rev</i>	The hardware revision number.
<i>vendor</i>	The name of the vendor of the chassis.						
<i>model</i>	The model number of the chassis. The value can include a maximum of 510 characters.						
<i>hw-rev</i>	The hardware revision number.						

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Capability (/system/capability)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the chassis mode for a system:
<pre>Switch-A # scope system Switch-A /system # scope capability Switch-A /system/capability # scope chassis Cisco Systems Inc N20-C6508 1 Switch-A /system/capability/chassis #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	

**scope chassis-conn-policy**

# scope chassis-conn-policy

To enter the chassis connectivity policy mode for a fabric, use the **scope chassis-conn-policy** command.

**scope chassis-conn-policy *chassis id {a|b}***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><i>chassis id</i>      The ID of the chassis. The value must be a number between 1 and 255.</p> <p><b>a</b>      To enter the chassis connectivity policy mode for fabric A.</p> <p><b>b</b>      To enter the chassis connectivity policy mode for fabric B.</p>
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the chassis connectivity policy mode for fabric A:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope chassis-conn-policy 1 a UCS-A /org/chassis-conn-policy #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set link-aggregation-pref	
	show chassis-conn-policy	

# scope chassis-disc-policy

To enter chassis discovery policy mode, use the **scope chassis-disc-policy** command.

## scope chassis-disc-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter chassis discovery policy mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org30
switch-A /org # scope chassis-disc-policy
switch-A /org/chassis-disc-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis-disc-policy	
	show org	

**scope cimc**

## scope cimc

To enter CIMC mode, use the **scope cimc** command.

### scope cimc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter CIMC mode:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc
switch-A /chassis/server/cimc #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimc	
show raid-controller	

# scope class chassis-stats

To enter the chassis statistics of a class, use the **scope class chassis-stats** command.

## scope class chassis-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the chassis statistics of a class:
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class chassis-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class chassis-stats	

**scope class cpu-env-stats**

## scope class cpu-env-stats

To enter the CPU environment statistics class, use the **scope class cpu-stats** command.

**scope class cpu-env-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** /org/stats-threshold-policy

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the CPU environment statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class cpu-env-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# scope class dimm-env-stats

To enter the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics mode, use the **scope class dimm-env-stats** command.

**scope class dimm-env-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the DIMM environment statistics mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class dimm-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class dimm-env-stats	
delete class dimm-env-stats	
enter class dimm-env-stats	
show class dimm-env-stats	

**scope class ether-error-stats**

# scope class ether-error-stats

To enter an Ethernet error statistics class, use the **scope class ether-error-stats** command.

## scope ether-error-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** There must be an available statistics threshold policy to view the Ethernet error statistics for the class.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the Ethernet error statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-error-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope class ether-loss-stats	
	scope class ether-pause-stats	
	scope class ether-port-stats	

# scope class ether-loss-stats

To enter the Ethernet loss statistics of a class, use the **scope class ether-loss-stats** command.

## scope class ether-loss-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Ethernet loss statistics for a class:
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-loss-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope class ether-error-stats	
	scope class ether-port-stats	

**scope class ethernet-port-err-stats**

## scope class ethernet-port-err-stats

To enter an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

### scope class ethernet-port-err-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### Command Default

None

#### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

#### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

#### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter an Ethernet port error statistics class.

#### Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port error statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-err-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

## scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:
<pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10 switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ethernet-port-multicast-stats switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>	

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create class ethernet-port-multicast-stats	
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

---

**scope class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats**

## scope class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

### scope class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# scope class ethernet-port-stats

To enter an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-stats** command.

## scope class ethernet-port-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter an Ethernet port statistics class.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets**

# scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the `scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets` command.

**scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show class	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

## scope class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:
<pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10 switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # enter class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**scope class ether-pause-stats**

# scope class ether-pause-stats

To enter the Ethernet pause statistics class mode, use the **scope class ether-pause-stats** command.

## scope class ether-pause-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to change to the Ethernet pause statistics class mode:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-pause-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class ether-pause-stats	
delete class ether-pause-stats	
enter class ether-pause-stats	
show class ether-pause-stats	

# scope class ether-rx-stats

To enter an Ethernet Rx statistics class, use the **scope class ether-rx-stats** command.

## scope class ether-rx-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Ethernet Rx statistics class:
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-server Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-rx-stats Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class ether-rx-stats	

---

**scope class ether-tx-stats**

# scope class ether-tx-stats

To enter the Ethernet tx statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class ether-tx-stats** command.

**scope class ether-tx-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the Ethernt tx statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class ether-tx-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
scope class ether-rx-stats	
show class ether-tx-stats	

# scope class fan-module-stats

To enter the fan module statistics mode for a class, use the `scope class fan-module-stats` command.

## scope class fan-module-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the fan module statistics mode for a class:
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-server Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/ # scope class fan-module-stats Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class fan-module-stats	

**scope class fan-stats**

# scope class fan-stats

To enter the fan statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fan-stats** command.

**scope class fan-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the fan statistics mode of a class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fan-stats	

# scope class fc-error-stats

To enter the Fibre Channel error statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fc-error-stats** command.

## scope class fc-error-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel error statistics mode of a class:
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-server Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fc-error-stats Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class fc-error-stats	

**scope class fc-stats**

# scope class fc-stats

To enter the Fibre Channel statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fc-stats** command.

## scope class fc-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A statistics threshold policy must be created prior to using this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel statistics mode for a class:

```
Switch-A # scope fc-uplink
Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fc-stats
Switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show class fc-stats	

# scope class fex-env-stats

To enter the Fex environment statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class fex-env-stats** command.

## scope class fex-env-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy must be created to use this command.
	An Fex environment statistics mode must be created for a class to use this command.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Fex environment statistics mode for a class:
	<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-server Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy Default Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fex-env-stats Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class fex-env-stats	

**scope class fex-power-summary**

## scope class fex-power-summary

To enter the Fex power summary statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fex-power-summary** command.

### scope class fex-power-summary

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics Threshold Policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A statistics threshold policy and an Fex power summary statistics class must be created to use this command

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the Fex power summary statistics class:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fex-power-summary
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create class fex-power-summary	
	delete class fex-power-summary	

# scope class fex-psu-input-stats

To enter the Fex power supply input statistics mode of a class, use the **scope class fex-psu-input-stats** command.

## scope class fex-psu-input-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy and an Fex power supply input statistics class must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Fex power supply input statistics mode for a class:
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fex-psu-input-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create class fex-psu-input-stats	
	delete class fex-psu-input-stats	

**scope class io-card-stats**

# scope class io-card-stats

To change to the IO card statistics class mode, use the **scope class io-card-stats** command.

## scope class io-card-stats

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to enter the io-card-stats class mode to configure class properties.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the IO card statistics class mode:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class io-card-stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class io-card-stats	
delete class io-card-stats	
enter class io-card-stats	
show class io-card-stats	

# scope class memory-array-env-stats

To change to the memory array environment statistics class mode, use the **scope class memory-array-env-stats** command.

**scope class memory-array-env-stats**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the memory array environment statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-array-env-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-array-env-stats	
delete class memory-array-env-stats	
enter class memory-array-env-stats	
show class memory-array-env-stats	

**scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats**

# scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats

To enter the memory error correctable codes statistics class mode, use the **scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats** command.

**scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to change to the memory error correctable code statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	
delete class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	
enter class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	
show class memory-error-correctable-codes-stats	

# scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats

To enter the memory mirroring error statistics class mode, use the **scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats** command.

**scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats**

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to change to the memory mirroring error statistics class mode:
-----------------	---

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-mirroring-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class memory-mirroring-error-stats	
	delete class memory-mirroring-error-stats	
	enter class memory-mirroring-error-stats	
	show class memory-mirroring-error-stats	

scope class memory-sparing-error-stats

# scope class memory-sparing-error-stats

To enter the memory sparing error statistics class mode, use the `scope class memory-sparing-error-stats` command.

`scope class memory-sparing-error-stats`

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to change to the memory sparing error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class memory-sparing-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class memory-sparing-error-stats	
delete class memory-sparing-error-stats	
enter class memory-sparing-error-stats	
show class memory-sparing-error-stats	

# scope class motherboard-temp-stats

To enter the motherboard temperature statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class motherboard-temp-stats** command.

## scope class motherboard-temp-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics Threshold Policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy for the organization mode must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the motherboard temperature statistics mode for a class.
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy sample UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class motherboard-temp-stats UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #</pre>	

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create class motherboard-temp-stats	
	enter class motherboard-temp-stats	
	show class motherboard-temp-stats	
	delete class motherboard-temp-stats	

scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats

## scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) correctable error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats** command.

**scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

#### Examples

This example shows how to change to the PCIe correctable error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pc-ie-correctable-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pc-ie-correctable-stats	
delete class pc-ie-correctable-stats	
enter class pc-ie-correctable-stats	
show class pc-ie-correctable-stats	

# scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

**scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats**

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-statss	

**scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats**

## scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

**scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

#### Examples

This example shows how to change to the PCIe fatal error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

# scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

**scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats**

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to change to a PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class mode:
-----------------	--

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
	delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
	enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
	show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

# scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To enter the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class mode, use the **scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

**scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to change to the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

# scope class rack-unit-fan-stats

To enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class rack-unit-fan-stats** command.

## scope class rack-unit-fan-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A statistics threshold policy and a rack unit fan statistics class must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the rack unit fan statistics mode for a class:
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope eth-server
Switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # scope class rack-unit-fan-stats
Switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class rack-unit-fan-stats	
	delete class rack-unit-fan-stats	

**scope class rack-unit-psu-stats**

# scope class rack-unit-psu-stats

To enter the rack unit power supply statistics mode for a class, use the **scope class rack-unit-psu-stats** command.

## scope class rack-unit-psu-stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A statistics threshold policy and a rack unit power supply statistics class must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the rack unit power supply statistics mode for a class.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class rack-unit-psu-stats
Switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
enter class rack-unit-psu-stats	
delete class rack-unit-psu-stats	
create class rack-unit-psu-stats	

# scope client

To enter a specific client mode, use the **scope client** command in port-profile mode.

**scope client** *client-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>client-name</i>	The name of the client.
---------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Port profile within the VMware command mode (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile) Port profile with the virtual management command mode (/system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use client mode to create the following managed objects:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data centers</li> <li>• Distributed virtual switches</li> <li>• Folders</li> </ul>

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter client mode:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope system UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100 UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # scope client c100 UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show client	
	show port-profile	

scope cluster-set

# scope cluster-set

To enter the cluster-set mode for the system, use the **scope cluster-set** command.

## scope cluster-set

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Virtual Machine Management (/system/vm-mgmt)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the cluster-set mode for the system.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope cluster-set
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create cluster	
	enter cluster	
	scope cluster	
	show cluster	
	delete cluster	

# scope cluster

To enter the distributed virtual switch mode, use the **scope cluster** command.

**scope cluster** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the distributed virtual switch. It is the name you provided while creating the switch.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Cluster set (/system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A distributed virtual switch must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the distributed virtual switch mode.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope cluster-set
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set # scope cluster sample
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set/cluster #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create cluster	
	enter cluster	
	delete cluster	
	show cluster	

**scope console-auth**

# scope console-auth

To enter the console authentication mode, use the **scope console-auth** command.

## **scope console-auth**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Security (/security)

## **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the console authentication mode:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope console-auth
Switch-A /security/console-auth #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
set auth-server-group	
set realm	

# scope control-ep policy

To enter the control end point policy command mode, use the **scope control-ep policy** command.

## scope control-ep policy

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A control end point policy must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the control end point policy command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create control-ep policy	
enter control-ep policy	
show control-ep policy	
delete control-ep policy	
set backup-policy-ctrl	
set communication-policy-ctrl	
set datetime-policy-ctrl	
set dns-policy-ctrl	
set fault-policy-ctrl	
set infra-pack-ctrl	
set mep-policy-ctrl	

**scope control-ep policy**

Command	Description
set monitoring-policy-ctrl	
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set registry-ip	
set security-policy-ctrl	

# scope cpu

To enter a CPU mode, use the **scope cpu** command.

**scope cpu**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server qualifier (/org/server-qual)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a CPU mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope server-qual all-chassis
server /org/server-qual # scope cpu
server /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create cpu	
delete cpu	
enter cpu	
show server	

**scope cpu (/system/capability)**

**scope cpu (/system/capability)**

To enter the CPU mode for a system, use the **scope cpu** command.

**scope** **cpu** *vendor model hw-rev*

Syntax Description	
<i>vendor</i>	The vendor name of the CPU. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<i>model</i>	The model number of the CPU. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<i>hw-rev</i>	The hardware revision of the CPU.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Capability (/system/capability)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></tbody></table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** None

This example shows how to enter the CPU mode for a system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope cpu Intel(R) Genuine Intel(R) CPU 1
Switch-A /system/capability/cpu #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cpu	
	scope chassis	

# scope data-center

To enter data-center mode, use the **scope data-center** command in vcenter mode.

**scope data-center *datacenter-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>datacenter-name</i> The name of the data center.	
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Data center (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and delete folders</li> <li>• Show folder information</li> </ul>	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter data-center mode: <pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc1 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc1 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show data-center	
	show vcenter	

**scope default-auth**

# scope default-auth

To enter the default authentication mode, use the **scope default-auth** command.

## scope default-auth

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Security (/security)  
Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** An authentication domain must be created prior to using this command to enter the default authentication mode for an authentication domain.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the default authentication mode in an authentication domain:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Default
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # scope default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create default-auth	
delete default-auth	

# scope default-behavior

To enter default-behavior mode, use the **scope default-behavior** command.

**scope default-behavior {vhba | vnic}**

## Syntax Description

<b>vhba</b>	Specifies vHBA default behavior mode.
<b>vnic</b>	Specifies vNIC default behavior mode.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter vNIC default behavior mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope default-behavior vnic
switch-A /org/service-profile/default-behavior #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show default-behavior	
show vnic	

**scope dest-interface**

# scope dest-interface

To enter the destination interface mode for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **scope dest-interface** command.

**scope dest-interface slotid portid**

## Syntax Description

<i>slotid</i>	The slot ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-5.
<i>portid</i>	The port ID of the destination interface. It must be a value between 1-40.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session)

Ethernet traffic monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session or an Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created prior to using this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the destination interface mode for the Ethernet traffic monitoring session.

To enter the destination interface mode for the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session, replace **eth-traffic-mon** with **fc-traffic-mon**, and **eth-mon-session** with **fc-mon-session**.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session Default
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # scope dest-interface 1 33
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create dest-interface	
delete dest-interface	

# scope dhcp-ip-params

To enter the configured DHCP for initiator IP parameters mode, use the **scope dhcp-ip-params** command.

## scope dhcp-ip-params

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	IPv4 interface of the iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a DHCP initiator for IP parameters before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the DHCP for initiator IP parameters mode:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # scope dhcp-ip-params UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/dhcp-ip-params #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create dhcp-ip-params	
	enter dhcp-ip-params	
	delete dhcp-ip-params	
	create ip-if	

**scope diag**

# scope diag

To enter the diagnostics mode for a server, use the **scope diag** command.

## **scope diag**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the diagnostic mode for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope diag
Switch-A /chassis/server/diag #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show diag	

# scope dimm

To enter the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) for a server, use the **scope dimm** command.

**scope dimm *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Id</i> The ID of the dual in-line memory module. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967295.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Memory array (/chassis/server/memory-array)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the DIMM mode for a server.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope memory-array 1
Switch-A /chassis/server/memory-array # scope dimm 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/memory-array/dimm #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	reset-errors	
	acknowledge fault	

---

**scope distributed-virtual-switch**

# scope distributed-virtual-switch

To enter distributed-virtual-switch mode, use the **enter distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

**scope distributed-virtual-switch *dvs-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>dvs-name</i>	The name of the switch.
---------------------------	-----------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use distributed-virtual-switch mode to perform the following tasks:
-------------------------	---

- Enable and disable DVS administrative state
- Scope to port-profile mode
- Show port profile information

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter distributed-virtual-switch mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder # scope distributed-virtual-switch
dvs10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder/distributed-virtual-switch #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show distributed-virtual-switch	
	show port-profile	

# scope download-task

To download a task for a license, use the **scope download-task** command.

**scope download-task** *filename*

Syntax Description	<i>filename</i> The name of the file.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	License (/license)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	The file must exist to use this command.	
Examples	This example shows how to download a task for a license. <pre>Switch-A # scope license Switch-A /license # scope download-task Sample Switch-A /license* # commit-buffer Switch-A /license #</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope license	
	install file	
	clear file	

scope dynamic-vnic-conn

## scope dynamic-vnic-conn

To enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode, use the **scope dynamic-vnic-conn** command.

### scope dynamic-vnic-conn

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use dynamic-vnic-conn mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set adapter policies
- Show the dynamic vNIC connection

### Examples

This example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope dynamic-vnic-conn
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-con	
show dynamic-vnic-con-policy	

# scope dynamic-vnic-conn-policy

To enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode, use the **enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command.

**enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the vNIC connection policy.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set adapter policies
- Show dynamic vNIC connection policies

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter dynamic-vnic-conn-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope dynamic-vnic-conn-policy dvcp100
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-connection-policy	
show vnic-templ	

**scope egress-policy**

# scope egress-policy

To enter egress-policy mode, use the **scope egress-policy** command in qos-policy mode.

## scope egress-policy

This command has no argument or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must create an egress policy before you scope to egress-policy mode.

Use egress-policy mode to perform the following tasks:

- Set QoS priority and rate
- Show egress QoS policy information

**Examples** This example shows how to enter egress-policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /system # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope egress-policy
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server/container #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show egress-policy	
show qos-policy	

# scope eth-best-effort

To enter eth-best-effort mode, use the **scope eth-best-effort** command in qos mode.

## scope eth-best-effort

This command has no argument or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet best effort (/eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use eth-best-effort mode to perform the following tasks:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Set MTU, multicast optimize, and weight</li><li>• Show Ethernet best effort details</li></ul>

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter eth-best-effort mode:
	<pre>switch-A # scope eth-server switch-A /eth-server # scope qos switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-best-effort switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-best-effort	
	show	

**scope eth-classified**

# scope eth-classified

To enter eth-classified mode, use the **scope eth-classified** command.

**scope eth-classified {best-effort| bronze| gold| platinum| silver}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>best-effort</b>	Specifies best effort mode.
	<b>bronze</b>	Specifies bronze classified mode.
	<b>gold</b>	Specifies gold classified mode.
	<b>platinum</b>	Specifies platinum classified mode.
	<b>silver</b>	Specifies silver classified mode.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** QoS (/eth-server/qos)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following example shows how to enter eth-classified mode:

```
switch-A# eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show eth-best-effort</b>	
	<b>show eth-classified</b>	

# scope eth-if

To view the Ethernet interface, use the **scope eth-if** command.

**scope eth-if {Name}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>Name</b> Name of the Ethernet interface. This name can include a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	vNIC Template (/org/vnic-template) vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.3(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the Ethernet interface can include a maximum of 32 characters and can be alphanumeric. Special characters cannot be used.				
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view the Ethernet interface information: <pre>switch-A # scope org switch-A # /org # scope vnic-templ switch-A # /org/vnic-templ # scope eth-if Word Name (Max Size 32) switch-A # /org/vnic-templ # scope eth-if Sample switch-A # /org/vnic-templ/eth-if #</pre>				
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>scope eth-policy</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	scope eth-policy	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>				
scope eth-policy					

**scope eth-if (vnic-iscsi)**

# scope eth-if (vnic-iscsi)

To enter the Ethernet interface mode for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **scope eth-if** command.

## scope eth-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must create a service profile and an iSCSI VNIC for the service profile before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the Ethernet interface mode for an iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-isci testing
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create ip-if	
	create eth-if	
	enter eth-if	

# scope eth-mon-session

To enter the Ethernet monitoring session mode, use the **scope eth-mon-session** command.

**scope eth-mon-session *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the Ethernet monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric) Ether traffic monitoring session (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session can include alphanumeric characters, but no special characters are allowed.
-------------------------	---

An Ethernet traffic monitoring session must be created to use this command.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session mode:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
UCS-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
UCS-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session Default
UCS-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create eth-mon-session	
	delete eth-mon-session	

**scope eth-policy**

# scope eth-policy

To enter eth-policy mode, use the **scope eth-policy** command.

**scope eth-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Ethernet policy.
---------------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter eth-policy mode using Ethernet policy ep100:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope eth-policy ep100
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show eth-policy	
	show trans-queue	

# scope eth-server

To enter eth-server mode, use the **scope eth-server** command.

## scope eth-server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter eth-server mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope eth-server  
switch-A /eth-server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show interface	
	show server	

**scope eth-storage**

# scope eth-storage

To enter the Ethernet storage mode, use the **scope eth-storage** command.

## scope eth-storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the Ethernet storage mode from the chassis mode.

```
Switch-A # scope chassis 1
Switch-A /chassis # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan	
acknowledge fault	
scope vlan	
scope stats-threshold-policy	

# scope eth-target

To enter the Ethernet target endpoint mode for a fabric interface, use the **scope eth-target** command.

**scope eth-target *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the Ethernet target endpoint.
---------------------------	-------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface) Port channel within Ethernet storage command mode (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an interface for a fabric, and an Ethernet target endpoint for that interface before you use this command in the interface command mode.  You must create a port channel for a fabric in the Ethernet storage command mode before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Ethernet target endpoint for a fabric interface:
<pre>UCS-A # scope eth-storage UCS-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a UCS-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 33 UCS-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # scope eth-target Testing UCS-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set macaddress	
	enter eth-target	
	show eth-target	
	delete eth-target	
	create eth-target	

**scope eth-traffic-mon**

# scope eth-traffic-mon

To enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session mode, use the **scope eth-traffic-mon** command.

## **scope eth-traffic-mon**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the Ethernet traffic monitoring session mode:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A chassis/server/adapter # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
scope eth-mon-session	

# scope eth-uplink

To enter eth-uplink mode, use the **scope eth-uplink** command.

## scope eth-uplink

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter eth-uplink mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope eth-uplink  
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">show eth-uplink</a>	
	<a href="#">show port-profile</a>	

**scope ext-eth-if**

# scope ext-eth-if

To enter the external Ethernet interface for an adapter, use the **scope ext-eth-if** command.

**scope ext-eth-if {ID}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ID</i>	The ID of the external Ethernet interface. The value must be an integer 0 and 4294967295.
---------------------------	-----------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)
----------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the external Ethernet interface for an adapter.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope ext-eth-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	acknowledge fault	
	set cli	
	show ext-eth-if	

# scope extension-key

To enter extension-key mode, use the **scope extension-key** command in vm-mgmt mode.

## scope extension-key

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Extension key (/system/vm-mgmt/extension-key)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You use extension key mode to :
-------------------------	---------------------------------

- Set the master extension key
- Show events and finite state machines

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter extension-key mode:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope extension-key
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show extension-key	
	show fsm	

**scope ext-pooled-ip**

## scope ext-pooled-ip

To enter the external management pooled IP address mode for a service profile, use the **scope ext-pooled-ip** command.

### scope ext-pooled-ip

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created and an external management pooled IP address must be set for this service profile to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the scope of the external management pooled IP address mode for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile default
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-pooled-ip
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-pooled-ip #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
set ext-mgmt-ip-state	

# scope ext-static-ip

To enter the external static management IP address mode, use the **scope ext-static-ip** command.

## scope ext-static-ip

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc) Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the external static management IP address mode for the CIMC.
	<pre>Switch-A # scope server 1/7 Switch-A /chassis/server # scope cimc Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc # scope ext-static-ip Switch-A /chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create ext-static-ip	
	enter ext-static-ip	
	show ext-static-ip	
	delete ext-static-ip	

**scope fabric**

# scope fabric

To enter fabric mode, use the **scope fabric** command.

**scope fabric {a| b}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>a</b></td><td>Specifies switch A.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>b</b></td><td>Specifies switch B.</td></tr> </table>	<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.	<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.		
<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.						
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet server (/eth-server) Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink) Ethernet Traffic Monitoring (/eth-traffic-mon) Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink) Fibre Channel Traffic Monitoring (/fc-traffic-mon) Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>           This command was introduced in the following modes:            Ethernet Traffic Monitoring (/eth-traffic-mon)            Fibre Channel Traffic Monitoring (/fc-traffic-mon)            Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)         </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the following modes: Ethernet Traffic Monitoring (/eth-traffic-mon) Fibre Channel Traffic Monitoring (/fc-traffic-mon) Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the following modes: Ethernet Traffic Monitoring (/eth-traffic-mon) Fibre Channel Traffic Monitoring (/fc-traffic-mon) Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)						

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to enter fabric mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter Ethernet server fabric mode for fabric B:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server# scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-server/fabric #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fabric	
show interface	

**scope fabric-if**

# scope fabric-if

To enter the fabric interface mode, use the **scope fabric-if** command.

**scope fabric-if {ID}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>ID</b>	Port ID of the fabric. The value must be an integer between 0 and 4294967295.
---------------------------	-----------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Port group within a chassis (/chassis/iom/port-group) Port group within a fabric extender module (/fex/iom/port-group)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The Port ID must be an integer between 0 and 4294967295.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the fabric interface mode of a chassis:
<pre>UCS-A # scope chassis 1 UCS-A /chassis # scope iom 1 UCS-A /chassis/iom # scope port-group fabric UCS-A /chassis/iom/port-group # scope fabric-if 345</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope server-if	

# scope fabric-interconnect

To enter fabric interconnect mode, use the **scope fabric-interconnect** command.

**scope fabric-interconnect {a| b}**

## Syntax Description

**a** Specifies switch A.

**b** Specifies switch B.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter fabric interconnect mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter fabric interconnect mode for fabric B:

```
switch-A# scope fabric-interconnect b  
switch-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	

**scope fabric-port-channel**

# scope fabric-port-channel

To enter the fabric port channel mode, use the **scope fabric-port-channel** command.

**scope fabric-port-channel** *port channel id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port channel id</i>	The ID of the port channel interface. The value must be between 1024 and 4096.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/eth-server/fabric)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>		A fabric port channel must be configured to use this command.
<b>Examples</b>		This example shows how to enter the fabric port channel in the Ethernet server mode:
<pre>UCS-A # scope eth-server UCS-A /eth-server # scope fabric a UCS-A /eth-server/fabric # scope fabric-port-channel 1024 UCS-A /eth-server/fabric/fabric-port-channel #</pre>		
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fabric-port-channel	
	scope host-port-channel	

# scope fan

To enter the fan mode, use the **scope fan** command.

**scope fan *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ID</i> Identification number of the fan. It must be a number between 1 and 8.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric extender module (/fex) Fabric interconnect module (/fabric-interconnect) Fan module within a chassis (/chassis/fan-module) Fan module within a fabric interconnect module (/fabric-interconnect/fan-module/)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None				
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to enter the fan mode for a chassis:</p> <pre>Switch-A # scope chassis 1 Switch-A /chassis # scope fan-module 1 2 Switch-A /chassis/fan-module # scope fan 3 Switch-A /chassis/fan-module/fan #</pre>				
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show fan</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	show fan	
Command	Description				
show fan					

**scope fan-module**

# scope fan-module

To enter the fan module, use the **scope fan-module** command.

**scope fan-module** *tray module*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>tray</i>	ID of the tray.
	<i>module</i>	ID of the module. It must be a number between 1 and 8.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Chassis (/chassis) Fabric interconnect module (/fabric-interconnect)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the fan module mode for a chassis:
	<pre>Switch-A # scope chassis 1 Switch-A /chassis # scope fan-module 1 3 Switch-A /chassis/fan-module #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope fan	
	show fan-module	

# scope fault-suppress-task

To enter the fault suppress task command mode, use the **scope fault-suppress-task** command.

**scope fault-suppress-task** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the fault suppress task.
---------------------------	-------------	--------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Chassis (/chassis) Fabric Extender (/fex) IOM (/chassis/iom) Server (/chassis/server) Organization (/org) Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A fault suppress task must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the fault suppress task command mode.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope fault suppress-task Sample
UCS-A /org/fault-suppress-task # set schedule testing
UCS-A /org/fault-suppress-task* # set suppress-policy sample_policy
UCS-A /org/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/fault-suppress-task #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fault-suppress-task	
	enter fault-suppress-task	
	show fault-suppress-task	
	delete fault-suppress-task	

scope fc

# scope fc

To view and set Fibre Channel information, use the **scope fc** command.

**scopefc {set| show}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>set</b></td><td>Use this option to set details such as Cos and weight.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>show</b></td><td>To view the Fibre Channel information.</td></tr> </table>	<b>set</b>	Use this option to set details such as Cos and weight.	<b>show</b>	To view the Fibre Channel information.
<b>set</b>	Use this option to set details such as Cos and weight.				
<b>show</b>	To view the Fibre Channel information.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet Server (/eth-server/qos/fc)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th> <th><b>Modification</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.3(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The range of valid values for setting cos is 0 to 6. You must select an integer between 0 and 6.</li> <li>The range of valid values for setting weight is 0-10. You must select an integer between 0 and 10.</li> </ul>
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view the fibre channel information:
	<pre>switch-A# scope eth-server switch-A# /eth-server # scope qos switch-A# /eth-server/qos # scope fc switch-A# /eth-server/qos/fc # show FC Class:   Priority: Fc   Cos: 3   Weight: 5   Bw Percent: 50   Drop: No Drop   Mtu: FC   Admin State: Enabled</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show eth-best-effort</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	show eth-best-effort	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>				
show eth-best-effort					

# scope fc-group-def

To enter the Fibre Channel group definition command mode, use the **scope fc-group-def** command.

## scope fc-group-def

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Initiator group within a SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group) Initiator group within a Service profile (/org/service-profile/initiator-group)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An initiator group for the SAN connectivity policy or the service profile must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel group definition command mode for a service profile.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope initiator-group trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group # scope fc-group-def
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group/fc-group-def # set cli table-field-delimiter
comma
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group/fc-group-def # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group/fc-group-def #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set cli table-field-delimiter	
	set cli suppress-field-spillover	
	set cli suppress headers	

**scope fc-mon-session**

# scope fc-mon-session

To enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session mode, use the **scope fc-mon-session** command.

**scope fc-mon-session** *Name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the monitoring session. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric) Fibre channel traffic monitoring session (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the monitoring session can be alphanumeric, but cannot include special characters. You must configure a traffic monitoring session before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring session:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric b
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # scope fc-mon-session Default
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope dest-interface	

# scope fc-policy

To enter fc-policy mode, use the **scope fc-policy** command.

**scope fc-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the Fibre Channel policy.
---------------------------	--------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use fc-policy mode to perform the following tasks:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and delete Fibre Channel policies</li> <li>• Show Fibre Channel policies</li> </ul>

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to enter fc-policy mode:
<pre>switch-A# scope org org100 switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fp100 switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcp100 switch-A /org/fc-policy #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fc-policy	
	show trans-queue	

**scope fc-storage**

# scope fc-storage

To enter the Fibre Channel storage mode, use the **scope fc-storage** command.

## scope fc-storage

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel storage mode from the service profile mode.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create vsan	
	scope fabric	
	scope vsan	

# scope fc-traffic-mon

To enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring mode, use the **scope fc-traffic-mon** command.

## scope fc-traffic-mon

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel traffic monitoring mode:
	<pre>Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1 Switch-A chassis/server/adapter # scope fc-traffic-mon Switch-A /fc-traffic-mon #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope fc-mon-session	
	create fc-mon-session	
	delete fc-mon-session	

**scope fc-uplink**

# scope fc-uplink

To enter fc-uplink mode, use the **scope fc-uplink** command.

## **scope fc-uplink**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter fc-uplink mode:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show interface	
show vlan	

# scope fcoe-member-port

To enter the FCoE member port command mode, use the **scope fcoe-member-port** command.

**scope fcoe-member-port slot ID port ID**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>slot ID</i>	Slot identification number.
	<i>port ID</i>	Port identification number

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** FCoE port channel (/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** An FCoE member port must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the FCoE member port command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope fcoe-port-channel 1
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel # scope fcoe-member-port 1 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/fcoe-member-port #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fcoe-member-port	
	enter fcoe-member-port	
	show fcoe-member-port	
	delete fcoe-member-port	

**scope fcoe-port-channel**

# scope fcoe-port-channel

To enter the FCoE port channel command mode, use the **scope fcoe-port-channel** command.

**scope fcoe-port-channel *fcoe-port-channel ID***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>fcoe-port-channel ID</i>	The FCoE port channel ID. It is a number between 1 and 256.
---------------------------	-----------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric)
----------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An FCoE port channel must exist to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the FCoE port channel command mode for a fabric.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope fcoe-port-channel 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel* # create fcoe-member-port 2 23
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel* # create mon-src sample_session
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/mon-src* # set direction both
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/mon-src* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel/mon-src #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fcoe-member-port	
	create mon-src	
	set direction	
	delete fcoe-port-channel	

# scope fcoeinterface

To enter the FCoE interface command mode of a fabric, use the **scope fcoeinterface** command.

**scope fcoeinterface slotid portid**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>slotid</i>	Slot ID of the interface.
	<i>portid</i>	Port ID of the interface.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric)
----------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An FCoE interface must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the FCoE interface command mode.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope fcoeinterface 1 22
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface # set user-label sample_interface
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoeinterface #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fcoeinterface	
	enter fcoeinterface	
	show fcoeinterface	
	delete fcoeinterface	

**scope fex**

# scope fex

To enter the Fabric extender module, use the **scope fex** command.

**scope fex *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>id</i>	The ID of the Fabric extender module. The value must be a numeral.
---------------------------	-----------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode.
----------------------	-------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the fabric extender module from the adapter mode.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1
Switch-A /server/adapter # scope fex 2
Switch-A /fex #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope fan	
	scope iom	
	scope psu	

# scope firmware

To enter firmware mode, use the **scope firmware** command.

## scope firmware

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter firmware mode:

```
switch-A# scope firmware  
switch-A /firmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show version	

# scope flow-control

To enter flow control mode, use the **scope flow-control** command.

## scope flow-control

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter flow control mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show policy	
	show port-profile	

# scope folder

To enter folder mode, use the **scope folder** command in vcenter mode.

**scope folder** *folder-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>folder-name</i>	The name of the folder.
---------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Data center (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use folder mode to perform the following tasks:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and delete data centers</li> <li>• Show data center information</li> </ul>

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter data center mode:
	<pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc1 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope folder f1 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/folder #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show folder	
	show vcenter	

**scope fw-host-pack**

# scope fw-host-pack

To view the server host pack, use the **scope fw-host-pack** command.

**scope fw-host-pack {Name}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>Name</b>	The name of the server host pack. This name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (org)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the server host pack can include a maximum of 32 characters. It should not include any special characters.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view the server host pack.  UCS-A # <b>scope org</b> UCS-A /org # <b>scope fw-host-pack fhpl</b> UCS-A /org/fw-host-pack #	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fw-host-pack	

# scope fw-mgmt-pack

To view the server management pack details, use the **scope fw-mgmt-pack** command.

**scope fw-mgmt-pack {Name}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>Name</b>	The name of the server management pack. This name can include a maximum of 16 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the server management pack can include upto 16 characters only. The name can include alphanumeric characters, but special characters are not allowed.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view the server management pack.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope fw-mgmt-pack Fhpl123
UCS-A /org/fw-mgmt-pack #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fw-mgmt-pack	

**scope host-eth-if**

# scope host-eth-if

To view the Ethernet interface information of the adapter, use the **scope host-eth-if** command.

**scope host-eth-if *ID***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ID</i>	An integer. Range of valid values is 0 to 4294967295.
---------------------------	-----------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)
----------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The ID must be an integer. Alphanumeric characters are not allowed.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view the Ethernet information of the host:
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope ext-eth-if	

# scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac

To view the host Ethernet interface information of a specific device, use the **scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac** command.

**scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac** *dynamic MAC address*

## Syntax Description

<i>dynamic MAC address</i>	Enter the MAC address of the host Ethernet interface. The standard format of the MAC address is hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.
----------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Host Ethernet Interface (chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The dynamic MAC address must be entered in the standard hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh format.

## Examples

This example shows how to view the host Ethernet interface information of a particular device:

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if # scope host-eth-if dynamic-mac 00:1B:50:35:56:99
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show host-eth-if	

**scope host-fc-if**

# scope host-fc-if

To view the Fibre Channel information of the host interface, use the **scope host-fc-if** command.

**scope host-fc-if *ID***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>ID</b>	The range of valid values is 0 to 4294967295.
---------------------------	-----------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Adapter (chassis/server/adapter)
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The ID is an integer and the range of valid values is between 0 to 4294967295.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view the Fibre Channel information of the host interface:
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc-if 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope host-fc-if wwn	

# scope host-fc-if wnn

To enter the worldwide name mode of the Fibre Channel host, use the **scope host-fc-if wnn** command.

## scope host-fc-if wnn

<b>Syntax Description</b>	wwn	Worldwide Name. The valid value is a 64-bit alphanumeric string.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Adapter (chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The WWN must be a valid 64-bit alphanumeric string.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view the Fibre Channel interface information of a particular device:  Switch-A # <b>scope adapter 1/1/1</b> Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # <b>scope host-fc-if wnn 01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef</b> Switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if #	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show host-fc-if wnn	

**scope host-iscsi-if**

# scope host-iscsi-if

To enter the host iSCSI interface mode, use the **scope host-iscsi-if** command.

**scope host-iscsi-if *ID***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ID</i>	Identification number of the host iSCSI interface. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967295.
---------------------------	-----------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Adapter within the chassis mode (/chassis/server/adapter) Adapter within the server mode (/server/adapter)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create the host iSCSI interface before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the host iSCSI interface mode for an adapter:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope adapter 1/1/1
UCS-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-iscsi-if 2
UCS-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-iscsi-if #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show host-iscsi-if	

# scope host-port-channel

To enter the host port channel mode, use the **scope host-port-channel** command.

**scope host-port-channel** *port channel id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port channel id</i>	The port channel ID. The value must be between 1024 and 4096.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None							
<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric within the Ethernet server mode (/eth-server/fabric)							
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.0(2)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Release	Modification	2.0(2)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification							
2.0(2)	This command was introduced.							
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The host port channels must be available to use this command.							
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the host port channel mode for a fabric within the Ethernet server mode:  UCS-A # <b>scope eth-server</b> UCS-A /eth-server # <b>scope fabric a</b> UCS-A /eth-server/fabric # <b>scope host-port-channel 1023</b> UCS-A /eth-server/fabric/host-port-channel #							
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show host-port-channel</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>scope fabric-port-channel</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	show host-port-channel		scope fabric-port-channel	
Command	Description							
show host-port-channel								
scope fabric-port-channel								

**scope import-config**

# scope import-config

To enter import configuration mode, use the **scope import-config** command.

**scope import-config *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Import configuration name.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter import configuration mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope import-config ic10
switch-A /system/import-config #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show import-config	
	show managed-entity	

# scope initiator-group

To enter the initiator group command mode, use the **scope initiator-group** command.

**scope initiator-group *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the initiator group.
-------------	----------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An initiator group for a SAN connectivity policy or a service profile must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the initiator group command mode of a service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope initiator-group testing
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create initiator	
create initiator-group	
enter initiator-group	
show initiator-group	
delete initiator-group	

**scope instance**

# scope instance

To enter instance mode, use the **scope instance** command in vm-mgmt mode.

**scope instance *uuid***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>uuid</i>	The UUID of the instance. The format is NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Instance (/system/vm-mgmt/instance)
----------------------	-------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use instance mode to perform the following tasks:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ?</li> <li>• ?</li> </ul>

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter instance mode:
	<pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope instance 700c4760-da08-11de-8a39-0800200c9a66 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/instance #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show ?	
	show ?	

# scope interface

To view the Ethernet interface information of the fabric, use the **scope interface** command.

**scope interface {slot ID | port id}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>slot ID</i>	The ID of the slot. It must be a number between 1 and 5.
	<i>port ID</i>	The ID of the port. It must be a number between 1 and 40.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric) Ethernet Server (/eth-server/fabric)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The Slot ID must be a number between 1 and 5. You cannot enter any alphanumeric or special characters. The Port ID must be a number between 1 and 40. You cannot enter any alphanumeric or special characters.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view the interface information for the Ethernet Uplink:
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-uplink Switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 1-5 Slot ID Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 2 1-40 Port ID Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 2 33 Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope eth-uplink	

**scope interface fc**

# scope interface fc

To enter the fibre channel interface for a fabric, use the **scope interface fc** command.

**scope interface fc slot id port id**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number. The range of valid values is between 2 and 5.
	<i>port id</i>	The port identification number. The range of valid values is between 1 and 40.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-storage/fabric)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A fibre channel interface for the fabric must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the fibre channel interface for a fabric.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # scope interface fc 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fc #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create interface fc	
	enter interface fc	
	show interface fc	
	delete interface fc	

# scope interface fcoe

To enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet mode for a fabric, use the **scope interface fcoe** command.

**scope interface fcoe slot id port id**

Syntax Description	
<i>slot id</i>	The slot identification number.
<i>port id</i>	The port identification number.

**Command Default** None

## **Command Modes**

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

A Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface for a fabric.

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # scope interface fcoe 2 33
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/fcoe #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create interface fcoe	
	enter interface fcoe	
	show interface fcoe	
	delete interface fcoe	

**scope inventory**

# scope inventory

To view the Callhome periodic system inventory information, use the **scope inventory** command.

## scope inventory

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Periodic system inventory (/monitoring/callhome/periodic-system-inventory)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to view the periodic system inventory.

### Examples

This example shows how to view the periodic system inventory information:

```
switch-A # scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
scope policy	
scope profile	

# scope iom (/chassis)

To enter iom mode for a chassis, use the **scope iom** command.

**scope iom {id | a| b}**

## Syntax Description

<i>id</i>	Module identification number.
<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter iom mode:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 1
switch-A /chassis/iom #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope iom (/capability)	
show iom	
show slot	

### **scope iom (/capability)**

## scope iom (/capability)

To enter the IOM mode of a system, use the **scope iom** command.

**scope iom** *vendor model hw-rev*

Syntax Description	
<i>vendor</i>	Vendor name. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<i>model</i>	Model number. The number can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<i>hw-rev</i>	Hardware revision. The number can include a maximum of 510 characters.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
<b>Command Modes</b>	Capability (/system/capability)
<hr/>	
<b>Command History</b>	
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the IOM mode for a system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope iom Cisco Systems Inc N20-I6583 0
Switch-A /system/capability/iom #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope iom	
	show iom	

# scope iom (/fex)

To enter the IO module mode, use the **scope iom** command.

**scope iom *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>id</i> ID of the IO module.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric-extender module (/fex)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table><thead><tr><th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></tbody></table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None				
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the IO module mode: <pre>UCS-A # scope fex 1 UCS-A /fex # scope iom 2 UCS-A /fex/iom #</pre>				
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table><thead><tr><th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>scope fex</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	scope fex	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>				
scope fex					

**scope ip-if**

# scope ip-if

To enter the IPv4 interface mode of the iSCSI VNIC, use the **scope ip-if** command.

## scope ip-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Ethernet interface within the iSCSI VNIC mode (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create an IPv4 target interface before you use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the IPv4 target interface for an iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi example
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create dhcp-ip-params	
create pooled-ip-params	
create static-ip-params	
create ip-if	
enter ip-if	
delete ip-if	

# scope ipmi-access-profile

To enter IPMI access profile mode, use the `scope ipmi-access-profile` command.

`scope ipmi-access-profile name`

Syntax Description	
	<code><i>name</i></code> Access profile name.

Command Default	
	None

Command Modes	
	Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	The following example shows how to enter IPMI access profile mode:
	<pre>switch-A# scope org org10 switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10 switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show epuser	
	show ipmi-access-profile	

scope ipmi-user

# scope ipmi-user

To change the mode to the IPMI user, use the **scope ipmi-user** command.

**scope ipmi-user {User Name}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>User Name</b>	Name of the IPMI user.
---------------------------	------------------	------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	IPMI Access Profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile/)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced as scope epuser.
	1.4(1)	This command was renamed as scope ipmi-user.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The name of the IPMI user can be alphanumeric, but cannot contain any special characters.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to change the mode to the IPMI user:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile Sample
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # scope ipmi-user Example
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create ipmi-user	
	enter ipmi-user	
	delete ipmi-user	
	set descr	
	set password	
	set privilege	
	show ipmi-access profile	

# scope iqn-pool

To change the command mode to the IQN pool mode, use the **scope iqn-pool** command.

**scope iqn-pool *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Name of the IQN pool name.	
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An IQN pool must be created to use this command.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to change the command mode to IQN pool mode.  UCS-A # <b>scope org</b> UCS-A /org # <b>scope iqn-pool Sample1</b> UCS-A /org/inqn-pool #	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create iqn-pool	
	enter iqn-pool	
	show iqn-pool	
	delete iqn-pool	
	set iqn-prefix	
	set descr	
	create block	

**scope iscsi-policy**

# scope iscsi-policy

To enter the iSCSI adapter policy mode for the organization, use the **scope iscsi-policy** command.

**scope iscsi-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the iSCSI adapter policy. It is the name that you provided when you created the iSCSI adapter policy.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an iSCSI policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the iSCSI adapter policy mode for an organization:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope iscsi-policy sample
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create iscsi-policy	
	enter iscsi-policy	
	show iscsi-policy	
	delete iscsi-policy	

# scope iscsi

To enter the boot iSCSI mode, use the **scope iscsi** command.

## scope iscsi

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Boot definition for a service profile (/org/service-profile/boot-definition) Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a boot iSCSI policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the boot iSCSI mode for the boot definition of a service profile:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org Sample UCS-A /org # scope service-profile test UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope boot-definition UCS-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition # scope iscsi UCS-A /org/service-profile/boot-definition/iscsi #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create iscsi	
	delete iscsi	
	enter iscsi	
	show iscsi	

**scope lan**

# scope lan

To view information on the boot LAN, use the **scope lan** command.

## **scope lan**

### **Syntax Description**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None.

**Command Modes** Boot Policy (/org/boot-policy)

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to view the boot LAN information.

**Examples** This example shows how to view the boot LAN information:

```
switch-A # scope org
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy Example
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope lan
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
scope storage	
scope virtual-media	

# scope lan-connectivity-policy

To enter the vNIC LAN connectivity policy command mode, use the **scope lan-connectivity-policy** command.

**scope lan-connectivity-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> The name of the vNIC LAN connectivity policy.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A vNIC LAN connectivity policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the vNIC LAN connectivity policy command mode.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope lan-connectivity-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create lan-connectivity-policy	
	enter lan-connectivity-policy	
	show lan-connectivity-policy	
	delete lan-connectivity-policy	

**scope ldap**

# scope ldap

To enter LDAP mode, use the **scope ldap** command.

## **scope ldap**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** LDAP (/security/ldap)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter LDAP mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show ldap	
show tacacs	

# scope ldap-group

To enter the LDAP group mode, use the **scope ldap-group** command.

**scope ldap-group** *Group DN*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Group DN</i>	Name of the LDAP group.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP (/security/ldap)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An LDAP group must be created to use this command.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the LDAP group mode:  Switch-A # <b>scope security</b> Switch-A /security # <b>scope ldap</b> Switch-A /security/ldap # <b>scope ldap-group Sample</b> Switch-A /security/ldap/ldap-group #	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create ldap-group	
	delete ldap-group	

**scope ldap-group-rule**

# scope ldap-group-rule

To enter the LDAP group rule mode, use the **scope ldap-group-rule** command.

**scope ldap-group-rule**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** LDAP (/security/ldap)  
Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command in the server mode, an LDAP server must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the LDAP group rule mode for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # scope ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create ldap-group-rule	
enter ldap-group-rule	
delete ldap-group-rule	

# scope license

To enter the license mode, use the **scope license** command.

## scope license

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode.

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the license mode from the adapter mode.

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1
Switch-A /server/adapter # scope license
Switch-A /license #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope download-task	
install file	
clear file	

scope locale

# scope locale

To enter locale mode, use the **scope locale** command.

**scope locale** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Locale name.
---------------------------	-------------	--------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter locale mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope locale
switch-A /security/locale #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show locale	
	show remote-user	

# scope local-disk-config

To enter the local disk configuration mode, use the **scope local-disk-config** command.

## scope local-disk-config

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	RAID Controller (/chassis/server/raid-controller) Service Profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the local disk configuration mode for the RAID controller of a server.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope raid-controller 1 Sas
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller # scope local-disk-config
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller/local-disk-config #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show local-disk-config	

**scope local-schedule**

# scope local-schedule

To enter the local schedule command mode for a fault suppress task, use the **scope local-schedule** command.

## scope local schedule

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Fault Suppress Task for a chassis (/chassis/fault-suppress-task)

Fault suppress task for an organization (/org/fault-suppress-task)

Fault Suppress Task for a service profile (/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A local schedule must be created to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enter the local schedule command mode for a fault suppress task associated with chassis 1.

```
UCS-A # scope chassis 1
UCS-A /chassis # scope fault-suppress-task sample
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task # scope local-schedule
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create local-schedule	
enter local-schedule	

# scope lun

To enter the logical unit number (LUN) mode for a server, use the **scope lun** command.

**scope lun *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ID</i> The ID of the logical unit number. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967297.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	RAID Controller (/chassis/server/raid-controller)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.		
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to enter the logical unit number mode for a RAID controller.</p> <pre>Switch-A # scope server 1/1 Switch-A /chassis/server # scope raid-controller 1 Sas Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller # scope lun 1 Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller/lun #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>scope local-disk-config</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show lun</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	scope local-disk-config		show lun	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>						
scope local-disk-config							
show lun							

**scope lun (static-target-if)**

# scope lun (static-target-if)

To enter the LUN mode for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **scope lun** command.

## scope lun

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Static target interface priority (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must create a static target interface priority for an iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the LUN mode for an iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope static-target-if 1
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if # scope lun
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set auth-name	
set ipaddress	
set name	
set port	
create lun	
enter lun	
show lun	
delete lun	

# scope mac-security

To enter the MAC security mode for a network control policy, use the **scope mac-security** command.

## scope mac-security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Network Control Policy (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A network control policy for an organization must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the MAC security mode for a network control policy for an organization.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # scope mac-security
Switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set forged-transmit	
	show mac-security	

**scope maint-policy**

# scope maint-policy

To enter the maintenance policy mode, use the **scope maint-policy** command.

**scope maint-policy *Name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Name</i> The name of the maintenance policy.									
<b>Command Default</b>	None									
<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)									
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.				
Release	Modification									
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.									
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A maintenance policy must be created to use this command.									
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the maintenance policy mode.  Switch-A # <b>scope org</b> Switch-A /org # <b>scope maint-policy Default</b> Switch-A /org/maint-policy #									
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>enter maint-policy</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>delete maint-policy</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show maint-policy</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	enter maint-policy		delete maint-policy		show maint-policy	
Command	Description									
enter maint-policy										
delete maint-policy										
show maint-policy										

# scope mcast-policy

To enter the multicast policy command mode, use the **scope mcast-policy** command.

**scope mcast-policy *name***

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> The name of the multicast policy.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Organization (/org)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	A multicast policy must be created to use this command.	
Examples	This example shows how to enter the multicast policy command mode. <pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # scope mcast-policy testing UCS-A /org/mcast-policy #</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	set querier	
	set querierip	
	set snooping	
	enter mcast-policy	
	show mcast-policy	

# scope management-extension

To enter the management extension mode for the system, use the **scope management-extension** command.

## scope management-extension

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** System (/system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the management extension mode for a system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope management-extension
Switch-A /system/management-extension #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	activate firmware version	
	scope backup	
	scope capability	
	scope import-config	
	scope managed-entity	
	scope scheduler	
	scope server-default	
	scope services	
	scope vm-mgmt	

# scope member-fcoe-port-channel

To enter the member FCoE port channel command mode, use the **scope member-fcoe-port-channel** command.

**scope member-fcoe-port-channel {a| b} fcoeportchannelid**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>fcoeportchannelid</i>	FCoE port channel ID. The value is a number between 1 and 256.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A member FCoE port channel must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the member FCoE port channel command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric A
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # scope member-fcoe-port-channel a 23
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/member-fcoe-port-channel #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-fcoe-port-channel	
enter member-fcoe-port-channel	
show member-fcoe-port-channel	
delete member-fcoe-port-channel	

**scope member-port-channel**

# scope member-port-channel

To enter the member port channel mode, use the **scope member-port-channel** command.

**scope member-port-channel {a| b} port channel id**

Syntax Description		
<b>a</b>		Specifies port A.
<b>b</b>		Specifies port B.
<i>port channel id</i>		Port channel ID.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan) VSAN under fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan) VLAN within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/vlan) VLAN within a fabric in the Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric/vlan) VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan) VLAN within a fabric in Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced in Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/vlan and /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan).

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a VSAN or a VLAN and a member port channel before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the member port channel for VSAN:
	<pre>Switch-A # scope fc-uplink Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan default Switch-a /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # scope member-port-channel a 22 Switch-a /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/member-port-channel #</pre>

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create member-port-channel	
enter member-port-channel	
show member-port-channel	
delete member-port-channel	

**scope member-port**

# scope member-port

To enter the member port command mode, use the **scope member-port** command.

**scope member-port {a| b} slot-id port-id**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

- VLAN within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/vlan)
- VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)
- VLAN within a fabric in the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
- VSAN within the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/vsan)
- VSAN within the fabric interconnect mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Ethernet storage command mode.
2.0(1)	This command was introduced in the Ethernet uplink command mode.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create member ports before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the member port command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope eth-storage
UCS-A /eth-storage # scope vlan sample
UCS-A /eth-storage/vlan # scope member-port a 1 22
UCS-A /eth-storage/vlan/member-port #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create member-port	
enter member-port	
show member-port	
delete member-port	

**scope member-port fc**

# scope member-port fc

To enter the Fibre Channel member port command mode, use the **scope member-port fc** command.

**scope member-port fc {a| b}{slot-id port-id}**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN within the Fibre Channel storage mode (/fc-storage/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel storage mode (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create Fibre Channel member ports before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel member port command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-storage
UCS-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan # scope member-port fc a 1 22
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan/member-port #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-port fc	
enter member-port fc	
show member-port fc	
delete member-port fc	

# scope member-port fcoe

To enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet member port command mode, use the **scope member-port fcoe** command.

**scope member-port fcoe {a| b} slot-id port-id**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number. The value must be between 1 and 5.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number. The value must be between 1 and 256.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VSAN within the Fibre Channel storage command mode (/fc-storage/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within the Fibre Channel uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	This command was introduced in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create Fibre Channel over Ethernet member ports before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel over Ethernet member ports command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-storage
UCS-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan # scope member-port fcoe a 1 233
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan/member-port #
```

```
scope member-port fcoe
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create member-port fcoe	
enter member-port fcoe	
show member-port fcoe	
delete member-port fcoe	

# scope member-vlan

To enter the member VLAN command mode, use the **scope member-vlan** command.

**scope member-vlan** *network name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>network name</i>	The network name. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.										
<b>Command Default</b>	None											
<b>Command Modes</b>	VLAN group (/eth-uplink/vlan-group)											
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Release	Modification	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.						
Release	Modification											
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.											
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VLAN member must be created to use this command.											
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the member VLAN mode.  UCS-A # <b>scope eth-uplink</b> UCS-A /eth-uplink # <b>scope vlan-group sample</b> UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group # <b>scope member-vlan example</b> UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan # <b>acknowledge fault 33</b> UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan* # <b>commit-buffer</b> UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan #											
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>create member-vlan</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>enter member-vlan</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show member-vlan</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>delete member-vlan</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	create member-vlan		enter member-vlan		show member-vlan		delete member-vlan	
Command	Description											
create member-vlan												
enter member-vlan												
show member-vlan												
delete member-vlan												

**scope memory-array**

## scope memory-array

To enter the memory array mode for a server, use the **scope memory-array** command.

**scope memory-array {ID}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ID</i>	The ID of the memory array. The value must be an integer between 1 and 8.
---------------------------	-----------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the memory array mode for a server.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope memory-array 2
Switch-A /chassis/server/memory-array #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope dimm	
	acknowledge fault	

# scope mon-flt

To enter the monitor filter mode, use the **scope mon-flt** command.

**scope mon-flt** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the monitor filter.
---------------------------	-------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VSAN under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan) VSAN under Fabric within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan) VLAN under Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan) VLAN under Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command within a fabric, either a VLAN or a VSAN must be created.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the monitor filter mode for a VSAN under Fibre Channel mode.
<pre>Switch-A # scope fc-uplink Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric b Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan test200 Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # scope mon-flt Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan/mon-flt #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vsan	
	create vlan	

# scope monitoring

To enter monitoring mode, use the **scope monitoring** command.

## scope monitoring

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter monitoring mode:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show callhome	
	show syslog	

# scope mon-src

To enter the monitor source session mode, use the **scope mon-src** command.

**scope mon-src *session name***

## Syntax Description

<i>session name</i>	The name of the monitor source session.
---------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)  
 Fibre Channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)  
 Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)  
 Interface within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)  
 Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)  
 Port channel within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)  
 Port channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)  
 VHBA within service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)  
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)  
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)  
 VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)  
 VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The monitor source session must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the monitor source session mode for a VNIC in a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
```

**scope mon-src**

```
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # scope mon-src testing
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
set direction	
create mon-src	
enter mon-src	
show mon-src	
delete mon-src	

# scope network

To enter network mode, use the **scope network** command in port-profile mode.

**scope network** *network-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>network-name</i> The name of the network.	
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use network mode to enable or disable the default network.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter network mode:	
	<pre>switch-A # scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope network n100 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/network #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show network	
	show port-profile	

**scope nwctrl-policy**

# scope nwctrl-policy

To enter network control policy mode, use the **scope nwctrl-policy** command.

**scope nwctrl-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the network control policy.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org) Ethernet storage (/eth-storage)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Ethernet storage command mode.
	1.4(1i)	This command was deprecated from the Organization command mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a network control policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter network control policy mode:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A# scope org org10
UCS-A /org/ # scope nwctrl-policy nCP10
UCS-A /org/nwctrl-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show nwctrl-policy	
	create nwctrl-policy	

# scope occurrence one-time

To enter the one-time occurrence mode for a schedule, use the **scope occurrence one-time** command.

**scope occurrence one-time *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the one-time occurrence instance.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Schedule (/system/schedule)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A schedule and a one-time occurrence instance for the schedule must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the one-time occurrence mode for a schedule.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Sample
Switch-A /system/schedule # scope occurrence one-time Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create occurrence one-time	
	enter occurrence one-time	
	show occurrence one-time	
	delete occurrence one-time	

**scope occurrence recurring**

## scope occurrence recurring

To enter the recurring occurrence mode for a schedule, mode, use the **scope occurrence recurring** command.

**scope occurrence recurring *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the recurring occurrence instance for the schedule.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Schedule (/system/schedule)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A schedule and the recurring occurrence instance for that schedule must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the recurring occurrence mode for a schedule.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # scope occurrence recurring Trial
Switch-A /system/schedule/recurring #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create occurrence recurring	
	enter occurrence recurring	
	show occurrence recurring	
	delete occurrence recurring	

# scope org

To enter org mode, use the **scope org** command.

**scope org** [*org-name*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>  (Optional) Organization name.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter org mode:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org100  
switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show mac-pool	
	show org	

**scope password-profile**

# scope password-profile

To enter the password profile mode, use the **scope password-profile** command.

## **scope password-profile**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Security (/security)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must be an administrator user or have aaa privileges to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the password profile mode:

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope password-profile
UCS-A /security/password-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set change-count	
	set change-during-interval	
	set change-interval	
	set history-count	
	set no-change-interval	

# scope path (iscsi)

To enter the path mode for an iSCSI image, use the **scope path** command.

**scope path {primary| secondary}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>primary</b> Specifies the primary path of the iSCSI image. <b>secondary</b> Specifies the secondary path of the iSCSI image.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	iSCSI within the service profile mode (/org/service-profile/boot-def/iscsi) iSCSI within a boot policy (/org/boot-policy/iscsi)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an iSCSI profile and a path to the iSCSI image before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the path for an iSCSI profile within the boot-policy mode:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope boot-policy sample UCS-A /org/boot-policy # scope iscsi UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi # scope path secondary UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi/path #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set iscsivnicname	
	create path (iscsi)	
	enter path (iscsi)	
	delete path (iscsi)	
	show path (iscsi)	

# scope policy

To enter policy mode for various types of faults and system events, use the **scope policy** command.

**scope policy *event***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>event</i> Select a predefined fault or system event type. See Usage Guidelines for event options.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1.1(1)</td><td>This command was modified to add additional event types.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.	1.1(1)	This command was modified to add additional event types.
Release	Modification						
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
1.1(1)	This command was modified to add additional event types.						

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the policy mode for various types of faults and system events. In the specific policy mode, you can enable or disable Call Home messages for the type of fault or system event. The following list shows the available keywords:

- **association-failed**
- **chassis-seeprom-error**
- **configuration-failure**
- **connectivity-problem**
- **election-failure**
- **equipment-inaccessible**
- **equipment-inoperable**
- **equipment-problem**
- **fru-problem**
- **identity-unestablishable**
- **link-down**
- **management-services-failure**

- **management-services-unresponsive**
- **power-problem**
- **thermal-problem**
- **unspecified**
- **version-incompatible**
- **voltage-problem**

**Examples**

This example shows how to enter an existing policy mode for link-down events and how to enable Call Home messages for those events:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope policy link-down
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create policy	
enter policy	
show policy	

**scope pooled-ip-params**

# scope pooled-ip-params

To enter the configured pool for initiator IP addresses mode, use the **scope pooled-ip-params** command.

## scope pooled-ip-params

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** IPv4 interface within the iSCSI VNIC mode (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must configure a pool of initiator IP parameters before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the configured pool of initiator IP parameters mode:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # scope pooled-ip-params
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/pooled-ip-params #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create pooled-ip-params	
enter pooled-ip-params	
show pooled-ip-params	
delete pooled-ip-params	
create ip-if	

# scope port-channel

To enter the port channel mode, use the **scope port-channel** command.

**scope port-channel** *port-channel-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port-channel-id</i>	Port identification number. It is the value you specified while creating the port channel.
---------------------------	------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric) Fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric) Fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the fabric interconnect mode within the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the fabric interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric) and Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric).

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter port channel mode:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope eth-uplink UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel 10 UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show switch	
	show port-channel	

**scope port-profile**

# scope port-profile

To enter port-profile mode, use the **scope port-profile** command in profile-set mode.

**scope port-profile** *port-profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port-profile-name</i>	The name of the port profile.
---------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Port profile within a profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set) Port profile within virtual management (/system/vm-mgmt/profile-set) Port profile within a cluster set (/system/vm-mgmt/cluster-set/cluster)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced in the cluster set command mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use port-profile mode to perform the following tasks:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and delete clients and networks</li> <li>• Enter clients and networks</li> <li>• Show clients and networks</li> </ul>

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter port-profile mode:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope system UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile pp100 UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show port-profile	
	show profile-set	

# scope post-code-reporter

To enter the POST code reporter mode for a system, use the **scope post-code-reporter** command.

**scope post-code-template** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the POST code reporter.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Capability (/system/capability)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A POST code reporter must be available on the system to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the POST code reporter mode for the system.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # scope post-code-reporter testing
UCS-A /system/capability/post-code-reporter* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/capability/post-code-reporter #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope post-code-template	

**scope post-code-template**

# scope post-code-template

To enter the POST code template mode for a system, use the **scope post-code-template** command.

**scope post-code-template *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the POST code template.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Capability (/system/capability)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A POST code template must be available on the system to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the POST code template mode for the system
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope post-code-template test-codes
Switch-A /system/capability/post-code-template* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/capability/post-code-template #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope post-code-reporter	

# scope power-cap-mgmt

To enter the power capping management mode for the switch, use the **scope power-cap-mgmt** command.

## scope power-cap-mgmt

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows you how to enter the power capping management mode from the adapter mode.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope adapter 1/1
Switch-A /server/adapter # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	
-------------------------	--

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
scope power-group	
scope priority-weight	

**scope power-control-policy**

# scope power-control-policy

To enter the power control policy mode, use the **scope power-control-policy** command.

**scope power-control-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the power control policy.
---------------------------	-------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A power control policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the power control policy mode.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create power-control-policy	
	enter power-control-policy	
	show power-control-policy	
	delete power-control-policy	

# scope power-group

To enter the power group mode, use the **scope power-group** command.

**scope power-group *name***

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> The name of the power group.
--------------------	---

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)
---------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	A power group must be created to use this command.
------------------	--

Examples	This example shows how to enter the power group mode.
----------	---

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope power-group Sample
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create power-group	
	enter power-group	
	show power-group	
	delete power-group	

**scope pre-login-banner**

# scope pre-login-banner

To enter the pre-login banner mode, use the **scope pre-login-banner** command.

## **scope pre-login-banner**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Banner (/security/banner)

## **Command History**

Release	Modification
2.0	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the pre-login banner mode.

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope banner
UCS-A /security/banner # scope pre-login-banner
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner #
```

## **Related Commands**

Command	Description
set message	
clear message	
show pre-login-banner	

# scope priority-weight

To set a priority for a power capping management policy, use the **scope priority-weight** command.

**scope priority-weight {Admin priority| no-cap}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><i>Admin priority</i>      Use this option to set an administrator priority to the power capping management policy. The value must be numeral between 1 - 10.</p> <p><b>no-cap</b>      Use this option to not set a cap.</p>
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Power capping management (/power-cap-mgmt)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

**Examples** This example shows you how to set an administrator priority on the power capping management policy.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope priority-weight 3
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/priority-weight #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope power-cap-mgmt	
	scope power-group	

# scope profile

To change the mode to the callhome destination profile, use the **scope profile** command.

**scope profile {Name}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>Name</b>	Name of the callhome destination profile. The value of this name can include a maximum of 16 characters.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome/)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The name of the callhome profile can include a maximum of 16 characters that can be alphanumeric.

**Examples** This example show how to change modes to the callhome profile:

```
UCS-A # scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile Sample
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope inventory	
	scope policy	

# scope profile-set

To enter profile-set mode, use the **scope profile-set** command in vmware mode.

## scope profile-set

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual machine management (/system/vm-mgmt) Profile set (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You use profile-set mode to perform the following tasks:
-------------------------	--

- Create and delete port profiles
- Show events, the status of the port set finite state machine, and port profiles

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter profile-set mode:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show port-profile	
	show profile-set	

**scope psu**

# scope psu

To enter the power supply unit mode, use the **scope psu** command.

**scope psu {1-8 PSU}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>1-8 PSU</b>	Number of the power supply unit. The value must be an integer between 1 and 8.
---------------------------	----------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Chassis (/chassis/) Fabric Interconnect (/fabric-interconnect/) Fabric extender module (/fex)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric extender module (/fex) mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The PSU number must be a unique number between 1 and 8.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to change the mode to the power supply unit of the chassis:
	<pre>Switch-A # scope chassis 1-255 Chassis ID Switch-A # scope chassis 1 Switch-A /chassis # scope psu 2 Switch-A /chassis/psu #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope psu-policy	

# scope psu-policy

To enter psu-policy mode, use the **scope psu-policy** command.

## scope psu-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Power supply unit policy (/org/psu-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use psu-policy mode to perform the following tasks:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create a description of the policy</li><li>• Set up power supply redundancy</li></ul>

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter psu-policy mode:
	<pre>switch-A # scope org switch-A /org # scope psu-policy switch-A /org/psu-policy #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show psu	
	show psu-policy	

**scope qos**

## scope qos

To enter QoS mode, use the **scope qos** command.

### **scope qos**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet server (/eth-server)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter QoS mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show eth-best-effort	
	show eth-classified	

# scope qos-policy

To enter qos-policy mode, use the **scope qos-policy** command in org mode.

**scope qos-policy *policy-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the QoS policy.
---------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	QoS policy (/org/qos-policy)
----------------------	------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use qos-policy mode to perform the following tasks:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and delete an egress QoS policy</li> <li>• Show the egress policy</li> </ul>

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter qos-policy mode:
	<pre>switch-A# scope org switch-A /org # scope qos-policy qp10 switch-A /org/qos-policy #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show egress-policy	
	show qos-policy	

scope rack

# scope rack

To enter the rack qualifier mode, use the **scope rack** command.

**scope rack** *minimum-slot-id* *maximum-slot-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minimum-slot-id</i>	The minimum slot ID that you specified while creating the rack qualifier.
	<i>maximum-slot-id</i>	The maximum slot ID that you specified while creating the rack qualifier.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Server Pool Policy Qualification (/org/server-qual)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** A server pool policy qualification and a rack qualifier must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the rack qualifier mode.

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope server-qual sample_policy
UCS-A /org/server-qual # scope rack 1 25
UCS-A /org/server-qual/rack #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create rack	
	enter rack	
	show rack	
	delete rack	

# scope rack-mount

To enter the rack-mount mode, use the **scope rack-mount** command.

**scope rack-mount vendor model hw-rev**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><i>vendor</i> Name of the vendor of the rack mount server. The value can include a maximum of 510 alphanumeric characters.</p> <p><i>model</i> Model number of the rack mount server. The value can include a maximum of 510 alphanumeric characters.</p> <p><i>hw-rev</i> Hardware revision number of the rack mount server. The value can include a maximum of 510 alphanumeric characters.</p>
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Capability (/system/capability)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the rack-mount mode of the server:
<pre>UCS-A # scope system UCS-A /system # scope capability UCS-A /system/capability # scope rack-mount Cisco Systems Inc R200-23454W 0 UCS-A /system/capability/rack-mount #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope capability	

**scope rackserver-disc-policy**

## scope rackserver-disc-policy

To enter the rack server discovery policy mode, use the **scope rackserver-disc-policy** command.

### scope rackserver-disc-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This mode is applicable only in the root organization mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the rack server discovery policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope rackserver-disc-policy
Switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show detail	
set scrub-policy	

# scope radius

To enter radius mode, use the **scope radius** command.

## scope radius

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Security (/security)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter radius mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope radius
switch-A /security /radius #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ldap	
	show radius	

**scope raid-controller**

# scope raid-controller

To enter the RAID controller mode for a server, use the **scope raid-controller** command.

**scope raid-controller *id* {sas|sata}**

Syntax Description	<i>id</i>	The ID of the RAID controller. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967295.
	<b>sas</b>	Use this option to enter the SAS type of RAID controller.
	<b>sata</b>	Use this option to enter the SATA type of RAID controller.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A RAID controller for a server must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the RAID controller mode for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope raid-controller 1 Sas
Switch-A /chassis/server/raid-controller #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope local-disk-config	
	scope lun	

# scope role

To enter role mode, use the **scope role** command.

**scope role** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Role name.
---------------------------	-------------	------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
----------------------	----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter role mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope role admin
switch-A /security #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show local-user	
	show role	

**scope san-connectivity-policy**

# scope san-connectivity-policy

To enter the vNIC SAN connectivity policy command mode, use the **scope san-connectivity-policy** command.

**scope san-connectivity-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the vNIC SAN connectivity policy.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A vNIC SAN connectivity policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the vNIC SAN connectivity policy mode.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope san-connectivity-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create san-connectivity-policy	
	enter san-connectivity-policy	
	show san-connectivity-policy	

# scope scheduler

To enter the scope scheduler mode, use the **scope scheduler** command.

**scope scheduler** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the scheduler.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A scheduler must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the scheduler mode.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create scheduler	
	enter scheduler	
	set scheduler	
	show scheduler	
	delete scheduler	
	create maint-window	

# scope security

To enter security mode, use the **scope security** command.

## scope security

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter security mode:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

# scope server

To enter server mode, use the **scope server** command.

**scope server {name| dynamic-uuid}**

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Server name.
<b>dynamic-uuid</b>	Specifies the unique server identity.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter server mode:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server adapter	
show server identity	

**scope server (/ldap)**

# scope server (/ldap)

To enter the LDAP server mode, use the **scope server** command.

**scope server *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Name</i>	The name of the LDAP server.
---------------------------	-------------	------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP (/security/ldap)
----------------------	-----------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The LDAP server must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the LDAP server mode.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Testserver
Switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create ldap-group-rule	
	show server	

# scope server (vm-mgmt)

To enter server mode, use the **scope server** command in vm-mgmt mode.

## scope server

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/system/vm-mgmt/server)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use server mode to perform the following tasks:
-------------------------	---

- Create and delete containers and data centers
- Set the server description and IP address
- Show containers, data centers, events, and finite state machines

Containers ?

Data centers ?

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter server mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope server S1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show container	
	show server	

**scope server-if**

# scope server-if

To enter the server facing interface mode, use the **scope server-if** command.

**scopeserver-if***port id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port id</i>	ID of the port. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967295.
---------------------------	----------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Port group within a chassis (/chassis/iom/port-group) Port group within the fabric extender module (/fex/iom/port-group)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the server facing interface mode for a port group within a chassis:
<pre>UCS-A # scope chassis 1 UCS-A /chassis # scope iom 2 UCS-A /chassis/iom # scope port-group fabric UCS-A /chassis/iom/port-group # scope server-if 22 UCS-A /chassis/iom/port-group/server-if #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope iom	
	scope fex	

# scope server-qual

To enter server-qual mode, use the **scope server-qual** command.

**scope server-qual** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> Server qualifier name.
--------------------	---------------------------------------

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to enter server-qual mode:
----------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal1
switch-A /org/server-qual #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show server-pool	
	show server-qual	

**scope server-ref**

# scope server-ref

To enter the server reference mode for an authentication server group, use the **scope server-ref** command.

**scope server-ref** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the server. You can enter either the name of the server or the IP address.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Authentication server group under LDAP (/security/ldap/auth-server-group) Authentication server group under RADIUS (/security/radius/auth-server-group) Authentication server group under TACACS (/security/tacacs/auth-server-group)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An authentication server group and the server reference for the authentication server group is required to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the server reference mode for an authentication server group.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope auth-server-group Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group # scope server-ref example-server
Switch-A /security/ldap/auth-server-group/server-ref #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create server-ref	
	enter server-ref	
	show server-ref	
	delete server-ref	

# scope services

To enter services mode, use the **scope services** command.

## scope services

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter services mode:

```
switch-A#scope system  
switch-A /system # scope services  
switch-A /system/services #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cimxml	
	show dns	

**scope service-profile**

# scope service-profile

To enter the service profile command, use the **scope service-profile** command.

**scope service-profile {dynamic-uuid | org | server}**

## Syntax Description

<i>dynamic-uuid</i>	The dynamic UUID of the service profile.
<i>org</i>	The name of the organization for which the service profile was created.
<i>server</i>	The server ID for which the service profile was created.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode.

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

To use the command with the option *org*, an organization and a service profile for that organization must be created.

To use the command with the option *server*, the value entered can either be the server ID, or the chassis ID with the blade ID (n/n format).

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the service profile mode.

```
Switch-A # scope service-profile server 1/1
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile assoc server	
show service-profile circuit server	
show service-profile connectivity server	
show service-profile identity server	
show service-profile inventory server	

Command	Description
show service-profile status server	

scope service-profile (/org)

# scope service-profile (/org)

To enter the service profile mode for an organization, use the **scope service-profile** command.

**scope service-profile {dynamic-uuid | server | service-profile name}**

Syntax Description		
	<i>dynamic-uuid</i>	The dynamic UUID for the service profile. The value can either be derived or the UUID.
	<i>server</i>	The server ID. The value entered should either be the server ID or the chassis-ID/blade-id (n/n format).
	<i>service-profile-name</i>	The name of the service profile.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The service profile for the organization must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the server of the service-profile for an organization.

```
Switch-A # scope org Testing
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile server 1/1
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create service-profile	
	show service-profile	

# scope snmp-user

To enter SNMP user mode, use the **scope snmp-user** command.

## scope snmp-user

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)
----------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter SNMP user mode:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show snmp	
	show snmp-user	

**scope static-ip-params**

# scope static-ip-params

To enter the static initiator of IP parameters mode, use the **scope static-ip-params** command.

## scope static-ip-params

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** IPv4 interface of the iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must configure a static initiator of IP parameters before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the static initiator of IP parameters mode:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope ip-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if # scope static-ip-params
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/static-ip-params #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set addr	
set default-gw	
set primary-dns	
set secondary-dns	
set subnet	
create static-ip-params	
enter static-ip-params	
show static-ip-params	

Command	Description
delete static-ip-params	

**scope static-target-if**

# scope static-target-if

To enter the configured static target interface mode for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **scope static-target-if** command.

**scope static-target-if *static target priority***

## Syntax Description

<i>static target priority</i>	Static target priority that you specified when you created the static target interface.
-------------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet interface of an iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must configure a static target interface for an iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the static target interface mode for an iSCSI VNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope static-target-if 1
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create static-target-if	
enter static-target-if	
show static-target-if	
delete static-target-if	

# scope stats-threshold-policy

To enter the statistics threshold policy mode, use the **scope stats-threshold-policy** command.

**scope stats-threshold-policy** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the statistics threshold policy.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org) Ethernet storage (/eth-storage)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the Organization command mode (/org).
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Ethernet storage command mode (/eth-storage).

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a statistics threshold policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the statistics threshold policy in the Ethernet storage command mode:
<pre>UCS-A # scope eth-storage UCS-A /eth-storage # scope stats-threshold-policy sample-policy UCS-A /eth-storage/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create stats-threshold-policy	
	show stats-threshold-policy	

**scope storage-controller**

# scope storage-controller

To enter the storage controller command mode, use the **scope storage-controller** command.

**scope storage-controller vendor model hw-rev**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><i>vendor</i> Name of the vendor of the storage controller.</p> <p><i>model</i> Model number of the storage controller.</p> <p><i>hw-rev</i> Hardware revision of the storage controller.</p>
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Capability (/system/capability)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the storage controller command mode:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope system UCS-A /system # scope capability UCS-A /system/capability # scope storage-controller Cisco C240 0 UCS-A /system/capability/storage-controller #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show storage-controller	

# scope storage-connection-def

To enter the storage connection definition command mode, use the **scope storage-connection-def** command.

## scope storage-connection-def

This command has arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Initiator group of SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group) Initiator group of service profile (/org/service-profile/initiator-group)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An initiator group and a storage connection definition must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the storage connection definition command mode:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope initiator-group default
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group # scope storage-connection-def
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group/storage-connection-def #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create storage-connection-def	
	enter storage-connection-def	
	show storage-connection-def	
	delete storage-connection-def	

**scope storage-connection-policy**

# scope storage-connection-policy

To enter the storage connection policy command mode, use the **scope storage-connection-policy** command.

**scope storage-connection-policy *name***

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Name of the storage connection policy. The name of the policy can be alphanumeric, and can include a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A storage connection policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the storage connection policy command mode for an organization:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope storage-connection-policy scPolicyZone1
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy* # create storage-target 20:10:20:30:40:50:60:70
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-path a
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-vsan
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create storage-connection-policy	
	create storage-target	
	enter storage-connection-policy	
	show storage-connection-policy	
	delete storage-connection-policy	

# scope storage-target

To enter the storage target endpoint for a storage connection policy, use the **scope storage-target** command.

**scope storage-target *wwn***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wwn</i> World Wide Name of the target endpoint.										
<b>Command Default</b>	None										
<b>Command Modes</b>	Storage connection policy (/org/storage-connection-policy)										
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.						
Release	Modification										
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.										
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A storage connection policy and a target endpoint for the policy must be configured to use this command.										
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the target endpoint for the storage connection policy: <pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # scope storage-connection-policy scPolicyZone1 UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy # scope storage-target 20:10:20:30:40:50:60:70 UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-path a UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-vsan default UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* #</pre>										
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>create storage-target</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set target-path</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set target-vsan</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show storage-connection-policy</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	create storage-target		set target-path		set target-vsan		show storage-connection-policy	
Command	Description										
create storage-target											
set target-path											
set target-vsan											
show storage-connection-policy											

**scope sys-defaults**

# scope sys-defaults

To enter the system default settings mode, use the **scope sys-defaults** command.

## scope sys-defaults

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** System (/system)

**Command History**

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the system default settings mode.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope sys-defaults
UCS-A /system/sys-defaults #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>

# scope system

To enter system mode, use the **scope system** command.

## scope system

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter system mode:

```
switch-A# scope system  
switch-A /system #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric	
show version	

**scope tacacs**

## scope tacacs

To enter TACACS mode, use the **scope tacacs** command.

### **scope tacacs**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Security (/security)

### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You do not have to enter this mode with a managed object.

**Examples** This example shows how to enter TACACS mode:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope tacacs
switch-A /security/tacacs #
```

### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show radius	
show ttacacs	

# scope target-vsang

To enter the VSAN that is specified for a target endpoint of a storage connection policy, use the **scope target-vsang** command.

**scope target-vsang *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the target VSAN.
-------------	--------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Storage target (/org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A VSAN must be specified for the target endpoint for a storage connection policy to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the target VSAN command mode for a storage connection policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope storage-connection-policy sample
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy # scope storage-target 20:10:20:30:40:50:60:70
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target # scope target-vsang default
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target/target-vsang #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create storage-connection-policy	
create storage-target	
set target-vsang	
set target-path	
show storage-connection-policy	

**scope threshold-value**

# scope threshold-value

To enter a threshold value for a property, use the **enter threshold-value** command.

**enter threshold-value {above-normal | below-normal} {cleared | condition | critical | info | major | minor | warning}**

## Syntax Description

<b>above-normal</b>	Sets the value to above normal.
<b>below-normal</b>	Sets the value to below normal.
<b>cleared</b>	Sets the threshold value to cleared.
<b>condition</b>	Sets the threshold value to condition.
<b>critical</b>	Sets the threshold value to critical.
<b>info</b>	Sets the threshold value to info.
<b>major</b>	Sets the threshold value to major.
<b>minor</b>	Sets the threshold value to minor.
<b>warning</b>	Sets the threshold value to warning.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)  
Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enter the threshold value above-normal critical in property packets-rx-delta mode:

```
switch-A#scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100
```

```
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # scope class vnic-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property packets-rx-delta
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # scope threshold-value above-normal
critical
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show property	
show threshold-value	

**scope update**

# scope update

To enter update mode, use the **scope update** command.

**scope update *label***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>label</i>	Specifies the label of an update in the update history.
---------------------------	--------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Capability (/system/capability)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the update mode.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope capability
Switch-A /system/capability # scope update 1.0(8.43)
Switch-A /system/capability/update #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show version	
	scope cat-updater	

# scope vcenter

To enter vcenter (VCenter) mode, use the **scope vcenter** command in vmware mode.

**scope vcenter** *vcenter-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vcenter-name</i>	The name of the VCenter.
---------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use vm-mgmt mode to perform the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and delete data centers and folders</li> <li>• Set descriptions and hostnames</li> <li>• Show data centers, events, finite state machines, and folders</li> </ul>
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter vcenter mode:
<pre>switch-A # scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show data-center	
	show folder	

**scope vcon-assign**

# scope vcon-assign

To enter the virtual network interface connection command mode for a service profile, use the **scope vcon-assign** command.

```
scope vcon-assign ethernet {fc | vNIC/vHBA name} fc ethernet| vNIC/vHBA name
```

Syntax Description	<b>ethernet</b>	The Ethernet virtual network interface.
	<b>fc</b>	The Fibre Channel virtual network interface.
	<i>vNIC/vHBA name</i>	The name of the vNIC/vHBA.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.1(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A service profile and a virtual network interface connection for the profile must be created before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the virtual network interface connection mode for a service profile.
<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vcon-assign fc ethernet testing UCS-A /org/service-profile/vcon-assign #</pre>	

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create vcon-assign	
	set admin-vcon	
	set order	

# scope vcon-policy

To enter vcon-policy mode, use the **scope vcon-policy** command.

**scope vcon-policy** *policy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy.
---------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use vcon-policy mode to perform the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set vCons and vCon descriptions</li> <li>• Show vCon information</li> </ul>
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter vcon-policy mode:
<pre>switch-A # scope org org100 switch-A /org # scope vcon-policy vcp100 switch-A /org/vcon-policy #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vcon	
	show vcon-policy	

scope vhba

# scope vhba

To enter virtual HBA mode, use the **scope vhba** command.

**scope vhba** *name*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	Virtual HBA name.
--------------------	-------------	-------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter virtual HBA mode:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org # scope vhba vHBA10
switch-A /org/vhba #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show service-profile	
	show vhba	

# scope vhba-beh-policy

To enter the vHBA behavioral policy command mode, use the **scope vhba-beh-policy** command.

## scope vhba-beh-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must be in the root organization command mode to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows you how to enter the vHBA behavioral policy command mode.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope vhba-beh-policy
UCS-A /org/vhba-beh-policy # set action hw-inherit template-name sample
UCS-A /org/vhba-beh-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/vhba-beh-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set action	
	show vhba-beh-policy	

**scope vhba-templ**

# scope vhba-templ

To enter virtual HBA template mode, use the **scope vhba-templ** command.

**scope vhba-templ** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Virtual HBA template name.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter virtual HBA template mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vhba-templ vhbaT10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fc-if	
	show vhba-templ	

# scope virtual-machine

To enter virtual-machine mode, use the **scope virtual-machine** command in vmware mode.

## scope virtual-machine

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/virtual-machine)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter virtual-machine mode:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope virtual-machine 4125a5e0-e2c3-11de-8a39-0800200c9a66
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/virtual-machine #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vcenter	
	show virtual-machine	

**scope virtual-machine (vm-mgmt)**

# scope virtual-machine (vm-mgmt)

To enter the virtual machine mode for a system, use the **scope virtual-machine** command.

**scope virtual-machine *uuid***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>uuid</i>	Specify the UUID in the NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN format.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual Machine management (/system/vm-mgmt)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The virtual machine must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the virtual machine mode for the system.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope virtual-machine 4125a5e0-e2c3-11de-8a39-0800200c9a66
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/virtual-machine #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show virtual-machine	

# scope vlan

To enter VLAN mode, use the **scope vlan** command.

**scope vlan** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	VLAN name.
-------------	------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)  
 Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage)  
 Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)  
 Fabric within Ethernet Storage (/eth-storage/fabric)  
 Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	The port profile mode was added.
1.4(1)	Ethernet Storage, and Fabric within Ethernet Storage modes were added.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter VLAN mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope vlan vlan1
switch-A /eth-uplink/vlan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vlan	

**scope vlan (port-profile)**

# scope vlan (port-profile)

To enter the VLAN mode for a profile-set, use the **scope vlan** command.

**scope vlan *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the VLAN interface.
---------------------------	-------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VLAN interface must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the VLAN mode.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope profile-set
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set # scope port-profile sample
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile # scope vlan test
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/vlan #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vlan (port-profile)	
	enter vlan (port-profile)	
	show vlan (port-profile)	
	delete vlan (port-profile)	

# scope vlan-group

To enter the VLAN group command mode for an Ethernet uplink, use the **scope vlan-group** command.

**scope vlan-group *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	The name of the VLAN group.
-------------	-----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A minimum of one VLAN group must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter the VLAN group command mode for an Ethernet uplink.

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope vlan-group Sample
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group* # create member-vlan example
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan* # acknowledge fault 22
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink/vlan-group/member-vlan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan-group	
enter vlan-group	
show vlan-group	
delete vlan-group	

**scope vm-life-cycle-policy**

# scope vm-life-cycle-policy

To enter the virtual machine life cycle policy mode, use the **scope vm-life-cycle-policy** command.

## scope vm-life-cycle-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Virtual machine management (/system/vm-mgmt)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the Virtual machine life cycle policy for the system.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vm-life-cycle-policy
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set vmretention	
	set vnicretention	

# scope vm-mgmt

To enter vm-mgmt (virtual machine management) mode, use the **scope vm-mgmt** command in system mode.

## scope vm-mgmt

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual machine management (/system/vm-mgmt)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use vm-mgmt mode to perform the following tasks:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scope to vmware mode</li><li>• Show event and finite state machine information</li></ul>

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter vm-mgmt mode:
	<pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt #</pre>

scope vmware

# scope vmware

To enter vmware (VMware) mode, use the **scope vmware** command in vm-mgmt mode.

## scope vmware

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use vmware mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete VCenters
- Set certificates
- Show event, extension key, finite state machine, profile-set, VCenter, and virtual machine information

**Examples** This example shows how to enter vmware mode:

```
switch-A # scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcenter	
show virtual-machine	

# scope vnic

To enter virtual NIC mode, use the `scope vnic` command.

**scope vnic** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Virtual NIC name.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile) LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1	This command was introduced in the LAN connectivity policy command mode.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter virtual NIC mode:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org org10
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vNIC10
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show service-profile	
	show vnic	

**scope vnic-beh-policy**

# scope vnic-beh-policy

To enter the VNIC behavior policy command mode, use the **scope vnic-beh-policy** command.

## scope vnic-beh-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the VNIC behavior policy command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope vnic-beh-policy
UCS-A /org/vnic-beh-policy # set action hw-inherit template-name sample
UCS-A /org/vnic-beh-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/vnic-beh-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set action	
	show vnic-beh-policy	

# scope vnic-iscsi

To enter the VNIC iSCSI mode for a service profile, use the **scope vnic-iscsi** command.

**scope vnic-iscsi** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the iSCSI VNIC. It is the name that you provided when you created the iSCSI VNIC.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile) LAN connectivity policy
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1	This command was introduced in the LAN connectivity policy command mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a service profile and an iSCSI VNIC for the service profile before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the iSCSI VNIC mode for a service profile:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vnic-iscsi	
	enter vnic-iscsi	
	show vnic-iscsi	
	delete vnic-iscsi	

**scope vnic-templ**

# scope vnic-templ

To enter virtual NIC template mode, use the **scope vnic-templ** command.

**scope vnic-templ** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Virtual NIC template name.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter virtual NIC template mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ vnicT10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show eth-if	
	show vnic-templ	

# scope vsan

To enter the VSAN mode, use the **scope vsan** command.

**scope vsan *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The VSAN name.
---------------------------	-------------	----------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink) Fabric within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric) Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	The following command modes were introduced: Fabric within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric) Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The VSAN must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the VSAN for a Fabric within the Fibre Channel uplink mode.
<pre>Switch-A # scope fc-uplink Switch-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan vlan1 Switch-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vsan	
	show vsan	
	delete vsan	

**scope web-session-limits**

# scope web-session-limits

To enter the web sessions mode, use the **scope web-session-limits** command.

**scope web-session-limits**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the web session limits mode.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # scope web-session-limits
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set per-user	
set total	

# scope wnn-pool

To enter WWN pool mode, use the **scope wnn-pool** command.

**scope wnn-pool *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	WWN pool name.
-------------	----------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter WWN pool mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope wnn-pool wnnP10
switch-A /org/wnn-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show initiator	
show org	

**send**

## send

To send the current system inventory message to the Smart Call Home database, use the **send** command.

### **send**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

#### **Command Default**

None

#### **Command Modes**

Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)

#### **Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

#### **Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to immediately send the current system inventory message to the Smart Call Home database.

#### **Examples**

This example shows how to send the current system inventory message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # send
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

#### **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
set send-periodically	
show inventory	

# send-syslog

To create and send a syslog message, use the `send-syslog` command.

**send-syslog {emergencies| alerts| critical| errors| warnings| notifications| information| debugging} *text***

## Syntax Description

<b>alerts</b>	Specifies alerts.
<b>critical</b>	Specifies critical messages.
<b>debugging</b>	Specifies debug messages.
<b>emergencies</b>	Specifies emergency messages.
<b>errors</b>	Specifies error messages.
<b>information</b>	Specifies informational messages.
<b>notifications</b>	Specifies notifications.
<b>warnings</b>	Specifies warnings.
<i>text</i>	Enter text of syslog message.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create and send a syslog message. Specify the urgency level of the message and enter up to 512 characters of text. If the text includes spaces, it must be enclosed in quotes (" ").

The following table shows the urgency level options in order of decreasing urgency.

<b>emergencies</b>	Emergency level (0)
<b>alerts</b>	Alert level (1)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (2)

**send-syslog**

<b>errors</b>	Error level (3)
<b>warnings</b>	Warning level (4)
<b>notifications</b>	Notification level (5)
<b>information</b>	Information level (6)
<b>debugging</b>	Debug level (7)

**Examples**

This example shows how to create and send a syslog message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # send-syslog alerts "This is a test message"
switch-A /monitoring #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show snmp-trap	
show syslog	

# send-test-alert

To send a Callhome test alert message, use the **send-test-alert** command.

```
send-test-alert {[alert-description description] [alert-group {diagnostic | environmental}] [alert-level {critical | debug | fatal | major-1 | minor-1 | normal | notify | warning}] [alert-message-type {conf | diag | env | inventory | syslog | test-1}] [alert-message-subtype {delta | full | goldmajor | goldminor | goldnormal | major-2 | minor-2 | nosubtype | test-2}]}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>alert-description</b> <i>alert-description</i>	Specifies the alert description.
<b>alert-group</b>	Specifies the alert group type.
<b>diagnostic</b>	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
<b>environmental</b>	Specifies the environmental alert group.
<b>alert-level</b>	Specifies the alert level.
<b>critical</b>	Specifies critical alert level.
<b>debug</b>	Specifies debug alert level.
<b>fatal</b>	Specifies fatal alert level.
<b>major-1</b>	Specifies major alert level.
<b>minor-1</b>	Specifies minor alert level.
<b>normal</b>	Specifies minor alert level.
<b>notify</b>	Specifies notify alert level.
<b>warning</b>	Specifies warning alert level.
<b>alert-message-type</b>	Specifies the alert message type.
<b>conf</b>	Specifies the
<b>diag</b>	Specifies the diagnostic alert message type.
<b>env</b>	Specifies the
<b>inventory</b>	Specifies the inventory alert message type.
<b>syslog</b>	Specifies the system log alert message type.
<b>test-1</b>	Specifies the test alert message type.

**send-test-alert**

<b>alert-message-subtype</b>	Specifies the alert message subtype.
<b>delta</b>	Specifies the delta alert messge subtype.
<b>full</b>	Specifies the full alert messge subtype.
<b>goldmajor</b>	Specifies the gold major alert messge subtype.
<b>goldminor</b>	Specifies the gold minor alert messge subtype.
<b>goldnormal</b>	Specifies the gold normal alert messge subtype.
<b>major-2</b>	Specifies the major alert messge subtype.
<b>minor-2</b>	Specifies the minor alert messge subtype.
<b>nosubtype</b>	Specifies no subtype.
<b>test-2</b>	Specifies the test alert messge subtype.

**Command Default** None**Command Modes** Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)**Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Examples**

This example shows how to send a Callhome test alert message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # send-test-alert alert-message-type diag
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show callhome	
show policy	

# set account-status

To set a status for an account of the local user, use the **set account-status** command.

**set account-status {active|inactive}**

## Syntax Description

<b>active</b>	To set the account status to active.
<b>inactive</b>	To set the account status to inactive. If an account is set to inactive, then the user cannot login to the server.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A local user must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to change the status of a local user to inactive.

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope local-user admin
UCS-A /security/local-user # set account-status inactive
UCS-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/local-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set password	
set email	
set expiration	
set firstname	
set lastname	
set phone	

**set account-status**

Command	Description
set sshkey	

# set action

To set action, use the **set action** command.

## **chassis-disc-policy mode**

```
set action {1-link| 2-link| 4-link}
```

## **import-config mode**

```
set action {merge| replace}
```

## **server-disc-policy mode**

```
set action {diag| immediate| user-acknowledged}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>1-link</b>	Specifies one uplink.
<b>2-link</b>	Specifies two uplinks.
<b>4-link</b>	Specifies four uplinks.
<b>merge</b>	Specifies merge.
<b>replace</b>	Specifies replace.
<b>diag</b>	Specifies diagnostic.
<b>immediate</b>	Specifies immediate.
<b>user-acknowledged</b>	Specifies user acknowledged.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Chassis discovery policy (/org/chassis-disc-policy)

Import configuration (/system/import-config)

Server discovery policy (/org/server-disc-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1i)	This command was deprecated from the Server discovery policy command mode.

**set action****Usage Guidelines**

Use this command in chassis-disc-policy mode to specify the number of links to the switch that the chassis must have to be discovered.

**Examples**

This example shows how to set action:

```
UCS-A # scope org org10
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # scope chassis-disc-policy cdp10
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # set action 4-link
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show chassis	
show chassis-disc-policy	

# set ackstate

To set the acknowledged state for the control endpoint policy, use the **set ackstate** command.

**set ackstate acked no-ack**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>acked</i>	To set the state of the control endpoint policy to Acknowledged.
	<i>no-ack</i>	To set the state of the control endpoint policy to Not Acknowledged.

**Command Default** By default, this command is set to *no-ack*.

**Command Modes** Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A control endpoint policy must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the state of the control endpoint policy to acknowledged.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set ackstate acked
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set backup-policy-ctrl	
	set communication-policy-ctrl	
	set datetime-policy-ctrl	
	set dns-policy-ctrl	
	set fault-policy-ctrl	
	set infra-pack-ctrl	
	set mep-policy-ctrl	

**set ackstate**

Command	Description
set monitoring-policy-ctrl	
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	

# set action (/vnic-beh-policy and /vhba-beh-policy)

To specify a default vNIC or vHBA behavioral policy, use the **set action** command.

**set action hw-inherit***template-name***none**

## Syntax Description

<b>hw-inherit</b>	Specifies that if a service profile requires a vNIC/vHBA and none has been defined, then Cisco UCS Manager creates the required vNICs/vHBAs based on the adapter installed in the server associated with the service profile.  Use the <i>template-name</i> option to specify a vNIC/vHBA template to create the required vNICs/vHBAs. (Optional)
<b>none</b>	Specifies that Cisco UCS Manager does not create vNICs/vHBAs automatically.

## Command Default

By default, the option is set to **hw-inherit**.

## Command Modes

VNIC Behavior Policy (/org/vnic-beh-policy)

VHBA Behavior Policy (/org/vhba-beh-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to set the VNIC behavioral policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope vnic-beh-policy
UCS-A /org/vnic-beh-policy # set action hw-inherit
UCS-A /org/vnic-beh-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/vnic-beh-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope vnic-beh-policy	
show vnic-beh-policy	

**set adapter-policy**

# set adapter-policy

To set an adapter policy, use the **set adapter-policy** command.

**set adapter-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Adapter policy name. Enter up to 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Dynamic vNIC connection (/org/service-profile/dynamic-vnic-conn) Dynamic connection policy (/org/dynamic-conn-policy) Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba) Virtual NIC in the service profile command mode (/org/service-profile/vnic) Virtual NIC in the LAN connectivity policy command mode (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic) Virtual HBA in the SAN connectivity policy command mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the vNIC mode for a LAN connectivity policy and the vHBA mode for a SAN connectivity policy.  Also, the maximum number of characters allowed in the policy name was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to associate the specified profile with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set an adapter policy:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org org30a UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp10 UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set adaptor-policy 20a UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic #</pre>

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

**set adapter-policy**

# set adapter-policy

To set an adapter policy, use the **set adapter-policy** command.

**set adapter-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Adapter policy name. Enter up to 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Dynamic vNIC connection (/org/service-profile/dynamic-vnic-conn) Dynamic connection policy (/org/dynamic-conn-policy) Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba) Virtual NIC in the service profile command mode (/org/service-profile/vnic) Virtual NIC in the LAN connectivity policy command mode (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic) Virtual HBA in the SAN connectivity policy command mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the vNIC mode for a LAN connectivity policy and the vHBA mode for a SAN connectivity policy.  Also, the maximum number of characters allowed in the policy name was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to associate the specified profile with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set an adapter policy:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org org30a UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp10 UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set adaptor-policy 20a UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic #</pre>

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

**set addr**

## set addr

To set an IP address for the external management static IP address, use the **set addr** command.

**set addr** *IP addr*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>IP addr</i>	The IP address. It must be in the a.b.c.d format.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	External management static IP address under service profile (/org/service-profile/ext-static-ip) External management static IP address under CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The external management IP address and the default gateway must be on the same subnet. The external management IP address cannot match the default gateway.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set an IP address for the external management static IP mode.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-static-ip
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip # set addr 1.2.3.4
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create service-profile	
	create ext-static-ip	

# set adminspeed

To set the speed for a fabric interface, use the **set adminspeed** command.

**set adminspeed {10gbps|1gbps}**

## Syntax Description

<b>10gbps</b>	Use this option to set the speed of the interface to 10 Gbps.
<b>1gbps</b>	Use this option to set the speed of the interface to 1 Gbps.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An interface must be created for the fabric to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows to set the speed for the fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric b
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 3
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # set adminspeed 10gbps
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface	
set pingroup name	
set portmode	
set prio	
set user-label	

**set adminstate**

# set adminstate

To reset the connectivity of an adapter, use the **set adminstate** command.

**set adminstate {enabled| reset-connectivity| reset-connectivity-active| reset-connectivity-passive}**

Syntax Description	
<b>enabled</b>	The adapter is enabled.
<b>reset-connectivity</b>	The adapter connectivity is reset on both fabrics.
<b>reset-connectivity-active</b>	The adapter connectivity is reset on only the active fabric.
<b>reset-connectivity-passive</b>	The adapter connectivity is reset on only the passive fabric.

**Command Default** The adapter state is enabled.

**Command Modes** External Ethernet interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)  
Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if)  
Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to reset connectivity on the vNIC or vHBA. A shutdown and enable sequence is performed on the port.  
The active and passive options are not available on external host ports.

**Examples** This example shows how to reset connectivity on a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc-if 2
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if # set adminstate reset-connectivity
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ext-eth-if	

Command	Description
show host-eth-if	
show host-fc-if	

set admin-state

# set admin-state

To set the administration state of a policy, use the **set admin-state** command.

**set admin-state {disabled| enabled}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disabled</b>	Specifies administration state disabled.
	<b>enabled</b>	Specifies administration state enabled.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Policy (/monitoring/callhome/policy)
----------------------	--------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enable or disable the context policy when a fault or system event matching the associated cause is encountered.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable the administration state for link-down system events:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope policy link-down
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy # set admin-state enabled
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope policy	
	show policy	

# set admin-state (beacon-led)

To specify which port mode is represented by illuminated beacon LED lights, use the **set admin-state** command.

**set admin-state {eth| fc| off}**

Syntax Description	<b>eth</b> Specifies all of the unified ports in the Ethernet mode to be represented by illuminated beacon LED lights.
<b>fc</b>	Specifies all of the unified ports in the Fibre Channel mode to be represented by illuminated beacon LED lights.
<b>off</b>	Specifies that the beacon LED lights for all ports on the module are turned off.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Beacon LED (/fabric-interconnect/card/beacon-led)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify that the beacon LED lights for all ports on the module are turned off:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope fabric-interconnect A UCS-A /fabric-interconnect # scope card 1 UCS-A /fabric-interconnect/card # scope beacon-led UCS-A /fabric-interconnect/card/beacon-led # set admin-state Off UCS-A /fabric-interconnect/card/beacon-led* # commit-buffer UCS-A /fabric-interconnect/card/beacon-led #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope beacon-led	
	show beacon-led	
	show beacon-led fsm status	

---

 set admin-vcon

## set admin-vcon

To set up an administrative vCon (administrative virtual network interface connection) for the vHBA, use the **set admin-vcon** command in vhba or vnic mode.

**set admin-vcon {1 | 2 | any}**

Syntax Description	
<b>1</b>	Assigns the vHBA to virtual network interface connection 1.
<b>2</b>	Assigns the vHBA to virtual network interface connection 2.
<b>any</b>	Assigns the vHBA to all virtual network interface connections.

---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

---

<b>Command Modes</b>	vHBA (/org/service-profile/vhba) vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)
----------------------	--

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set up an administrative vCon in vhba mode:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org org100 UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp100 UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba100 UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set admin-vcon any UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba #</pre>

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vcon	
	show vhba	

---

# set admin-vcon (/service-profile/vcon-assign)

To set an administrative virtual network interface connection (vCon) for a service profile, use the **set admin-vcon** command.

**set admin-vcon {1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | any}**

## Syntax Description

<i>1</i>	Assigns the administrative connection to virtual network interface 1.
<i>2</i>	Assigns the administrative connection to virtual network interface 2.
<i>3</i>	Assigns the administrative connection to virtual network interface 3.
<i>4</i>	Assigns the administrative connection to virtual network interface 4.
<i>any</i>	Assigns the administrative connection to any available virtual network interface.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** vCon Assignment (/org/service-profile/vcon-assign)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A service profile and a virtual network interface connection must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set an administrative virtual network interface connection for a service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vcon-assign fc ethernet testing 1
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vcon-assign # set admin-vcon any
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vcon-assign* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vcon-assign #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create vcon-assign	
show vcon-assign	

**set aes-128**

## set aes-128

To set up AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) 128-bit encryption, use the **set aes-128** command.

**set aes-128 {no | yes}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>no</b></td><td>Specifies no AES 128-bit encryption.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>yes</b></td><td>Specifies AES 128-bit encryption.</td></tr> </table>	<b>no</b>	Specifies no AES 128-bit encryption.	<b>yes</b>	Specifies AES 128-bit encryption.
<b>no</b>	Specifies no AES 128-bit encryption.				
<b>yes</b>	Specifies AES 128-bit encryption.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)
----------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	SNMPv3, enabled on a UCS system by using the <b>create snmp-user</b> command, provides important security features. One is authentication of packets, to prevent snooping by an unauthorized source. Use AES 128-bit encryption to fully utilize the extended features of SNMPv3 on your UCS system.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set up AES 128-bit encryption:
<pre>switch-A# scope monitoring switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10 switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set aes-128 yes switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer switch /monitoring/snmp-user #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show snmp	
	show snmp-user	

# set agent-policy

To set up an agent policy, use the **set agent-policy** command.

**set agent-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The policy name.
--------------------	------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified agent policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

*policy-name* should be a unique set of numbers and letters that identifies the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up an agent policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set agent-policy agentP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show association	
show service-profile	

**set alertgroups**

# set alertgroups

To enable alerts from predefined Call Home alert groups, use the **set alertgroups** command.

```
set alertgroups [ciscotac] [diagnostic] [environmental] [inventory] [license] [lifecycle] [linecard]
[supervisor] [syslogport] [system] [test]+
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ciscotac</b>	Specifies the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) alert group.
<b>diagnostic</b>	Specifies the diagnostic alert group.
<b>environmental</b>	Specifies the environmental alert group.
<b>inventory</b>	Specifies the inventory alert group.
<b>license</b>	Specifies the license alert group.
<b>lifecycle</b>	Specifies the lifecycle alert group.
<b>linecard</b>	Specifies the line card alert group.
<b>supervisor</b>	Specifies the supervisor alert group.
<b>syslogport</b>	Specifies the syslog port alert group.
<b>system</b>	Specifies the system alert group.
<b>test</b>	Specifies the test alert group.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Call Home profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to select and enable a set of alert groups for a Call Home profile. An alert group is a predefined subset of Call Home alerts. Different types of Call Home alerts are grouped into different alert groups depending on their type.

**Note**

When you enter the **set alertgroups** command, any previously configured alert group list within the Call Home profile is replaced. To add more alert groups to an existing alert group list, use the **add alertgroups** command. To remove alert groups from an existing alert group list, use the **remove alertgroups** command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to configure the sending of Call Home alerts from the environmental and diagnostic alert groups.

```
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile ProfileOne
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # set alertgroups environmental diagnostic
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # create destination admin@example.com
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile/destination* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/profile/destination #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
add alertgroups	
remove alertgroups	

set all

# set all

To specify the management logging threshold for all modules, use the `set all` command.

```
set all {crit| major| minor| warn| info| debug4| debug3| debug2| debug1| debug0}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>crit</b>	Critical (highest) level
<b>major</b>	Major level
<b>minor</b>	Minor level
<b>warn</b>	Warning level
<b>info</b>	Informational level
<b>debug4</b>	Debug 4 level
<b>debug3</b>	Debug 3 level
<b>debug2</b>	Debug 2 level
<b>debug1</b>	Debug 1 level
<b>debug0</b>	Debug 0 (lowest) level

## Command Default

The default management logging threshold is info.

## Command Modes

Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the management logging threshold for all modules. The threshold options are listed in order of decreasing urgency in the Syntax Description.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the management logging threshold to major for all modules:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
```

```
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set all major
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show (mgmt-logging)	

# set arch

To set processor architecture (arch), use the `set arch` command.

```
set arch {dual-core-opteron| intel-p4-c| opteron| pentium-4| turion-64| xeon| xeon-mp| any}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>dual-core-opteron</b>	Specifies the dual-core Opteron processor.
<b>intel-p4-c</b>	Specifies the Intel P4 C processor.
<b>opteron</b>	Specifies the Opteron processor.
<b>pentium-4</b>	Specifies the Pentium 4 processor.
<b>turion-64</b>	Specifies the Turion 4 processor.
<b>xeon</b>	Specifies the Xeon processor.
<b>xeon-mp</b>	Specifies the Xeon MP processor.
<b>any</b>	Specifies any processor.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set processor architecture:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set arch xeon-mp
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

**set assignmentorder**

# set assignmentorder

To set an assignment order for the configured pools, use the **set assignmentorder** command.

**set assignmentorder** *default sequential*

## Syntax Description

<i>default</i>	To set the assignment order to the default setting.
<i>sequential</i>	To set the assignment order to sequential.

## Command Default

Default

## Command Modes

IP pool (/org/ip-pool)  
 IQN pool (/org/iqn-pool)  
 MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)  
 UUID Suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)  
 WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to create an IP pool, and set the assignment order to sequential.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create ip-pool sample
UCS-A /org/ip-pool* # set assignmentorder sequential
UCS-A /org/ip-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/ip-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create block	

# set attribute

To set an attribute, use the **set attribute** command.

**set attribute** *attribute*

---

**Syntax Description**

<i>attribute</i>	Attribute name. The range of valid values is 1 to 63.
------------------	---

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

LDAP (/security/ldap)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified attribute.

**Examples**

This example shows how to set an attribute:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set attribute name
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

**set auth**

# set auth

To set the authentication type for an SNMP user, use the **set auth** command.

**set auth {md5 | sha}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>md5</b> Specifies MD5 (Message Digest Algorithm 5) authentication.
	<b>sha</b> Specifies SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) authentication.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)
----------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	SNMPv3, enabled on a UCS system by using the <b>create snmp-user</b> command, provides important security features. One is authentication, to verify that a message is from a valid source. Use MD5 or SHA authentication to fully utilize the extended features of SNMPv3 on your UCS system.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the SNMP user authentication type:
	<pre>switch-A# scope monitoring switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10 switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set auth sha switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer switch /monitoring/snmp-user #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show snmp	
	show snmp-user	

# set authentication console

To set up the authentication console, use the **set authentication console** command.

**set authentication console {ldap| local| radius| tacacs}**

Syntax Description	<b>ldap</b>	Specifies an LDAP authentication console.
	<b>local</b>	Specifies a local authentication console.
	<b>radius</b>	Specifies a RADIUS authentication console.
	<b>tacacs</b>	Specifies a TACACS authentication console.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Security (/security)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to set up the authentication console:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # set authentication console ldap
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show authentication	
	show ldap	

**set authentication default**

# set authentication default

To set an authentication default, use the **set authentication default** command.

**set authentication default {ldap| local| radius| tacacs}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>ldap</b>	Specifies an LDAP authentication console.
	<b>local</b>	Specifies a local authentication console.
	<b>radius</b>	Specifies a RADIUS authentication console.
	<b>tacacs</b>	Specifies a TACACS authentication console.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)
<b>Command History</b>	
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to set an authentication default:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # set authentication default ldap
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show authentication	
	show ldap	

# set authport

To set up an authentication port, use the **set authport** command.

**set authport *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>id</i> Authentication port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/security/radius/server)
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the port used to communicate with a RADIUS server.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set up an authentication port:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope radius
switch-A /security/radius # scope server s100
switch-A /security/radius/server # set authport 100
switch-A /security/radius/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/radius/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show ldap	
	show radius	

**set authorization**

# set authorization

To enable or disable authorization for an LDAP group rule, use the **set authorization** command.

**set authorization {disable|enable}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>disable</i></td><td>Use this option to disable authorization for an LDAP group rule.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>enable</i></td><td>Use this option to enable authorization for an LDAP group rule.</td></tr> </table>	<i>disable</i>	Use this option to disable authorization for an LDAP group rule.	<i>enable</i>	Use this option to enable authorization for an LDAP group rule.		
<i>disable</i>	Use this option to disable authorization for an LDAP group rule.						
<i>enable</i>	Use this option to enable authorization for an LDAP group rule.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP Group Rule (/security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.		
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An LDAP server and an LDAP group rule must be created to use this command.						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to enable authorization for an LDAP group rule.</p> <pre>Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # scope ldap Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Testing Switch-A /security/ldap/server # scope ldap-group-rule Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule # set authorization enable Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule* # commit-buffer Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>create ldap-group-rule</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show ldap-group-rule</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	create ldap-group-rule		show ldap-group-rule	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>						
create ldap-group-rule							
show ldap-group-rule							

# set auth-server-group

To set an authentication server group, use the **set auth-server-group** command.

**set auth-server-group** *authentication server group*

## Syntax Description

<i>authentication server group</i>	The name of the authentication server group.
------------------------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Default Authentication (/security/default-auth)

Default Authentication under the Authentication Domain (security/auth-domain/default-auth)

Console Authentication (/security/console-auth)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An authentication server group must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the authentication server group for console authentication:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope console-auth
Switch-A /security/console-auth # set auth-server-group Default
Switch-A /security/console-auth* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/console-auth #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope auth-server-group	
enter auth-server-group	
create auth-server-group	
delete auth-server-group	

**set backup-policy-ctrl**

# set backup-policy-ctrl

To set a control source for the backup policy, use the **create backup-policy-ctrl** command.

## create backup-policy-ctrl source

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>source</b>	The source of the backup policy control. It can either be global or local.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	By default, the policy control is set as local.
------------------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Control Endpoint Policy (/system/control-ep)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A control endpoint policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the backup policy control to global.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set backup-policy-control source global
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set ackstate	
	set communication-policy-ctrl	
	set datetime-policy-ctrl	
	set dns-policy-ctrl	
	set fault-policy-ctrl	
	set infra-pack-ctrl	
	set mep-policy-ctrl	
	set monitoring-policy-ctrl	

Command	Description
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	

**set backup action**

# set backup action

To specify an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log, use the **set backup action** command.

**set backup action [log-full] [none] [on-change-of-association] [on-clear] [timer]**

## Syntax Description

<b>log-full</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is full.
<b>none</b>	Specifies no action.
<b>on-change-of-association</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when the server changes associations.
<b>on-clear</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up when it is cleared.
<b>timer</b>	Specifies that the log is backed up at an interval.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an action or actions that will trigger a backup of the system event log.



When you enter the **set backup action** command, any previously configured list of actions is replaced. To add more actions to an existing list, use the **add backup action** command. To remove actions from an existing list, use the **remove backup action** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to back up the log when the log is full, when the log is cleared, and on an interval:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup action log-full on-clear timer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
add backup action	
remove backup action	
set backup interval	
show backup	

---

**set backup clear-on-backup**

## set backup clear-on-backup

To specify whether to clear the system event log after a backup operation, use the **set backup clear-on-backup** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup clear-n-backup {no|yes}**

Syntax Description	
<b>no</b>	The system event log is not cleared after a backup operation.
<b>yes</b>	The system event log is cleared after a backup operation.

**Command Default** The system event log is not cleared after a backup operation.

**Command Modes** Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify whether to clear the system event log after a backup operation.

**Examples** This example shows how configure clearing of the system event log after a backup operation:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup clear-on-backup yes
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show backup	

# set backup destination

To specify the destination for the system event log backup operation, use the **set backup destination** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup destination *url***

## Syntax Description

<i>url</i>	Specifies the URL where the system event log backup file will be stored.
------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the protocol, user, password, remote hostname, and remote path for the backup operation. The *url* can be specified using the syntax of one of the following protocols:

- FTP— **ftp:// hostname/path**
- SCP— **scp:// username@hostname/path**
- SFTP— **sftp:// username@hostname/path**
- TFTP— **tftp:// hostname:port-num/path**

If the destination requires a username and password, use the URL format for the specific protocol, such as **ftp:// user:password@ hostname/path** for FTP.



### Note

You can also configure the backup destination by using the **set backup hostname**, **set backup password**, **set backup protocol**, **set backup remote-path**, **set backup user** commands.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure an ftp destination with login for system event log backups:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup destination
ftp://joe:password1@ftp.example.com/backups
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

**set backup destination****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show backup	

# set backup format

To specify the format for the system event log backup file, use the **set backup format** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup format{ascii| binary}**

## Syntax Description

<b>ascii</b>	Specifies that the backup file will be in ASCII format.
<b>binary</b>	Specifies that the backup file will be in binary format.

## Command Default

ASCII

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the format for the system event log backup file.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a binary format for the system event log backup file:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup format binary
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

**set backup hostname**

## set backup hostname

To specify the host name or IP address of the system event log backup destination server, use the **set backup hostname** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup hostname {hostname| ip-address}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>hostname</i></td><td>The host name of the backup destination server.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>ip-address</i></td><td>The IP address of the backup destination server.</td></tr> </table>	<i>hostname</i>	The host name of the backup destination server.	<i>ip-address</i>	The IP address of the backup destination server.
<i>hostname</i>	The host name of the backup destination server.				
<i>ip-address</i>	The IP address of the backup destination server.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the host name or IP address of the backup destination server.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify the host name of the backup destination server:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup hostname ftp.example.com
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show backup	

# set backup interval

To specify the time interval between automatic backups of the system event log, use the **set backup interval** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup interval {1-hour| 2-hours| 4-hours| 8-hours| 24-hours| never}**

## Syntax Description

<b>1-hour</b>	Backups will occur at 1 hour intervals.
<b>2-hour</b>	Backups will occur at 2 hour intervals.
<b>4-hour</b>	Backups will occur at 4 hour intervals.
<b>8-hour</b>	Backups will occur at 8 hour intervals.
<b>24-hour</b>	Backups will occur at 24 hour intervals.
<b>never</b>	Automatic backups are disabled.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the automatic backup operation and to specify the time interval for automatic backups. To disable automatic backups, specify the **never** keyword.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify automatic backups at 8 hour intervals:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup interval 8-hours
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

**set backup password**

# set backup password

To specify the password for the system event log backup destination server, use the **set backup password** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup password** *password*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>password</i>	The login password for the backup destination server.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the password for connecting to the system event log backup destination server. The password is not used when TFTP is the backup protocol.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify the password for connecting to the backup destination server:
	<pre>switch-A# scope org switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup password Password: switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set backup user	
	show backup	

# set backup protocol

To specify the file transfer protocol for the system event log backup, use the **set backup protocol** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup protocol {ftp| scp| sftp| tftp}**

## Syntax Description

<b>ftp</b>	Specifies the FTP protocol for backup file transfer.
<b>scp</b>	Specifies the SCP protocol for backup file transfer.
<b>sftp</b>	Specifies the SFTP protocol for backup file transfer.
<b>tftp</b>	Specifies the TFTP protocol for backup file transfer.

## Command Default

FTP

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the file transfer protocol for the system event log backup.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify SFTP as the backup file transfer protocol:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup protocol sftp
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

---

**set backup remote-path**

# set backup remote-path

To specify the remote server path for system log file backups, use the **set backup remote-path** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup remote-path** *remote-path*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>remote-path</i>	The remote path for backups.
---------------------------	--------------------	------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the remote server path for system log file backups. The <i>remote-path</i> is a unique set of up to 128 characters that identifies a path on the remote server. Do not use characters that are not allowed in a URL.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the remote path for backups:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup remote-path /test/sel/backups
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show backup	

# set backup user

To specify a user name for the system event log backup destination server, use the **set backup user** command in organization endpoint log policy mode.

**set backup user *user-name***

## Syntax Description

<i>user-name</i>	The login user name for the backup destination server.
------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify a user name for connecting to the system event log backup destination server. The user name can be up to 128 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a user name for connecting to the backup destination server:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # set backup user superUser
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set backup password	
show backup	
show ep-log-policy	

**set basedn**

# set basedn

To set up a distinguished name, use the **set basedn** command.

**set basedn** *basedn*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>basedn</i>	Distinguished name. The range of valid values is 1 to 127.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP (/security/ldap) LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP mode and the command option was <i>name</i> .
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP server mode, and the command option has been renamed as <i>basedn</i>

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified distinguished name.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set up a distinguished name:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set basedn ldap
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show ldap	
	show tacacs	

# set binddn

To configure the distinguished name for the LDAP database superuser account, use the **set binddn** command.

**set bindn** *bind-dist-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>bind-dist-name</i>	Distinguished name.
---------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)
----------------------	-------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure the distinguished name for the LDAP database superuser account. Enter a name of up to 127 characters. If the name includes spaces, you must enclose the name in quotes (" ").
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the distinguished name:
<pre>switch-A# scope security switch-A /security # scope ldap switch-A /security/ldap # scope server MyServer switch-A /security/ldap/server # set binddn "CN=John Smith,OU=Sales,DC=Example,DC=COM" switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer switch-A /security/ldap/server #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show ldap	
	show server	

**set bios-settings-scrub**

# set bios-settings-scrub

To specify whether the BIOS settings are cleared when the server is disassociated from a service profile, use the **set bios-settings-scrub** command.

**set bios-settings-scrub {no| yes}**

Syntax Description	
<b>no</b>	Disables BIOS settings scrub. The BIOS settings are preserved.
<b>yes</b>	Enables BIOS settings scrub. The BIOS settings are reset to default.

**Command Default** BIOS settings scrub is disabled.

**Command Modes** Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.1(1)	This command was deprecated.
	1.3(1)	This command was restored.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command in a scrub policy to specify whether the BIOS settings in CMOS memory are cleared or preserved when the server is disassociated from a service profile. The action taken is as follows:

- If enabled, erases all BIOS settings for the server and resets them to the BIOS defaults for that server type and vendor
- If disabled, preserves the existing BIOS settings on the server



**Note** This command is deprecated in some releases. With those releases, you can use the **reset-cmos** command to manually reset the BIOS settings.

**Examples** This example shows how to specify in a scrub policy that the BIOS settings will be erased when the server is disassociated:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope scrub-policy scrub100
switch-A /org/scrub-policy # set bios-settings-scrub yes
```

```
switch-A /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/scrub-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
reset-cmos	
show scrub-policy	

**set blocksize**

# set blocksize

To set the block size, use the **set blocksize** command.

**set blocksize {blocksize| unspecified}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>blocksize</b>	Storage block size. The range of valid values is 0 to 4294967295.
	<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified block size.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)				
<hr/>					
<b>Command History</b>					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th> <th><b>Modification</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.				

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the block size:
<pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10 switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set blocksize 1000 switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show memory	
	show processor	

# set boot-option-retry-config retry

To set the boot option retry configuration, use the `set boot-option-retry-config retry` command.

`set boot-option-retry-config retry {disabled| enabled| platform-default}`

Syntax Description	<b>disabled</b>	Use this option to disable the retry configuration.
	<b>enabled</b>	Use this option to enable the retry configuration.
	<b>platform-default</b>	Use this option to set the retry configuration to be the same as the platform default.

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced

**Usage Guidelines** A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the retry configuration of the boot option.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set boot-option-retry-config retry enable
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create bios-policy	

**set boot-policy**

# set boot-policy

To set the boot policy, use the **set boot-policy** command.

**set boot-policy** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Boot policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to associate the specified boot policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the boot policy:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set boot-policy bootP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show association	
	show boot-definition	

# set cap-policy

To set a power capping policy, use the `set cap-policy` command.

`set cap-policy {policy-driven-chassis-group-cap| manual-blade-level-cap}`

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>policy-driven-chassis-group-cap</b> <b>manual-blade-level-cap</b>	Use this option to set a policy driven chassis group cap. Use this option to set a manual blade level cap.
---------------------------	---	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Power capping management (/power-cap-mgmt)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the cap policy.
<pre>Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # set cap-policy manual-blade-level-cap Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt* # commit-buffer Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope power-group	
	scope priority-weight	

**set cert**

## set cert

To enter a certificate in a keyring, use the **set cert** command.

**set cert**

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Keyring (/security/keyring)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to enter a certificate into a keyring. When prompted, paste the text of the certificate at the prompt, then type ENDOFBUF to finish.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enter a certificate into a keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring MyKR05
switch-A /security/keyring # set cert
Enter lines one at a time. Enter ENDOFBUF to finish. Press ^C to abort.
Keyring certificate:
>
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show keyring	

# set certchain

To enter a list (or chain) of trustpoints, use the **set certchain** command.

**set certchain[ *certchain* ]**

## Syntax Description

<i>certchain</i>	The name of a trustpoint. If this variable is omitted, you are prompted to enter a name or names.
------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Trustpoint (/security/trustpoint)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter a list of one or more trustpoints defining a certification path to the root certificate authority (CA). You can enter up to 512 characters in the command line. If you do not specify trustpoints in the command line, you are prompted to type or paste the information at the prompt, then type ENDOFBUF to finish.

## Examples

This example shows how to enter a trustpoint certificate chain:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope trustpoint MyTrust05
switch-A /security/trustpoint # set certchain
Enter lines one at a time. Enter ENDOFBUF to finish. Press ^C to abort.
Trustpoint Certificate Chain:
>
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show trustpoint	

**set certificate**

# set certificate

To set up a certificate, use the **set certificate** command.

**set certificate** *certificate-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>certificate-name</i>	The name of the certificate. The range of valid values is 1 to 512.
---------------------------	-------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the URL of the certificate:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # set certificate workspace:
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

# set change-count

To set the number of times a user password can be modified, use the **set change-count** command.

**set change-count** *password change count*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>password change count</i>	Number of times the password can be changed. The value is a numeral between 0 and 10.
---------------------------	------------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Password profile (/security/password-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must be an administrator user or have aaa privileges to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the change count for a password to 6:
<pre>UCS-A # scope security UCS-A /security # scope password-profile UCS-A /security/password-profile # set change-count 6 UCS-A /security/password-profile* # commit-buffer UCS-A /security/password-profile #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set change-during-interval	
	set change-interval	
	set history-count	
	set no-change-interval	

**set change-during-interval**

# set change-during-interval

To enable or disable password modification during an interval, use the **set change-during-interval** command.

**set change-during-interval {disable| enable}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>disable</b></td><td>Disables password modification during the interval</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>enable</b></td><td>Enables password modification during the interval.</td></tr> </table>	<b>disable</b>	Disables password modification during the interval	<b>enable</b>	Enables password modification during the interval.						
<b>disable</b>	Disables password modification during the interval										
<b>enable</b>	Enables password modification during the interval.										
<b>Command Default</b>	None										
<b>Command Modes</b>	Password profile (/security/password-profile)										
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>										
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.										
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must be an administrator user or have aaa privileges to use this command.										
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable password modification during the interval: <pre>UCS-A # scope security UCS-A /security # scope password-profile UCS-A /security/password-profile # set change-during-interval enable UCS-A /security/password-profile* # commit-buffer UCS-A /security/password-profile #</pre>										
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>set change-count</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set change-interval</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set history-count</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set no-change-interval</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	set change-count		set change-interval		set history-count		set no-change-interval	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>										
set change-count											
set change-interval											
set history-count											
set no-change-interval											

# set change-interval

To specify an interval for changing a password, use the **set change-interval** command.

**set change-interval** *password change interval*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>password change interval</i>	Time duration in hours for changing a password. The value must be between 1 and 745.
---------------------------	---------------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Password profile (/security/password-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must be administrator user or have aaa privileges to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the time duration for changing a password to 50 hours:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope security UCS-A /security # scope password-profile UCS-A /security/password-profile # set change-interval 50 UCS-A /security/password-profile* # commit-buffer UCS-A /security/password-profile #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set change-count	
	set change-during-interval	
	set history-count	
	set no-change-interval	

**set cimxml port**

## set cimxml port

To set up a CIM (Common Information Model) XML port, use the **set cimxml port** command.

**set cimxml port** *port*

### Syntax Description

<i>port</i>	Port number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
-------------	---

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to set up a CIM XML port:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set cimxml port 10
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimxml	
show dns	

# set clear-action

To specify whether all cleared fault messages will be retained or deleted, use the **set clear-action** command.

**set clear-action {delete| retain}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>delete</b></td><td>Specifies that fault messages are deleted when cleared.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>retain</b></td><td>Specifies that fault messages are retained when cleared.</td></tr> </table>	<b>delete</b>	Specifies that fault messages are deleted when cleared.	<b>retain</b>	Specifies that fault messages are retained when cleared.		
<b>delete</b>	Specifies that fault messages are deleted when cleared.						
<b>retain</b>	Specifies that fault messages are retained when cleared.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Fault-policy (/monitoring/fault-policy)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(2)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.		
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify whether all cleared fault messages will be retained or deleted						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to configure retention of cleared fault messages for 30 days:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope monitoring switch-A /monitoring # scope fault policy switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy # set clear-action retain switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # set retention-interval 30 0 0 0 switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>set retention-interval</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show fault policy</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	set retention-interval		show fault policy	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>						
set retention-interval							
show fault policy							

---

**set clear password-history**

# set clear password-history

To enable or disable the option to clear the password history for a local user, use the **set clear password history** command.

**set clear password history {no| yes}**

Syntax Description	<b>no</b> Disables the option to clear password history for the local user.
<b>yes</b>	Enables the option to clear password history for the local user.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Local user (/security/local-user)
----------------------	-----------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a local user before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

You must be an administrator user or have aaa privileges to use this command.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable the option for clearing password for a local user:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope local-user sample
UCS-A /security/local-user # set clear password-history yes
UCS-A /security/local-user #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear password-history	
	set password	

# set cli suppress-field-spillover

To select whether command output lines will wrap or truncate, use the `set cli suppress-field-spillover` command.

`set cli suppress-field-spillover {off|on}`

## Syntax Description

<b>off</b>	Command output lines wrap in the terminal window.
<b>on</b>	Command output lines truncate at the end of the terminal window.

**Command Default** Command output lines wrap in the terminal window.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to select whether command output lines will wrap or truncate to fit the width of the terminal window.

**Examples** This example shows how to select whether command output lines will wrap or truncate:

```

Switch-A# scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set cli suppress-field-spillover on
Switch-A /monitoring # show fault
Severity  Code      Last Transition Time     ID      Description
-----
Warning   F16520    2010-01-21T18:33:22.065  5785755 [FSM:STAGE:RETRY:]:: detect
mezz cards in 1/6(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:ComputeBladeDiscover:NicPresence)
Condition F77960    2010-01-21T18:32:31.255  1089623 [FSM:STAGE:REMOTE-ERROR]: R
esult: end-point-unavailable Code: unspecified Message: sendSamDmeAdapterInfo: i
dentify failed

Switch-A /monitoring # set cli suppress-field-spillover off
Switch-A /monitoring # show fault
Severity  Code      Last Transition Time     ID      Description
-----
Warning   F16520    2010-01-21T18:33:22.065  5785755 [FSM:STAGE:RETRY:]:: detect
Condition F77960    2010-01-21T18:32:31.255  1089623 [FSM:STAGE:REMOTE-ERROR]: R

Switch-A /monitoring #

```

```
set cli suppress-field-spillover
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
set cli suppress-headers	
set cli table-field-delimiter	

# set cli suppress-headers

To display or suppress headers in command output tables, use the **set cli suppress-headers** command.

**set cli suppress-headers {off|on}**

## Syntax Description

<b>off</b>	Table headers are displayed.
<b>on</b>	Table headers are not displayed.

## Command Default

Table headers are displayed.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display or suppress headers in command output tables.

## Examples

This example shows how to suppress headers in command output tables:

```
Switch-A# scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
Item ID Completion FSM Flags
-----
Powercycle 1154858 Scheduled
BiosRecovery 1154860 Scheduled

Switch-A /monitoring # set cli suppress-headers on
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
Powercycle 1154858 Scheduled
BiosRecovery 1154860 Scheduled

Switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set suppress field spillover	
set suppress table field delimiter	

**set cli table-field-delimiter**

# set cli table-field-delimiter

To select the delimiter between fields in command output tables, use the **set cli table-field-delimiter** command.

**set cli table-field-delimiter {comma| none}**

## Syntax Description

<b>comma</b>	Add commas to separate fields in command output tables.
--------------	---

<b>none</b>	Use spaces to separate fields in command output tables.
-------------	---

## Command Default

Spaces are used to separate fields in command output tables.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to select the delimiter between fields in command output tables.

## Examples

This example shows how to select commas to separate fields in command output tables:

```

Switch-A# scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
Item ID Completion FSM Flags
-----
Powercycle 1154858 Scheduled
BiosRecovery 1154860 Scheduled

Switch-A /monitoring # set cli table-field-delimiter comma
Switch-A /monitoring # show fsm task

FSM Task:
,Item, ID, Completion, FSM Flags
-----,-----,-----,-----
Powercycle, 1154858, Scheduled,
BiosRecovery, 1154860, Scheduled,

Switch-A /monitoring #

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
set cli suppress field spillover	
set cli suppress headers	

**set clock (memory)**

## set clock (memory)

To set the memory clock speed, use the **set clock** command.

**set clock{number | unspec}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i>	Memory clock speed, in seconds. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
	<b>unspec</b>	Specifies unspecified speed.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the memory clock speed:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set clock 10
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show memory	
	show processor	

# set clock (system)

To manually configure the system clock, use the **set clock** command.

**set clock month date year hour minute second**

## Syntax Description

<i>month</i>	Enter the three-letter abbreviation for the month.
<i>date</i>	Enter a date from 1 to 31.
<i>year</i>	Enter the full year.
<i>hour</i>	Enter the hour from 0 to 23.
<i>minute</i>	Enter the minute from 0 to 59.
<i>second</i>	Enter the seconds from 0 to 59.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to manually set the system clock:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set clock apr 14 2010 15 27 00
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set timezone	
show clock	

# set cluster

To set a cluster for a port profile, use the **set cluster** command.

**set cluster** *cluster*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>cluster</i>	Name of the cluster. The name can include a maximum of 256 alphanumeric characters.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Client within a port-profile (/system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client)					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.	
Release	Modification					
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.					

**Usage Guidelines** You must create a client within a port profile before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the cluster for a port profile:

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope profile-set
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set # scope port-profile sample
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile # scope client test
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client # set cluster Trial123
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set data-center	
	set descr	
	set folder	

# set collection-interval

To specify the interval at which statistics are collected from the system, use the **set collection-interval** command.

**set collection-interval {1minute|2minutes|30seconds|5minutes}**

## Syntax Description

<b>1minute</b>	Statistics are collected at an interval of one minute.
<b>2minutes</b>	Statistics are collected at an interval of two minutes.
<b>30seconds</b>	Statistics are collected at an interval of thirty seconds.
<b>5minutes</b>	Statistics are collected at an interval of five minutes.

## Command Default

Statistics are collected at an interval of one minute.

## Command Modes

Statistics collection policy (/monitoring/stats-collection-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the interval at which statistics are collected from the system. You can specify the collection interval separately for chassis, port, host, adapter, and server statistics.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the port statistics collection interval to five minutes:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope stats-collection-policy port
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy # set collection-interval 5minutes
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set reporting-interval	
show stats-collection-policy	

**set communication-policy-ctrl**

# set communication-policy-ctrl

To set a communication policies control, use the **create communication-policy-ctrl** command.

**create communication-policy-ctrl** *source*

## Syntax Description

<i>source</i>	The source of the policy control. The source can be global or local.
---------------	--

## Command Default

By default, the policy control source is set to local.

## Command Modes

Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A policy control endpoint must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the communication policies control to global.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set communication-policy-ctrl source global
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create control-ep policy	
set ackstate	
set backup-control-ctrl	
set datetime-policy-ctrl	
set dns-policy-ctrl	
set fault-policy-ctrl	
set infra-pack-ctrl	
set mep-policy-ctrl	

Command	Description
set monitoring-policy-ctrl	
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	

# set community

To specify the SNMP community access string for the SNMP trap destination, use the **set community** command.

**set community** *community*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>community</i> Specifies the SNMPv1/v2c community string or the SNMPv3 username for the trap destination. Enter up to 32 characters with no spaces.	
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)	
<b>Command History</b>		
Release	Modification	
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.	
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the community access string to permit access to the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) trap destination. If SNMPv1/v2c is configured, the <i>community</i> argument is used as the community string. If SNMPv3 is configured, it is used as the msgUserName value.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the SNMP community access string for the SNMP trap destination:	
	<pre>switch-A# scope monitoring switch-A /monitoring # create snmp-trap 192.20.1.28 switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # set community Community28 switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show snmp-trap	

# set comp-queue count

To configure the number of completion queue resources to allocate, use the **set comp-queue count** command.

**set comp-queue count** *count*

## Syntax Description

<i>count</i>	Number of queue resources.
--------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

The completion queue count is 2.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of completion queue resources to allocate. Configure a count between 1 and 521. In general, the number of completion queues equals the number of transmit queues plus the number of receive queues.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of completion queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set recv-queue count	
set trans-queue count	
show eth-policy	

**set concur-tasks**

# set concur-tasks

To set a maximum number of concurrent tasks that can be processed by either the one-time or the periodic schedule, use the **set concur-tasks** command.

**set concur-tasks {concur-jobs| unlimited}**

Syntax Description	<b>concur-jobs</b>	This option specifies the maximum number of concurrent tasks that the schedule can process. The value must be a number between 0 - 65535.
	<b>unlimited</b>	This option indicates that the schedule can run any number of concurrent tasks.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** One-time occurrence of a schedule (/system/schedule/one-time)  
Periodic occurrence of a schedule (/system/schedule/periodic)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A schedule, be it one-time or periodic, must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the number of concurrent jobs for a one-time occurrence of a schedule to 23.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # scope occurrence one-time Testing
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time # set concur jobs 23
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/schedule/one-time #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set date	
	set max-duration	
	set min-interval	
	show occurrence one-time	
	show occurrence periodic	

# set console-redir-config baud-rate

To set the serial port transmission speed of a serial port used for server management tasks, use the **set console-redir-config baud-rate** command.

**set console-redir-config baud-rate {115200|57600|38400|19200|9600|platform-default}**

## Syntax Description

<b>115200   57600   38400   19200   9600</b>	Specifies the serial port baud rate.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

## Command Default

Platform default

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

If a serial port can be used for management tasks, use this command to set the serial port transmission speed so that it matches the rate of the remote terminal application.

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that serial port A is configured for management tasks and operates at 19200 baud:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set console-redir-config console-redir serial-port-a
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set console-redir-config baud-rate 19200
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

```
set console-redir-config console-redir
```

## set console-redir-config console-redir

To specify whether a serial port can be used for server management tasks, use the `set console-redir-config console-redir` command.

```
set console-redir-config console-redir {disabled|serial-port-a|serial-port-b|platform-default}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	Serial ports cannot be used for management tasks.
<b>serial-port-a</b>	Serial port A is configured for management tasks.
<b>serial-port-b</b>	Serial port B is configured for management tasks.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

### Command Default

Platform default

### Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether a serial port can be used for server management tasks.

### Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that serial port A is configured for management tasks:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set console-redir-config console-redir serial-port-a
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

**set console-redir-config flow-control**

# set console-redir-config flow-control

To configure a flow control policy for the console redirection configuration, use the **set console-redir-config flow-control** command.

**set console-redir-config flow-control {none| platform-default| rts-cts}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>none</b>	Use this option to not set a flow control policy.
	<b>platform-default</b>	Use this option to set the flow control policy to the platform default option.
	<b>rts-cts</b>	Use this option to set the flow control policy to RTS-CTS.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set the flow control policy of the console redirection configuration to RTS-CTS.</p> <pre>Switch-A # scope org Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set console-redir-config flow-control rts-cts Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer Switch-A /org/bios-policy #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set console-redir-config baud-rate	
	set console-redir-config console-redir	
	set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir	
	set console-redir-config terminal-type	

# set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir

To configure the legacy operating system redirection for the console redirection configuration, use the `set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir` command.

`set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir {disabled| enabled| platform-default}`

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	Use this option to disable the legacy OS redirection policy.
<b>enabled</b>	Use this option to enable the legacy OS redirection policy.
<b>platform-default</b>	Use this option to configure the platform default option.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the legacy OS redirection for the console redirection configuration.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir enable
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set console-redir-config baud-rate	
set console-redir-config console-redir	
set console-redir-config flow-control	
set console-redir-config terminal-type	

---

```
set console-redir-config terminal-type
```

# set console-redir-config terminal-type

To set a terminal type for the console redirection configuration, use the **set console-redir-config terminal-type** command.

```
set console-redir-config terminal-type {pc-ansi| platform-default| vt-utf8| vt100| vt100-plus}
```

Syntax Description	pc-ansi platform-default vt-utf8 vt100 vt100-plus	Use this option to set the terminal type to Pc Ansi. Use this option to set the terminal type to the platform default. Use this option to set the terminal type to Vt Utf8. Use this option to set the terminal type to Vt100. Use this option to set the terminal type to Vt100 Plus.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.	
Examples	This example shows how to set the terminal type to platform default.	
	<pre>Switch-A # scope org Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set console-redir-config terminal-type platform-default Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer Switch-A /org/bios-policy #</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	set console-redir-config baud-rate	
	set console-redir-config console-redir	
	set console-redir-config flow-control	

Command	Description
set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir	

**set contact**

# set contact

To configure a primary Call Home contact person for the customer organization, use the **set contact** command.

**set contact** *contact*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>contact</i>	The name of the primary contact person.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure a primary Call Home contact person for the customer organization. The contact name will be included in Call Home messages. Enter up to 255 characters. If the name includes spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure a primary contact name:	
	<pre>switch-A# scope monitoring switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set contact "Jane Doe" switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer switch-A /monitoring/callhome #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show callhome	

# set contract-id

To configure the customer contract ID for the monitored equipment, use the **set contract-id** command.

**set contract-id** *contract-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>contract-id</i>	Customer contract identifier.
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<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure the customer contract ID to be included in Call Home messages for the monitored equipment. The ID can contain up to 512 characters.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the customer contract ID:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set contract-id ExampleCorp1234
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show callhome	

**set core-export-target path**

## set core-export-target path

To specify the path to use when exporting the core file to the remote server, use the **set core-export-target path** command.

**set core-export-target path *path***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>path</i>	Specifies a path on the remote server.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)
----------------------	-------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the path to use when exporting the core file to the remote server. The path can be up to 512 characters.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify the remote server path for exporting the core file:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target path /root/CoreFiles/core
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show core-export-target	

# set core-export-target port

To specify the port number to use when exporting the core file by TFTP, use the **set core-export-target port** command.

**set core-export-target port *port***

## Syntax Description

<i>port</i>	Specifies the port number to be used for the TFTP transfer.
-------------	---

**Command Default** The standard TFTP port number (69) is used.

**Command Modes** System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify the port number to use when exporting the core file by TFTP. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535; the default is 69, the standard TFTP port number.

**Examples** This example shows how to specify the port number on the remote server for exporting the core file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target port 45000
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

---

**set core-export-target server-description**

## set core-export-target server-description

To provide a description of the remote server that stores the core file, use the **set core-export-target server-description** command.

**set core-export-target server-description** *description*

Syntax Description	<i>description</i>	A description of the remote server that stores the core file.
--------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)
----------------------	-------------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to provide a description of the remote server that stores the core file. The description can be up to 256 characters. If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks (""). The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to provide a description of the remote server for exporting the core file:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target server-description
CoreFile102.168.10.10
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show core-export-target	

# set core-export-target server-name

To specify the name or IP address of the remote server that stores the core file, use the **set core-export-target server-name** command.

**set core-export-target server-name *server-name***

## Syntax Description

<i>server-name</i>	The name or IP address of the remote server.
--------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

System debug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the name or IP address of the remote server that stores the core file. The server name can be up to 255 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the remote server name for exporting the core file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # set core-export-target server-name 192.168.10.10
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show core-export-target	

**set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config**

## set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config

To specify whether the system uses continuous correctable error logging, use the `set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config` command.

```
set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config correctible-memory-error-log-threshold {allerror|regularlogsscheme|platform-default}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>allerror</b>	Whenever a corrected error occurs in the server platform, the BIOS generates an SEL event immediately.
<b>regularlogsscheme</b>	The BIOS accumulates the threshold number of (currently 10) correctible errors and generates one SEL event when number of errors exceeds threshold.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify whether the system uses continuous correctable error logging.

**Examples** The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that an SEL event is generated immediately when a correctable error occurs:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set correctible-memory-error-log-threshold-config
correctible-memory-error-log-threshold allerror
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show bios-policy	

# set cos

To set up CoS (Class of Service), use the `set cos` command.

`set cos {cos| any}`

## Syntax Description

<code>cos</code>	Class of Service. The range of valid values is 0 to 6.
<code>any</code>	Specifies any level of CoS.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)  
Fibre Channel QoS (/eth-server/qos/fc)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the priority of traffic. A higher value indicates more important traffic. Setting CoS at 6 specifies the most important traffic.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up CoS:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set cos 6
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

**set country**

# set country

To specify a country for a certificate request of a key ring, use the **set country** command.

**set country** *Country name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Country name</i>	The country code corresponding to the country in which the company resides. Enter two alphabetic characters
---------------------------	---------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Certificate Request (/security/keyring/certreq)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You should create a certificate request before specifying the country details.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to set the country information for a certificate request.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope keyring test
UCS-A /security/keyring # create certreq
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # set country US
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # commit buffer
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set dns	
	set e-mail	
	set ip	
	set locality	
	set org-name	
	set org-unit-name	
	set state	

Command	Description
set subject-name	

**set cpu-performance-config cpu-performance**

## set cpu-performance-config cpu-performance

To set the CPU performance profile for the server, use the **set cpu-performance-config cpu-performance** command.

**set cpu-performance-config cpu-performance {enterprise| high-throughput| hpc| platform-default}**

Syntax Description	<b>enterprise</b> Disables all prefetchers and data reuse. <b>high-throughput</b> Enables all prefetchers, but data reuse is disabled. <b>hpc</b> Enables all prefetchers and data reuse. This setting is also known as high performance computing. <b>platform-default</b> Sets the value for this attributed contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
<b>Command Default</b>	Platform default
<b>Command Modes</b>	BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)
Command History	<b>Release</b> <b>Modification</b> 1.3(1) This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a BIOS policy before you use this command.
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the CPU performance profile of the server to the platform default option: <pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set cpu-performance-config cpu-performance platform-default UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/bios-policy #</pre>
Related Commands	<b>Command</b> <b>Description</b> create bios-policy set intel-turbo-boost-config turbo-boost

Command	Description
set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config speed-step	
set hyper-threading-config hyper-threading	
set core-multi-processing-config multi-processing	
set execute-disable bit	
set intel-vt-config vt	
set direct-cache-access-config access	
set processor-c-state-config c-state	
set processor-c1e-config c1e	
set processor-c3-report-config processor-c3-report	
set processor-c6-report-config processor-report	
set max-variable-mtrr-setting-config processor-mtrr	

**set customer-id**

# set customer-id

To configure customer identifier (ID) information for Call Home messages, use the **set customer-id** command.

**set customer-id** *customer-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>customer-id</i>	Customer identifier text information.
---------------------------	--------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure customer identifier information to be included in Call Home messages for the monitored equipment. Enter up to 512 characters.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the customer ID:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set customer-id ExampleCorp
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show callhome	

# set data-center

To set up a data center, use the **set data-center** command.

**set data-center** *datacenter-name*

Syntax Description	<i>datacenter-name</i> The name of the data center. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
Examples	This example shows how to set up a data center: <pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope pending-deletion switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion # set data-center dc1 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion #</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show data-center	
	show pending-deletion	

**set data-center-folder**

# set data-center-folder

To set up a data center folder, use the **set data-center-folder** command.

**set data-center-folder** *datacenter-folder-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>datacenter-folder-name</i>	The name of the data center. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set up a data center folder:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope pending-deletion
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion # set data-center-folder dcfl
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show data-center-folder	
	show pending-deletion	

# set data-center (/client)

To set a data center for a client within a port profile, use the **set data-center** command.

**set data-center** *data-center*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>data-center</i>	Name of the data center. The value can include a maximum of 256 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	--------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Client within a port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A client must be created within the port profile before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example show how to set a data center for a client within the port profile mode:
<pre>UCS-A # scope system UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope profile-set UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set # scope port-profile sample UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile # scope client test UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client # set data-center Trial13 UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client* # commit-buffer UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set cluster	
	set descr	
	set folder	

**set date**

# set date

To set specific parameters such as month, day, date and time for a one-time schedule, use the **set date** command.

**set date {apr| aug| dec| feb| jan| jul| jun| mar| may| nov| oct| sep} {dayofmonth year hour minute secs}**

## Syntax Description

<b>apr</b>	Use this option to specify the month April for the schedule.
<b>aug</b>	Use this option to specify the month August for the schedule.
<b>dec</b>	Use this option to specify the month December for the schedule.
<b>feb</b>	Use this option to specify the month February for the schedule.
<b>jan</b>	Use this option to specify the month January for the schedule.
<b>jul</b>	Use this option to specify the month July for the schedule.
<b>jun</b>	Use this option to specify the month June for the schedule.
<b>mar</b>	Use this option to specify the month March for the schedule.
<b>may</b>	Use this option to specify the month May for the schedule.
<b>nov</b>	Use this option to specify the month November for the schedule.
<b>oct</b>	Use this option to specify the month October for the schedule.
<b>sep</b>	Use this option to specify the month September for the schedule.
<b>dayofmonth</b>	Use this option to specify a day of the month when this schedule must run. The range of valid values is between 1 - 31.
<b>year</b>	Use this option to specify the year in which this schedule must run. The range of valid values is between 1900 - 29999
<b>hour</b>	Use this option to specify the hour in which this schedule must run. The range of valid values is between 0 - 23 hours.
<b>minute</b>	Use this option to specify the exact minute at which this schedule must run. The range of valid values is between 0 - 59.
<b>secs</b>	Use this option to specify the exact second at which this schedule must run. The range of valid values is between 0 - 59.

## Command Default

None

**Command Modes**

- One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)
- Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task for a FEX (/fex/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time)
- Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task for a chassis (/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time)
- Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task for an IOM in the chassis command mode (/chassis/iom/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time)
- Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task for a server (/chassis/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time)
- Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task in the organization command mode (/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time)
- Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task for a service profile (/org/service-profile/local-schedule/single-one-time)

**Command History**

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the fault suppress task command mode.

**Usage Guidelines**

A schedule and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to set the parameters for the one-time maintenance window.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A # /system # scope scheduler Sample
UCS-A # /system/scheduler # scope maint-window one-time Trial
UCS-A # /system/scheduler/one-time # set date nov 22 2010 3 45
UCS-A # /system/scheduler/one-time* # commit-buffer
UCS-A # /system/scheduler/one-time #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create maint-window one-time	
show maint-window one-time	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	

**set datetime-policy-ctrl**

# set datetime-policy-ctrl

To set the date and time policies control, use the **create datetime-policy-ctrl** command.

## create datetime-policy-ctrl source

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>source</b>	The source of the policy control. The source can be global or local.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	By default, the date time policies control is set to local.
------------------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Control Endpoint Policy (/system/control-ep)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the date and time policies control to global.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set datetime-policy-ctrl source global
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create control-ep policy	
	set ackstate	
	set backup-control-ctrl	
	set communication-policy-ctrl	
	set dns-policy-ctrl	
	set fault-policy-ctrl	
	set infra-pack-ctrl	
	set mep-policy-ctrl	

Command	Description
set monitoring-policy-ctrl	
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	

# set day

To set a day of the week that the periodic maintenance window must run, use the **set day** command.

## **set day**

```
set day {Friday| Monday| Saturday| Sunday| Thursday| Tuesday| Wednesday| even-day| every-day|
never| odd-day}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>Friday</b>	Use this option to set Friday for the maintenance window.
<b>Monday</b>	Use this option to set Monday for the maintenance window.
<b>Saturday</b>	Use this option to set Saturday for the maintenance window.
<b>Sunday</b>	Use this option to set Sunday for the maintenance window.
<b>Thursday</b>	Use this option to set Thursday for the maintenance window.
<b>Tuesday</b>	Use this option to set Tuesday for the maintenance window.
<b>Wednesday</b>	Use this option to set Wednesday for the maintenance window.
<b>even-day</b>	Use this option to set the maintenance window to run on every even day of the week.
<b>every-day</b>	Use this option to set the maintenance window to run every day of the week.
<b>never</b>	Use this option to not set a day for the maintenance window to run.
<b>odd-day</b>	Use this option to set the maintenance window to run on every odd day of the week.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a periodic maintenance window must be created to use this command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to set a day for a periodic maintenance window to run.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Sample
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Testing
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set day Friday
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set hour	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	

**set deescalating**

# set deescalating

To specify the class property threshold value for de-escalating an event, use the **set escalating** command.

**set deescalating** *value*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>value</i>	The property value at which the event will be de-escalated. See the Usage Guidelines for the required format.
---------------------------	--------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics class property threshold value (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the class property threshold value for de-escalating an event. The format of the <i>value</i> argument varies depending on the class property threshold value being configured. To see the required format, enter the <b>set deescalating ?</b> command.
-------------------------	--



<b>Note</b>	You can specify both de-escalating and escalating class property threshold values.
-------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example creates an above normal warning threshold of 50° C, de-escalating the warning at 49° C:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A /org* # scope stats-threshold-policy ServStatsPolicy
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # create class cpu-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # create property cpu-temp
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # set normal-value 48.5
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # create threshold-value above-normal
warning
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # set escalating 50.0
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # set deescalating
49.0
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set escalating	

# set default-gw

To set a default gateway for an external static IP address, use the **set default-gw** command.

**set default-gw** *default-gw*

## Syntax Description

<i>default-gw</i>	The IP address of the default gateway. It must be in the a.b.c.d format.
-------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

External static IP address within CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip)

External static IP address within Service profile (/org/service-profile/ext-static-ip)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a default gateway for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-static-ip
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip # set default-gw 1.2.3.4
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set addr	
set subnet	

**set default-net**

# set default-net

To set the current interface or VLAN as the default network, use the **set default-net** command.

**set default-net {no|yes}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>no</b></td><td>Specifies that the current interface or VLAN is not the default network.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>yes</b></td><td>Specifies that the current interface or VLAN is the default network.</td></tr> </table>	<b>no</b>	Specifies that the current interface or VLAN is not the default network.	<b>yes</b>	Specifies that the current interface or VLAN is the default network.
<b>no</b>	Specifies that the current interface or VLAN is not the default network.				
<b>yes</b>	Specifies that the current interface or VLAN is the default network.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ/eth-if)</td></tr> <tr> <td>VMware port profile VLAN (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/port-profiles/port-profile/vlan)</td></tr> </table>	Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if)	Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ/eth-if)	VMware port profile VLAN (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/port-profiles/port-profile/vlan)
Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if)				
Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ/eth-if)				
VMware port profile VLAN (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/port-profiles/port-profile/vlan)				

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to set the current interface or VLAN as the default network.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create an Ethernet interface and make the interface the default network:
<pre>switch-A# scope org org10 switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10 switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vn10 switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # create eth-if if10 switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if* # set default-net yes switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/eth-if #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show eth-if	
	show vlan	

# set defaultzoning

To enable or disable default zoning for a VSAN, use the **set default-zoning** command.

**set defaultzoning {disabled| enabled}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>disabled</b></td><td>Use this option to disable default zoning.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>enabled</b></td><td>Use this option to enable default zoning.</td></tr> </table>	<b>disabled</b>	Use this option to disable default zoning.	<b>enabled</b>	Use this option to enable default zoning.		
<b>disabled</b>	Use this option to disable default zoning.						
<b>enabled</b>	Use this option to enable default zoning.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.		
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VSAN must be created to use this command.						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set the default zoning for VSAN.</p> <pre>Switch-A # scope fc-storage Switch-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan # set defaultzoning enabled Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan* # commit-buffer Switch-A /fc-storage/vsan #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>set fcoe-vlan</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set id</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	set fcoe-vlan		set id	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>						
set fcoe-vlan							
set id							

**set descr**

# set descr

To set a description, use the **set descr** command.

**set descr** *description*

Syntax Description	<i>description</i>	Description. Enter up to 256 characters.
--------------------	--------------------	--

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Backup (/system/backup)  
 Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)  
 Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)  
 Statistics threshold policy under organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
 MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)  
 Partition (/org/local-disk-config/partition)  
 Import configuration (/system/import-config)  
 Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy)  
 VMM provider (/system/vm-mgmt/vmm-provider)  
 Service profile (/org/service-profile)  
 UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)  
 Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)  
 Fibre Channel policy (/org/fc-policy)  
 SoL (/org/service-profile/sol)  
 IP pool (/org/ip-pool)  
 Ethernet policy (/org/eth-policy)  
 Statistics threshold policy under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)  
 Server discovery policy (/org/server-disc-policy)  
 Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)  
 PSU policy (/org/psu-policy)  
 Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)  
 Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)  
 Local disk configuration under organization (/org/local-disk-config)  
 Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)  
 Firmware management pack (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)  
 Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)  
 Chassis discovery policy under organization (/org/chassis-disc-policy)  
 Automatic configuration policy (/org/autoconfig-policy)  
 SoL policy (/org/sol-policy)  
 Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)  
 Local disk configuration under service profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config)  
 Firmware host pack under organization (/org/fw-host-pack)  
 Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)  
 WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)  
 Server inherit policy under organization (/org/server-inherit-policy)  
 IPMI user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1i)	This command was deprecated from the Server Discovery Policy command mode.

**Usage Guidelines** If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output

**Examples** This example shows how to set a description:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot100
switch-A /org/boot-policy # set descr bootOnce
switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show boot-policy	
	show detail	

**set description**

# set description

To set the description of the VCenter server, use the **set description** command.

**set description** *server-description*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>server-description</i>	The description of the server.
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------

**Command Default** The description field is left empty.

**Command Modes** VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The description of the VCenter server should be a unique set of numbers, letters, or a combination of numbers and letters that identifies the server. The range of valid values is 1 to 256. If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the description of the VCenter server:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter marComm
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # set description marketingVCenter
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show data-center	
	show vcenter	

# set descr (vcon-policy)

To set up a description for a vCon policy (vNIC/vHBA placement profile), use the **set descr** command.

**set descr** *policy-description*

## Syntax Description

*policy-description*

The description of the policy.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

vCon policy (/org/vcon-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Provides a description for the vNIC/vHBA placement profile. vCon policies determine the placement and distribution of vNICs and vHBAs between the adapters for a server that has more than one adapter.

If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a description for a vCon policy:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope vcon-policy vcp100
switch-A /org # set descr "Control policy for vNIC 1 and 2"
switch-A /org* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vcon-policy	

**set destination org**

## set destination org

To specify the organization for which the server is to be used, use the **set destination org** command.

used

**set destination org** *destination*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>destination</i>	Organization name.
---------------------------	--------------------	--------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server automatic configuration policy (/org/server-autoconfig-policy) Server inherit policy (/org/server-inherit-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the organization for which the server is to be used.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify the organization for which the server is to be used:
-----------------	--

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org* # create server-autoconfig-policy AutoConfigFinance
server-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set destination org finance
server-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show server-autoconfig-policy	
	show server-inherit-policy	

# set dhcp-vendor-id

To set the DHCP vendor ID for an automatic target interface, use the **set dhcp-vendor-id** command.

**set dhcp-vendor-id** *dhcp-vendor-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>dhcp-vendor-id</i>	ID of the DHCP vendor. The value can include a maximum of 32 characters and can be alphanumeric.
---------------------------	-----------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Automatic target interface (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/auto-target-if)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an automatic target interface for the Ethernet interface of the iSCSI VNIC before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the DHCP vendor ID for the configured automatic target interface of an iSCSI VNIC:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope auto-target-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/auto-target-if # set dhcp-vendor-id sample_id
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/auto-target-if* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/auto-target-if #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create auto-target-if	

**set direct-cache-access-config access**

## set direct-cache-access-config access

To configure access to the direct cache, use the **set direct-cache-access-config access** command.

**set direct-cache-access-config access {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>disabled</b>	Use this option to disable direct cache access.
	<b>enabled</b>	Use this option to enable direct cache access.
	<b>platform-default</b>	Use this option to set the platform default choice as the direct cache access policy.

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A BIOS policy must be configured to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable direct cache access.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set direct-cache-access-config access enabled
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create bios-policy	

# set direction

To set the direction for the monitor source session, use the **set direction** command.

**set direction {both| receive| transmit}**

Syntax Description	<b>both</b>	Use this option to set the direction of the session to include both, receive and transmit.
	<b>receive</b>	Use this option to set the direction to only receive.
	<b>transmit</b>	Use this option to set the direction to only transmit.

Command Default	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Monitor source session within fabric interface in Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface/mon-src) Monitor source session within the Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe/mon-src) Monitor source session within the fabric interface of Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface/mon-src) Monitor source session within VHBA of a service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba/mon-src) Monitor source session within VNIC of a service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src) Monitor source session within external Ethernet interface of the adapter (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if/mon-src) Monitor source session within the Fibre Channel mode of a fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fc/mon-src)
---------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	A monitor source session must be created to use this command.
------------------	---

Examples	This example shows how to set the direction of the monitor source session to receive and transmit.
----------	--

```

Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic test
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # scope mon-src example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src # set direction both
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic/mon-src #

```

**set direction****Related Commands**

Command	Description
create mon-src	

# set diskless

To set storage method, use the **set diskless** command.

**set diskless {no|unspecified|yes}**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Use this option to not set the diskless method for storage.
<b>unspecified</b>	Use this option to not specify a method for storage.
<b>yes</b>	Use this option to specify the diskless method of storage.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Storage within Server pool policy qualification (/org/server-qual/storage)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A server pool policy qualification must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the diskless storage for a server pool policy qualification.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope server-qual sample
Switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
Switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set diskless yes
Switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set blocksize	
set maxcap	
set mincap	
set numberofblocks	
set perdiskcap	
set units	

**set disk-scrub**

# set disk-scrub

To specify whether the local disks are erased when the server is disassociated from a service profile, use the **set disk-scrub** command.

**set disk-scrub {no| yes}**

Syntax Description	
<b>no</b>	Disables disk scrub. The disk contents are preserved.
<b>yes</b>	Enables disk scrub. The disk contents are erased.

**Command Default** Disk scrub is disabled.

**Command Modes** Scrub policy (/org/scrub-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command in a scrub policy to specify whether the local disk contents are erased or preserved when the server is disassociated from a service profile. The action taken is as follows:

- If enabled, destroys all data on any local drives
- If disabled, preserves all data on any local drives, including local storage configuration

**Examples** This example shows how to set disk scrub:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope scrub-policy scrub101
switch-A /org/scrub-policy # set disk-scrub yes
switch-A /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/scrub-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show server-inherit-policy	
	show scrub-policy	

# set dns-policy-ctrl

To set the control for the DNS policy, use the **create dns-policy-ctrl** command.

## create dns-policy-ctrl source

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>source</b>	The source of the policy control. The source can be global or local.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	By default, the source is set to local.
------------------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the control for the DNS policy to global.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set dns-policy-ctrl source global
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set ackstate	
	set backup-policy-ctrl	
	set communication-policy-ctrl	
	set datetime-policy-ctrl	
	set fault-policy-ctrl	
	set infra-pack-ctrl	
	set mep-policy-ctrl	
	set monitoring-policy-ctrl	

```
set dns-policy-ctrl
```

Command	Description
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	

# set dns

To specify a Domain Name Server (DNS) for a certificate request of a key ring, use the **set dns** command.

**set dns *subject alternative name***

## Syntax Description

<i>subject alternative name</i>	The Domain Name Server. The name can include a maximum of 255 characters.
---------------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Certificate Request (/security/keyring/certreq)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You should create a certificate request before setting the DNS details.

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the DNS details for a certificate request.

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope keyring test
UCS-A /security/keyring # create certreq
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # set dns bgl-samc-15
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # commit buffer
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set country	
set e-mail	
set ip	
set locality	
set org-name	
set org-unit-name	
set state	

**set dns**

Command	Description
set subject-name	

# set domain-name

To specify a domain name, use the **set domain-name** command.

**set domain-name** *domain-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>domain-name</i>	The name of the domain.
---------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Services (/system/services)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify a domain name. Enter up to 255 characters.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify a domain name:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set domain-name example.com
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show domain-name	

# set drop

To specify whether the channel can drop packets, use the **set drop** command.

**set drop {drop| no-drop}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>drop</b></td><td>The channel can drop packets.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>no-drop</b></td><td>The channel cannot drop packets.</td></tr> </table>	<b>drop</b>	The channel can drop packets.	<b>no-drop</b>	The channel cannot drop packets.
<b>drop</b>	The channel can drop packets.				
<b>no-drop</b>	The channel cannot drop packets.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>Use this command to specify whether the channel can drop packets. By default, the channel cannot drop packets.</p> <p> <b>Note</b> Only one system class can use the no-drop option.</p>				
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to specify that the QoS bronze class channel can drop packets:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope eth-server switch-A /eth-server # scope qos switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified bronze switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set drop drop switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #</pre>				
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show eth-classified</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	show eth-classified	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>				
show eth-classified					

# set dvs

To specify which port profile a DVS is applied to, use the **set dvs** command.

**set dvs** *folder-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>folder-name</i>	The name of the folder. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Client (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify which port profile a DVS is applied to:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # scope client cl100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client # set dvs dvs100
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile/client #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show client	
show port-profile	

**set dynamic-eth**

## set dynamic-eth

To configure the number of dynamic vNICs, use the **set dynamic-eth** command.

**set dynamic-eth {dynamic-eth| off}**

### Syntax Description

<i>dynamic-eth</i>	Specifies the number of dynamic vNICs. Enter a value from 0 to 88.
<b>off</b>	Dynamic vNICs are not available.

### Command Default

54 dynamic vNICs are available.

### Command Modes

Dynamic vNIC connectivity policy (/org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy)  
Hypervisor connection (/org/service-profile/hv-conn)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of dynamic vNICs.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure 30 dynamic vNICs:

```
switch-A# scope org org30a
switch-A /org/ # scope dynamic-vnic-conn-policy test30a
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy # set dynamic-eth 30
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/dynamic-vnic-conn-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy	
show hv-conn	

# set email

To configure a primary contact email address, use the **set email** command.

**set email** *email*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>email</i>	Email address.
---------------------------	--------------	----------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome) Local user (/security/local-user)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure a primary contact email address to be included in Call Home messages. Specify the email address in the format <name>@<domain name>.
-------------------------	---

If an email address includes special characters, such as # (hash), spaces, or & (ampersand), the email server may not be able to deliver email messages to that address. Cisco recommends that you use email addresses which comply with RFC2821 and RFC2822 and include only 7bit ASCII characters.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure a primary contact email address:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set email admin@example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show callhome	
	show event	

**set e-mail (/keyring)**

# set e-mail (/keyring)

To specify an email address for a certificate request of a key ring, use the **set e-mail** command.

**set e-mail** *E-mail name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>E-mail name</i>	The e-mail address associated with the certificate request.
---------------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Certificate Request (/security/keyring/certreq)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You should create a certificate request before specifying the email address.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to set the e-mail address for a certificate request.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope keyring test
UCS-A /security/keyring # create certreq
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # set e-mail test@abc.com
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # commit buffer
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set dns	
	set country	
	set ip	
	set locality	
	set org-name	
	set org-unit-name	
	set state	

Command	Description
set subject-name	

**set enforce-vnic-name**

## set enforce-vnic-name

To select whether the vNIC name is enforced, use the **set enforce-vnic-name** command.

**set enforce-vnic-name {no| yes}**

### Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	The vNIC name is not enforced.
<b>yes</b>	The vNIC name is enforced.

**Command Default** The vNIC name is not enforced.

**Command Modes** Boot policy (/org/boot-policy)

Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enforce the vNIC name:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp112
switch-A /org/boot-policy # set enforce-vnic-name yes
switch-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	

# set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config

To specify whether Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology is enabled, use the **set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config** command.

**set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config speed-step {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The processor never dynamically adjusts its voltage or frequency.
<b>enabled</b>	The processor utilizes Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology and enables all supported processor sleep states to further conserve power.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

## Command Default

Platform default

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology that allows the system to dynamically adjust processor voltage and core frequency, which can result in decreased average power consumption and decreased average heat production. Contact your operating system vendor to make sure the operating system supports this feature.

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config speed-step enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

**set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery**

## set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery

To enable or disable Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) error recovery, use the **set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery** command.

**set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery {disabled| enabled}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disabled</b>	FCP error recovery is disabled.
	<b>enabled</b>	FCP error recovery is enabled.

<b>Command Default</b>	Disabled
------------------------	----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enable or disable Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) error recovery.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable FCP error recovery:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery fcp-error-recovery enabled
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show error-recovery	

# set error-recovery link-down-timeout

To configure a link down timeout, use the **set error-recovery link-down-timeout** command.

**set error-recovery link-down-timeout** *link-down-timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>link-down-timeout</i>	The timeout in milliseconds (msec).				
<b>Command Default</b>	30000 msec (30 seconds)					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.					
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure a link down timeout. Enter a value between 0 and 240000 msec.					
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure a link down timeout of 60 seconds:					
	<pre>switch-A# scope org switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19 switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery link-down-timeout 60000 switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/fc-policy #</pre>					
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show error-recovery</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	show error-recovery	
Command	Description					
show error-recovery						

---

**set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count**

## set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count

To configure the number of port down I/O retries, use the **set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count** command.

**set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count** *port-down-io-retry-count*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port-down-io-retry-count</i>	The number of retries.
---------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------

**Command Default** The number of retries is 8.

**Command Modes** Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the number of port down I/O retries. Enter a value between 0 and 255.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure 100 port down I/O retries:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery port-down-io-retry-count 100
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show error-recovery	

# set error-recovery port-down-timeout

To configure a port down timeout, use the **set error-recovery port-down-timeout** command.

**set error-recovery port-down-timeout** *port-down-timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port-down-timeout</i>	The timeout in milliseconds (msec).				
<b>Command Default</b>	30000 msec (30 seconds)					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification					
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.					
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure a port down timeout. Enter a value between 0 and 240000 msec.					
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure a port down timeout of 60 seconds:					
	<pre>switch-A# scope org switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19 switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery port-down-timeout 60000 switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/fc-policy #</pre>					
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show error-recovery</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Command	Description	show error-recovery	
Command	Description					
show error-recovery						

---

**set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout**

## set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel resource allocation timeout, use the **set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout** command.

**set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout** *resource-allocation-timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>resource-allocation-timeout</i>	Timeout in milliseconds (msec).
---------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------

### Command Default

**Command Modes** Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.1(1)	This command was deprecated.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the Fibre Channel resource allocation timeout.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure a resource allocation timeout of 2 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set error-recovery resource-allocation-timeout 2000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show error-recovery	

# set escalating

To specify the class property threshold value for escalating an event, use the **set escalating** command.

**set escalating** *value*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>value</i>	The property value at which the event will be escalated. See the Usage Guidelines for the required format.
---------------------------	--------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics class property threshold value (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the class property threshold value for escalating an event. The format of the <i>value</i> argument varies depending on the class property threshold value being configured. To see the required format, enter the <b>set escalating ?</b> command.
-------------------------	---



<b>Note</b>	You can specify both de-escalating and escalating class property threshold values.
-------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example creates an above normal warning threshold of 50° C:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A /org* # scope stats-threshold-policy ServStatsPolicy
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy* # create class cpu-stats
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class* # create property cpu-temp
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # set normal-value 48.5
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # create threshold-value above-normal
warning
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # set escalating 50.0
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property/threshold-value #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set deescalating	

**set execute-disable bit**

## set execute-disable bit

To set the execute disable bit for a BIOS policy, use the **set execute-disable bit** command.

**set execute-disable bit {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

Syntax Description		
	<i>disabled</i>	Use this option to disable the bit for a BIOS policy.
	<i>enabled</i>	Use this option to enable the bit for a BIOS policy.
	<i>platform-default</i>	Use this option to set the platform default option for a bit of the BIOS policy.

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the bit for a BIOS Policy to the platform default option.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # set execute-disable bit platform-default
Switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create bios-policy	
	create org	

# set expiration

To set the expiration date, use the **set expiration** command.

```
set expiration {never| {apr| aug| dec| feb| jan| jul| jun| mar| may| nov| oct| sep} day year}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>never</b>	Specifies
<b>apr</b>	Specifies April.
<b>aug</b>	Specifies August.
<b>dec</b>	Specifies December.
<b>feb</b>	Specifies February.
<b>jan</b>	Specifies January.
<b>jul</b>	Specifies July.
<b>jun</b>	Specifies June.
<b>mar</b>	Specifies March.
<b>may</b>	Specifies May.
<b>nov</b>	Specifies November.
<b>oct</b>	Specifies October.
<b>sep</b>	Specifies September.
<b>day</b>	Day.
<b>year</b>	Year.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**set expiration**

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to set the date the user account expires.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the expiration date:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user lu1
switch-A /security/local-user # set expiration 30 nov
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show local-user	
show remote-user	

# set expire-warn-interval

To set a password expiration warning interval, use the **set expire-warn-interval** command.

**set expire-warn-interval** *password expiration warning interval*

## Syntax Description

<i>password expiration warning interval</i>	The password expiration warning interval in days. The value is a numeral between 0 and 30.
---	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Password Profile (/security/password-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0	This command has been introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to set the password expiration warning interval to 25 days.

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope password-profile
UCS-A /security/password-profile # set expire-warn-interval 25
UCS-A /security/password-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/password-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set change-count	
set change-during-interval	
set change-interval	
set history-count	
set no-change-interval	

**set ext-mgmt-ip-state**

## set ext-mgmt-ip-state

To set an external management IP address state for a service profile, use the **set ext-mgmt-ip-state** command.

**set ext-mgmt-ip-state {none| pooled| static}**

### Syntax Description

<b>none</b>	This option does not set an external management IP state for the service profile.
<b>pooled</b>	This option sets an external management pooled IP address state for the service profile.
<b>static</b>	This option sets an external management static IP address state for the service profile.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the external management IP address state as pooled for a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile default
Switch-A /org/service-profile # set ext-mgmt-ip-state pooled
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
scope ext-pooled-ip	
scope ext-static-ip	

# set fabric

To specify the fabric connection for a vHBA or vNIC template, use the **set fabric** command.

**set fabric {a| a-b| b| b-a}**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>a-b</b>	Specifies redundant operation with fabric A as primary.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b-a</b>	Specifies redundant operation with fabric B as primary.

## Command Default

The interface connects to Fabric A.

## Command Modes

Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)  
 Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)  
 Virtual NIC within a LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic)  
 VHBA in the SAN connectivity policy mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the vNIC command mode for a LAN connectivity policy and vHBA command mode for a SAN connectivity policy.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the fabric connection for a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter) or vNIC (virtual network interface card) template. The redundant options are available only for vNICs.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a fabric B connection for a vNIC template.

```
UCS-A # scope org org10
UCS-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
UCS-A /org/vnic-templ # set fabric b
UCS-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

**set fabric****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show vhba-templ	
show vnic-templ	

# set failover timeout

To configure the availability time before the system resumes use of a recovered primary interface, use the **set failover timeout** command.

**set failover timeout** *timeout*

## Syntax Description

<i>timeout</i>	Number of seconds that the recovered interface must be available before it can be used.
----------------	---

## Command Default

The failover timeout is 5 seconds.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

After the primary interface of a vNIC has recovered from a failure, the system waits the duration of the failover timeout before switching back from the secondary interface to the primary interface. Use this command to set the failover timeout, specifying how long the primary interface must be available before the system resumes using the primary interface. Enter a number of seconds between 0 and 600.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a 60 second failover timeout for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set failover timeout 60
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

**set fault-policy-ctrl**

# set fault-policy-ctrl

To set the control for the fault policy, use the **create fault-policy-ctrl** command.

**set fault-policy-ctrl *source***

## Syntax Description

<i>source</i>	The source of the policy control. The source can be global or local.
---------------	--

## Command Default

By default, the source is set to local.

## Command Modes

Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the control for the fault policy to global.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set fault-policy-ctrl source global
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set ackstate	
set backup-policy-ctrl	
set communication-policy-ctrl	
set datetime-policy-ctrl	
set dns-policy-ctrl	
set infra-pack-ctrl	
set mep-policy-ctrl	
set monitoring-policy-ctrl	

Command	Description
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	

**set fault-suppress-policy**

# set fault-suppress-policy

To set a fault suppress policy for a chassis, use the **set fault-suppress-policy** command.

```
set fault-suppress-policy {default-chassis-all-maint | default-chassis-phys-maint | default-fex-all-maint |
                           default-fex-phys-maint | default-iom-maint | default-server-maint}
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>default-chassis-all-maint</i>	Policy for maintenance on chassis IOMs, PSUs, blade servers and fans.
	<i>default-chassis-phys-maint</i>	Policy for maintenance on chassis PSUs and fans.
	<i>default-fex-all-maint</i>	Policy for maintenance on chassis FEX IOMs, PSUs and fans.
	<i>default-fex-phys-maint</i>	Policy for maintenance on chassis FEX PSUs and fans.
	<i>default-iom-maint</i>	Policy for maintenance on an IOM.
	<i>default-server-maint</i>	Policy for maintenance on a blade/rack server.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Fault suppress task in the chassis command mode (/chassis/fault-suppress-task) Fault suppress task in the FEX command mode (/fex/fault-suppress-task)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.1(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A fault suppress task must be created to use this command.
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the fault suppress policy for a chassis to perform maintenance on a blade/rack server.

```
UCS-A # scope chassis 1
UCS-A /chassis # scope fault-suppress-task sample
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task # set fault-suppress-policy default-server-maint
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create fault-suppress-task	

**set fc-if name**

## set fc-if name

To configure a name for the Fibre Channel interface, use the **set fc-if name** command.

**set fc-if name** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Interface name. The name can contain up to 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba) Virtual HBA in SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba) Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the virtual HBA mode for a SAN connectivity policy.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure a name for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter).

**Examples** This example shows how to configure a name for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA template:

```
UCS-A # scope org org10
UCS-A /org # scope vhba-templ sp10
UCS-A /org/vhba-templ # set fc-if name if10
UCS-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vhba-templ	

# set fcoe-vlan

To enable FCoE for the specified VLAN, use the **set fcoe-vlan** command.

**set fcoe-vlan {fcoe-vlan| default}**

## Syntax Description

<b>fcoe-vlan</b>	Specifies the VLAN number for enabling FCoE.
<b>default</b>	FCoE is enabled on the default VLAN.

## Command Default

FCoE is enabled on the default VLAN.

## Command Modes

VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
VSAN (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	The range of valid values was modified from 4048 - 4093 to 4049 - 4093.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) for the specified VLAN or the default VLAN. Valid ranges for the VLAN are 1 to 3967 and 4049 to 4093.

## Examples

This example enables FCoE for VLAN 1000:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink fc1000
switch-A /fc-uplink # scope vsan vsTest 1000 1000
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan # set fcoe-vlan 1000
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vsan	

**set fcoe-storage-native-vlan**

## set fcoe-storage-native-vlan

To set a native VLAN identification number for the Fibre Channel storage device, use the **set fcoe-storage-native-vlan** command.

**set fcoe-storage-native-vlan** *fcoe-storage-native-vlan id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>fcoe-storage-native-vlan id</i>	The unique identifier assigned to the VLAN used for Fibre Channel connections. Valid ranges for the VLAN are 1 to 3967 and 4048 to 4093.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	FCoE VLANs in the SAN cloud and VLANs in the LAN cloud must have different IDs. Using the same ID for an FCoE VLAN and a VLAN results in a critical fault and traffic disruption for all vNICs and uplink ports using that FCoE VLAN.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a native VLAN identification number for the Fibre Channel storage device.	
	<pre>Switch-A # scope fc-storage Switch-A /fc-storage # set fcoe-storage-native-vlan 44 Switch-A /fc-storage* # commit-buffer Switch-A /fc-storage #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show	

# set fc-zoning

To configure Fibre Channel zoning for a VSAN, use the **set fc-zoning** command.

**set fc-zoning {disabled | enabled}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>disabled</b></td><td>Specifies that the upstream switch configures and controls the Fibre Channel zoning or Fibre Channel zoning is not implemented on this VSAN.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>enabled</b></td><td>Specifies that Cisco UCS Manager configures and controls Fibre Channel zoning.</td></tr> </table>	<b>disabled</b>	Specifies that the upstream switch configures and controls the Fibre Channel zoning or Fibre Channel zoning is not implemented on this VSAN.	<b>enabled</b>	Specifies that Cisco UCS Manager configures and controls Fibre Channel zoning.
<b>disabled</b>	Specifies that the upstream switch configures and controls the Fibre Channel zoning or Fibre Channel zoning is not implemented on this VSAN.				
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies that Cisco UCS Manager configures and controls Fibre Channel zoning.				

**Command Default** By default, Fibre Channel zoning is disabled.

**Command Modes** VSAN within fibre channel storage mode (/fc-storage/vsan)  
VSAN within a fabric within the fibre channel storage command mode (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)  
VSAN within fibre channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
VSAN within a fabric within the fibre channel uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A VSAN must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set Fibre Channel zoning for a VSAN within fibre channel storage command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-storage
UCS-A /fc-storage # create vsan vsan1 1 23
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan* # set fc-zoning disabled
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vsan	
	show vsan	

# set file size

To specify the size limit of the management logging file, use the **set file size** command.

**set file size** *size*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>size</i>	Specifies the file size limit. The range is 1000000 (1M) to 10000000 (10M) bytes; the default is 5242880 bytes.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	The file size limit is 5242880 bytes.
------------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the size limit of the management logging file.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify the size limit of the management logging file:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set file size 10000000
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show (mgmt-logging)	

# set filter

To set up a filter, use the **set filter** command.

**set filter** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Filter name. The range of valid values is 1 to 63.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)  
LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the LDAP server command mode (/security/ldap/server).

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to restrict database searches to records that contain the specified filter.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a filter:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set filter domainNames
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show tacacs	

**set firstname**

# set firstname

To set the first name, use the **set firstname** command.

**set firstname** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	First name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Local user (/security/local-user)
----------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the first name:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user l1
switch-A /security/local-user # set firstname bob
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show local-user	
	show remote-user	

# set flap-interval

To configure the length of time the system waits before changing a fault state, use the **set flap-interval** command.

**set flap-interval *seconds***

## Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the interval during which the fault state is not allowed to change again after a state change. The range is 5 to 3600 seconds; the default is 10 seconds.
----------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fault-policy (/monitoring/fault-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Flapping occurs when a fault is raised and cleared several times in rapid succession. To prevent flapping, use the **set flap-interval** command to freeze the fault state until the flapping interval has elapsed after the last state change. If the fault is raised again during the flapping interval, it returns to the active state; otherwise, the fault is cleared.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the fault state flap interval to 10 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope fault policy
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # set flap-interval 10
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault policy	

**set flow-control-policy**

# set flow-control-policy

To set up a flow control policy, use the **set flow-control-policy** command.

**set flow-control-policy *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Flow control policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)  
Interface (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a flow control policy:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric b
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 1 2
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface # set flow-control-policy fcp110
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/interface #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show port-channel	

# set folder

To set up a folder, use the **set folder** command.

**set folder** *folder-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>folder-name</i>	The name of the folder. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete folders
- Show folder information

## Examples

This example shows how to enter data-center mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

**set folder (/client)**

# set folder (/client)

To set a folder for a client within a port profile, use the **set folder** command.

**set folder** *folder*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>folder</i>	Name of the folder. The name can include a maximum of 256 alphanumeric characters.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Client within a port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client)					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.0(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.	
Release	Modification					
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.					

**Usage Guidelines** You must create a client within a port profile before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set a folder for a client within the port profile command mode:

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope profile-set
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set # scope port-profile test
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile # scope client sample
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client # set folder Trial123
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/vm-mgmt/profile-set/port-profile/client #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set cluster	
	set data-center (/client)	
	set descr	

# set forged-transmit

To allow or disallow the forging of MAC addresses, use the **set forged-transmit** command.

**set forged-transmit {allow| deny}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>allow</b>	Specifies that the server is allowed to forge MAC addresses.
	<b>deny</b>	Specifies that the server is not allowed to forge MAC addresses.

**Command Default** Forged transmit is allowed.

**Command Modes** MAC security (org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to allow or disallow the forging of MAC addresses by the server when sending frames. When port security is enabled in the network, MAC address forging should be disabled for the vNICs. You can include the **set forged-transmit** command in a network control policy and then apply the policy in a vNIC service profile.

**Examples** This example shows how to create a network control policy that disables the forging of MAC addresses:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # create nw-ctrl-policy testPolicy
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # create mac-security
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security* # set forged-transmit deny
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy/mac-security #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show mac-security	
	show nw-ctrl-policy	

# set format

To configure the format of Call Home messages, use the **set format** command.

**set format {fulltxt| shorttxt| xml}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>fulltxt</b> <b>shorttxt</b> <b>xml</b>	Specifies the long text format. Specifies the short text format. Specifies the XML format. This is the default format.
---------------------------	---	--

**Command Default** Messages are sent in XML format.

**Command Modes** Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.
	1.1(1)	This command was modified to add the <b>fulltxt</b> keyword.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the data format of Call Home messages. The following format options are available:

- Full text— Provides a fully formatted message with detailed information that is suitable for human reading.
- Short text—Provides a one or two line description of the fault that is suitable for printed reports or for communication with mobile devices.
- XML— Provides the Adaptive Messaging Language (AML) XML data structure required for communication with the Cisco Technical Assistance Center. The AML XML schema definition (XSD) is published on the Cisco website. XML is the default format.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure Call Home messages for XML format:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile TestProfile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # set format xml
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show callhome	

**set from-email**

# set from-email

To configure an email address that will appear in the From field in Call Home email messages, use the **set from-email** command.

**set from-email** *from-email*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>from-email</i>	Email address.
---------------------------	-------------------	----------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure an email address that will appear in the From field in Call Home email messages. Specify the email address in the format <name>@<domain name>. If no address is specified, the contact email address is used.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure a From email address:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set from-email admin@example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show callhome	

# set front-panel-lockout-config

To specify whether the power and reset buttons on the front panel are ignored by the server, use the **set front-panel-lockout-config** command.

**set front-panel-lockout-config front-panel-lockout {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The power and reset buttons on the front panel are active and can be used to affect the server.
<b>enabled</b>	The power and reset buttons are locked out. The server can only be reset or powered on or off from the CIMC GUI.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

## Command Default

Platform default

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the power and reset buttons on the front panel are ignored by the server.

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that the power and reset buttons on the front panel are ignored by the server:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set front-panel-lockout-config front-panel-lockout enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

**set history-count**

# set history-count

To determine if users can use previously set passwords or not, use the **set history-count** command.

**set history-count** *password history count*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>password history count</i>	Specifies the password history count. The value must be between 0 and 15.
---------------------------	-------------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	By default, the password history check is disabled.
------------------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Password profile (/security/password-profile)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must be an administrator to use this command.
-------------------------	---

Setting a value of 0 disables the password history checking feature.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the history count for the password to 15:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope password-profile
UCS-A /security/password-profile # set history-count 15
UCS-A /security/password-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/password-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set change-count	
	set change-during-interval	
	set change-interval	
	set no-change-interval	

# set host

To set up a host, use the **set host** command.

**set host *host-name***

## Syntax Description

<i>host-name</i>	The name of the host. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pending deletion (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/pending-deletion)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use data-center mode to perform the following tasks:

- Create and delete folders
- Show folder information

## Examples

This example shows how to enter data-center mode:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show vcenter	

**set host-cos-control**

# set host-cos-control

To set the CoS control for a host, use the **set host-cos-control** command.

**set host-cos-control{full| none}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>full</b></td><td>To set the CoS control to full for a host.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>none</b></td><td>To not set the CoS control for a host.</td></tr> </table>	<b>full</b>	To set the CoS control to full for a host.	<b>none</b>	To not set the CoS control for a host.
<b>full</b>	To set the CoS control to full for a host.				
<b>none</b>	To not set the CoS control for a host.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Egress Policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A QoS policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the CoS control to Full for a host.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope qos-policy sample
Switch-A /org/qos-policy # scope egress-policy
Switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy # set host-cos-control full
Switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show egress-policy	

# set host-fw-policy

To set the host firmware policy, use the **set host-fw-policy** command.

**set host-fw-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Host firmware policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to associate the specified host firmware policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the host firmware policy:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set host-fw-policy hostFP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show assoc	
show service-profile	

**set host-nwio-perf**

# set host-nwio-perf

To set the host net IO performance for a port-profile, use the **set host-nwio-perf** command.

**set host-nwio-perf {high-performance| none}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>high-performance</i></td><td>To set the host net IO performance to high performance.</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>none</i></td><td>To not set a performance limit for the host net IO.</td></tr> </table>	<i>high-performance</i>	To set the host net IO performance to high performance.	<i>none</i>	To not set a performance limit for the host net IO.
<i>high-performance</i>	To set the host net IO performance to high performance.				
<i>none</i>	To not set a performance limit for the host net IO.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A port profile must be created to use this command.				
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set the host net IO performance to high performance.</p> <pre>Switch-A # scope system Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile sample Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # set host-nwio-perf high-performance Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #</pre>				
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>create port-profile</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	create port-profile	
Command	Description				
create port-profile					

# set hostname

To set the server hostname, use the **set hostname** command.

**set hostname *host-name***

## Syntax Description

<i>host-name</i>	The host name fo the server.
------------------	------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)  
VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced for callhome mode.
1.1(1)	This command was introduced for vcenter mode.

## Usage Guidelines

For callhome mode, the fully qualified domain name or IP address of the SMTP server. For vcenter mode, the hostname or IP address of the VCenter server. Enter an IP address using the format X.X.X.X, or a host name of up to 512 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the SMTP server host name:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set hostname smtp.example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set port	
show callhome	

**set hostname**

# set hostname

To create a host name, use the **set hostname** command in server mode.

**set hostname** *host-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>host-name</i>	The name of the server. The name can be a name or an IP address. The range of valid values for a name is 1 to 255. The format for an IP address is N.N.N.N.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	VCenter (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a host name for the VCenter:	
	<pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter marComm switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # set hostname marComm10 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter* # commit-buffer switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show data-center	
	show vcenter	

# set hour

To set an hour for the periodic maintenance window, use the **set hour** command.

**set hour {hour| every-hour}**

## Syntax Description

<i>hour</i>	Use this option to specify a specific hour at which this maintenance window must run. The value must be between 0 - 24.
-------------	---

<b>every-hour</b>	Use this option to configure the maintenance window to run every hour.
-------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a periodic maintenance window must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the hour for a periodic maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set hour every-hour
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set date	
set concur-jobs	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	
set minute	

**set http port**

## set http port

To set up an HTTP port, use the **set http port** command.

**set http port** *port*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Services (/system/services)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set up an HTTP port:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set http port 100
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show cimxml	
	show http	

# set https cipher-suite-mode

To set the level of Cipher Suite security used by the Cisco UCS domain, use the **set https cipher-suite-mode** command.

**set https cipher-suite-mode {high-strength | medium-strength | low -strength | custom}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	
<i>high-strength</i>	To set the level of Cipher Suite security to high-strength.
<i>medium-strength</i>	To set the level of Cipher Suite security to medium-strength.
<i>low -strength</i>	To set the level of Cipher Suite security to low-strength.
<i>custom</i>	Allows you to specify a user-defined Cipher Suite specification.

**Command Default** By default, the option is to medium-strength.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(3)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enable HTTPS, set the port number to 443, set the key ring name to kring7984, and set the Cipher Suite security level to high.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope services
UCS-A /system/services # enable https
UCS-A /system/services* # set https port 443
Warning: When committed, this closes all the web sessions.
UCS-A /system/services* # set https keyring kring7984
UCS-A /system/services* # set https cipher-suite-mode high
UCS-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/services #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set https cipher-suite	

**set https cipher-suite**

## set https cipher-suite

To set a custom level of Cipher Suite security for this Cisco UCS domain, use the **set https cipher-suite** command.

**set https cipher-suite** *cipher-suite-spec-string*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>cipher-suite-spec-string</i>	The customized Cipher suite string can contain up to 256 characters and must conform to the OpenSSL Cipher Suite specifications.
---------------------------	---------------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Services (/system/services)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(3)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You cannot use any spaces or special characters except ! (exclamation point), + (plus sign), - (hyphen), and : (colon) in the customized Cipher suite string.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to specify a customized Cipher suite string.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope services
UCS-A /system/services # enable https
UCS-A /system/services* # set https port 43
Warning: when committed, this closes all web sessions
UCS-A /system/services* # set https keyring kring789
UCS-A /system/services* # set https cipher-suite-mode custom
UCS-A /system/services* # set https cipher-suite
ALL:!ADH:!EXPORT56:!LOW:RC4+RSA:+CUSTOM:+EXP:+eNULL
UCS-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/services #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set https cipher-suite-mode	

# set https keyring

To set up an HTTPS keyring, use the `set https keyring` command.

`set https keyring keyring`

## Syntax Description

<i>keyring</i>	Keyring name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
----------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Services (/system/services)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

When the HTTPS keyring is modified using the `set https keyring` command, all current HTTP and HTTPS sessions will be closed without any warning.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up an HTTPS keyring:

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set https keyring kr100
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show keyring	

**set https port**

## set https port

To set up an HTTPS port, use the **set https port** command.

**set https port** *port*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port</i>	Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Services (/system/services)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set up an HTTP port:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # set https port 200
switch-A /system/services* # commit-buffer
switch-A /system/services #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show cimxml	
	show http	

# set hyper-threading-config

To specify whether Intel Hyper-Threading Technology is enabled, use the **set hyper-threading-config** command.

**set hyper-threading-config hyper-threading {disabled|enabled|platform-default}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The processor does not permit the parallel execution of multiple threads.
<b>enabled</b>	The processor allows the parallel execution of multiple threads.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

## Command Default

Platform default

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Intel Hyper-Threading Technology, which allows multithreaded software applications to execute threads in parallel within each processor. Contact your operating system vendor to make sure the operating system supports this feature.

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Hyper-Threading Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set hyper-threading-config hyper-threading enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

**set id**

## set id

To set an ID for a VSAN, use the **set id** command.

**set id *id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ID</i>	The ID for the VSAN. The range of valid values is 1 to 4093.
---------------------------	-----------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VSAN (fc-storage/fabric/vsan)
----------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VSAN must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to add an ID for a VSAN.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope fc-storage
Switch-A /fc-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric # scope vsan Test
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan # set id 22
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan * # commit-buffer
Switch-A /fc-storage/fabric/vsan #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vsan	
	show vsan	

# set identity dynamic-mac

To configure a dynamic MAC address for a vNIC, use the **set identity dynamic-mac** command.

**set identity dynamic-mac {dynamic-mac| derived}**

## Syntax Description

<b>dynamic-mac</b>	Specifies a unique MAC address in the form nn:nn:nn:nn:nn:nn.
<b>derived</b>	Derive the MAC address from a pool, if available, or from a MAC address burned into the hardware at manufacture.

## Command Default

The MAC address is derived.

## Command Modes

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)  
iSCSI VNIC within the LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic-iscsi)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the iSCSI VNIC mode for a LAN connectivity policy.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a dynamic MAC address for a virtual NIC (vNIC).

To specify a pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity mac-pool** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a dynamic MAC address for a vNIC:

```
UCS-A # scope org /
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic dynamic-prot-001
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set identity dynamic-mac 01:23:45:67:89:ab
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity mac-pool	
show vnic	

**set identity dynamic-uuid**

## set identity dynamic-uuid

To configure how the server acquires a dynamic UUID, use the **set identity dynamic-uuid** command.

**set identity dynamic-uuid {dynamic-uuid| derived}**

### Syntax Description

<b>dynamic-uuid</b>	Specifies a unique UUID in the form nnnnnnnn-nnnn-nnnn-nnnnnnnnnnnn.
<b>derived</b>	Derive the UUID from a pool, if available, or from the UUID burned into the hardware at manufacture.

### Command Default

The dynamic UUID is derived.

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server acquires a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID) in a service profile.

To specify a pool of UUID suffixes for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity uuid-suffix-pool** command.

### Examples

This example shows how to specify a dynamic UUID for a service profile:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # set identity dynamic-uuid 01234567-89ab-cdef-0123-456789abcdef
server-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity uuid-suffix-pool	
show service-profile identity	

# set identity dynamic-wwnn

To configure how the server acquires a dynamic WWNN, use the **set identity dynamic-wwnn** command.

**set identity dynamic-wwnn {dynamic-wwnn| pool-derived}**

## Syntax Description

<b>dynamic-wwnn</b>	Create a unique WWNN in the form hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.
<b>pool-derived</b>	Derive the WWNN from a pool, if available, or from a WWNN burned into the hardware at manufacture.

## Command Default

The dynamic WWNN is derived.

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)  
SAN Connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the SAN connectivity policy command mode.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server acquires a dynamic world wide node name (WWNN) for vHBAs in a service profile.

To specify a pool of WWN names for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwnn-pool** command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure a dynamic WWNN for vHBAs in a service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
UCS-A /org/service-profile # set identity dynamic-wwnn 01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef
UCS-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity wwnn-pool	
show service-profile identity	

**set identity dynamic-wwpn**

## set identity dynamic-wwpn

To configure how the server acquires a dynamic WWPN, use the **set identity dynamic-wwpn** command.

**set identity dynamic-wwpn {dynamic-wwpn| derived}**

### Syntax Description

<b>dynamic-wwpn</b>	Create a unique WWPN in the form hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.
<b>derived</b>	Derive the WWPN from a WWPN pool, if available, or from a WWPN burned into the hardware at manufacture.

### Command Default

The dynamic WWPN is derived.

### Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)  
Virtual HBA in SAN connectivity policy mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the virtual HBA command mode for a SAN connectivity policy.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server acquires a dynamic world wide port name (WWPN) for a vHBA in a service profile.

To specify a pool of WWPNs for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwpn-pool** command.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure a dynamic WWPN for a vHBA in a service profile:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba3
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set identity dynamic-wwpn 01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set identity wwpn-pool	
show vhba	

# set identity mac-pool

To specify a pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity mac-pool** command.

**set identity mac-pool** *mac-pool*

## Syntax Description

<i>mac-pool</i>	Name of a MAC address pool.
-----------------	-----------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Virtual NIC within a service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual NIC within a LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the vNIC command mode for a LAN connectivity policy.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an existing pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment to a vNIC in a service profile.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a dynamic MAC address pool for a vNIC in a service profile:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic dynamic-prot-001
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set identity mac-pool MyMacPool3
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create mac-pool	
show vnic	

---

```
set identity uuid-suffix-pool
```

## set identity uuid-suffix-pool

To specify a pool of UUID suffixes for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity uuid-suffix-pool** command.

**set identity uuid-suffix-pool *uuid-suffix-pool***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>uuid-suffix-pool</i>	Name of a UUID suffix pool. You can enter a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify an existing pool of universally unique identifier (UUID) suffixes for dynamic assignment to vHBAs in a service profile.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify a UUID suffix pool for a service profile:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
UCS-A /org/service-profile # set identity uuid-suffix-pool MyUuidPool3
UCS-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create uuid-suffix-pool	
	show service-profile	

# set identity wwnn-pool

To specify a pool of WWN names for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwnn-pool** command.

**set identity wwnn-pool *wwnn-pool***

## Syntax Description

<i>wwnn-pool</i>	Name of a WWNN pool. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

- Service profile (/org/service-profile)
- SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the SAN connectivity policy command mode.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify an existing pool of world wide node names (WWNN) for dynamic assignment to vHBAs in a service profile.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a WWNN pool for a service profile:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
UCS-A /org/service-profile # set identity wwnn-pool MyWwnnPool13
UCS-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create wnn-pool	
show service-profile identity	

---

```
set identity wwpn-pool
```

## set identity wwpn-pool

To specify a pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for dynamic assignment, use the **set identity wwpn-pool** command.

**set identity wwpn-pool *wwpn-pool***

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wwpn-pool</i>	Name of a WWPN pool. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	------------------	---

---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba) Virtual HBA in SAN connectivity policy command mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba)
----------------------	--

---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the virtual HBA in the SAN connectivity policy command mode.

---

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify an existing pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for dynamic assignment to a vHBA in a service profile.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify a dynamic WWPN pool for a vHBA in a service profile:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba3
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set identity wwpn-pool MyWwpnPool13
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create wwpn-pool	
	show vhba	

---

# set infra-pack-ctrl

To set a control for the Infra pack policy, use the **create infra-pack-ctrl** command.

## create infra-pack-ctrl source

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>source</b> The source of the policy control. The source can be global or local.	
<b>Command Default</b>	By default, the control source is set to local.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A control endpoint policy must be created to use this command.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the control for the infra pack policy to global.  UCS-A # <b>scope system</b> UCS-A /system # <b>scope control-ep policy</b> UCS-A /system/control-ep # <b>set infra-pack-ctrl source global</b> UCS-A /system/control-ep* # <b>commit-buffer</b> UCS-A /system/control-ep #	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	set ackstate	
	set communication-policy-ctrl	
	set datetime-policy-ctrl	
	set dns-policy-ctrl	
	set fault-policy-ctrl	
	set infra-pack-ctrl	
	set mep-policy-ctrl	
	set monitoring-policy-ctrl	

```
set infra-pack-ctrl
```

Command	Description
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	

# set intel-turbo-boost-config

To specify whether Intel Turbo Boost Technology is enabled, use the **set intel-turbo-boost-config** command.

**set intel-turbo-boost-config turbo-boost {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disabled</b> <b>enabled</b> <b>platform-default</b>	The processor never increases its frequency automatically. The processor utilizes Turbo Boost Technology if required. The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
---------------------------	--	---

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Intel Turbo Boost Technology, which allows the processor to automatically increase its frequency if it is running below power, temperature, or voltage specifications.

**Examples** The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Turbo Boost Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-turbo-boost-config turbo-boost enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show bios-policy	

**set intel-vt-config**

## set intel-vt-config

To specify whether Intel Virtualization Technology is enabled, use the **set intel-vt-config** command.

**set intel-vt-config vt {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disabled</b> <b>enabled</b> <b>platform-default</b>	The processor does not permit virtualization. The processor allows multiple operating systems in independent partitions. The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
---------------------------	--	--

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify whether the processor uses Intel Virtualization Technology, which allows a platform to run multiple operating systems and applications in independent partitions.



**Note** If you change this option, you must power cycle the server before the setting takes effect.

**Examples** The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Virtualization Technology is enabled:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-vt-config vt enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show bios-policy	

# set intel-vt-directed-io-config

To specify whether Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O is enabled, use the **set intel-vt-directed-io-config** command.

```
set intel-vt-directed-io-config {ats-support|coherency-support|interrupt-remapping|passthrough-dma|
vtd} {disabled|enabled|platform-default}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ats-support</b>	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Address Translation Services (ATS).
<b>coherency-support</b>	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Coherency.
<b>interrupt-remapping</b>	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Interrupt Remapping.
<b>passthrough-dma</b>	Specifies processor support for Intel VT-d Passthrough DMA.
<b>vtd</b>	Specifies processor support for Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O.
<b>disabled</b>	Processor support for the feature is disabled.
<b>enabled</b>	Processor support for the feature is enabled.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

## Command Default

Platform default

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**set intel-vt-directed-io-config****Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to configure processor support for Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O is enabled with Intel VT-d Interrupt Remapping:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-vt-directed-io-config vtd enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set intel-vt-directed-io-config interrupt-remapping enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

# set interrupt coalescing-time

To configure the waiting time for interrupt coalescing, use the **set interrupt coalescing-time** command.

**set interrupt coalescing-time** *coalescing-time*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>coalescing-time</i> Enter a value between 1 and 65535 $\mu$ sec. To turn off coalescing, enter 0 (zero).
---------------------------	---

**Command Default** The interrupt coalescing time is 125  $\mu$ sec.

**Command Modes** Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the time to wait between interrupts or the idle period that must be encountered before an interrupt is sent. The coalescing behavior is specified by the **set interrupt coalescing-type** command.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure an Ethernet policy with interrupt coalescing:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set interrupt coalescing-time 1000
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set interrupt coalescing-type min
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set interrupt coalescing-type	
	show eth-policy	

**set interrupt coalescing-type**

## set interrupt coalescing-type

To configure the interrupt coalescing behavior, use the **set interrupt coalescing-type** command.

**set interrupt coalescing-type {idle| min}**

Syntax Description	idle	The system waits for a period of inactivity exceeding the coalescing time before sending another interrupt event.
Command Default	min	The system waits for the coalescing time before sending another interrupt event.

**Command Default** The interrupt coalescing type is min.

**Command Modes** Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the interrupt coalescing behavior. The coalescing time period for waiting is specified by the **set interrupt coalescing-time** command.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure an Ethernet policy with interrupt coalescing:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set interrupt coalescing-time 1000
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set interrupt coalescing-type min
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set interrupt coalescing-time	
	show eth-policy	

# set interrupt count

To configure the number of interrupt resources to allocate, use the **set interrupt count** command.

**set interrupt count** *count*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>count</i> Enter a value between 1 and 514.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	The interrupt count is 4.
------------------------	---------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure the number of interrupt resources to allocate. In general, you should allocate one interrupt resource for each completion queue.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the interrupt resources of an Ethernet adapter policy:
<pre>switch-A# scope org switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19 switch-A /org/eth-policy # set interrupt count 32 switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/eth-policy #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show eth-policy	

**set interrupt mode**

# set interrupt mode

To configure the interrupt mode, use the **set interrupt mode** command.

**set interrupt mode {intx| msi| msi-x}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>intx</b>	Line interrupt
	<b>msi</b>	Message-Signaled Interrupt (MSI )
	<b>msi-x</b>	Extended Message-Signaled Interrupt

**Command Default** The interrupt mode is msi-x.

**Command Modes** Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)  
Fibre channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the interrupt mode of the Ethernet or fibre channel adapter. The mode options are:

- intx—Line interrupt
- msi—Message-signaled interrupt
- msi-x—Extended message-signaled interrupt

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the interrupt mode of an Ethernet adapter policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set interrupt mode msi
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-policy	
	show fc-policy	

# set interval-days

To configure the number of days between periodic Call Home inventory messages, use the **set interval-days** command.

**set interval-days** *days*

## Syntax Description

<i>days</i>	Number of days between inventory messages.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of days between periodic Call Home inventory messages. The range is 0 to 30 days; the default is 7 days.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set send-periodically	
set timeofday-hour	
set timeofday-minute	
show inventory	

**set ip**

# set ip

To specify an IP address for a certificate request of a key ring, use the **set ip** command.

**set ip** *certificate request ip address*

---

## Syntax Description

*certificate request ip address*

The IP address of the fabric interconnect associated with the certificate request.

---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Certificate Request (/security/keyring/certreq)

---

## Command History

**Release**

**Modification**

2.0(2)

This command was introduced.

---



---

## Usage Guidelines

You should create a certificate request before specifying the IP address.

---

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the IP address for a certificate request.

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope keyring test
UCS-A /security/keyring # create certreq
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # set ip 1.2.3.4
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # commit buffer
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq #
```

---

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set country	
set dns	
set email	
set locality	
set org-name	
set org-unit-name	
set state	

Command	Description
set subject-name	

**set ipmi-access-profile**

# set ipmi-access-profile

To set the IPMI access profile, use the **set ipmi-access-profile** command.

**set ipmi-access-profile *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	IPMI access profile name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to associate the specified IPMI access profile with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the IPMI access profile:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set ipmi-access-profile iaP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show association	
	show service-profile	

# set iqn-prefix

To set prefix for an IQN pool, use the **set iqn-prefix** command.

**set iqn-prefix *IQN prefix***

## Syntax Description

<i>IQN prefix</i>	Name of the IQN prefix. The name can include a maximum of 150 characters, and can be alphanumeric.
-------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

IQN pool (/org/iqn-pool)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An IQN pool must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to create a prefix for an IQN pool.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope iqn-pool Sample1
UCS-A /org/iqn-pool # set iqn-prefix test1
UCS-A /org/iqn-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/iqn-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create iqn-pool	
show iqn-pool	

**set iscsi-adapter-policy**

## set iscsi-adapter-policy

To set an iSCSI adapter policy for an iSCSI VNIC, use the **set iscsi-adapter-policy** command.

**set iscsi-adapter-policy *iscsi-adapter-policy***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>iscsi-adapter-policy</i>	Name of the iSCSI adapter policy for the iSCSI VNIC. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters and can be alphanumeric.
---------------------------	-----------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	iSCSI VNIC within a service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi) iSCSI VNIC within a LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic-iscsi)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the iSCSI VNIC mode of a LAN connectivity policy. Also, the maximum number of characters allowed in the policy name was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a service profile, and an iSCSI VNIC for the service profile before you use this command. You must create a LAN connectivity policy, and an iSCSI VNIC for the policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the iSCSI adapter policy for an iSCSI VNIC:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # set iscsi-adapter-policy Trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set auth-name	
	set identity	
	set iscsi-identity	

Command	Description
set overlay-vnic-name	

**set iscsi-identity initiator-name**

## set iscsi-identity initiator-name

To set an initiator name for the iSCSI VNIC, use the **set iscsi-identity initiator-name** command.

**set iscsi-identity initiator-name *initiator-name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>initiator-name</i>	Name of the initiator for the iSCSI VNIC.
---------------------------	-----------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a service profile and an iSCSI VNIC for the service profile before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set an initiator name for the iSCSI VNIC:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # set iscsi-identity initiator-name Admin UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set auth-name	
	set identity	
	set iscsi-adaptor-policy	
	set overlay-vnic-name	

# set iscsi-identity initiator-pool-name

To set an initiator pool name for an iSCSI VNIC, use the `set iscsi-identity initiator-pool-name` command.

`set iscsi-identity initiator-pool-name Iqn Ident pool name`

## Syntax Description

<i>Iqn Ident pool name</i>	Name of the iSCSI IQN initiator pool name. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters and can be alphanumeric.
----------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create a service profile and an iSCSI VNIC for the service profile before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set an iSCSI initiator pool name for an iSCSI VNIC.

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # set iscsi-identity initiator-pool-name Admin
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create iqn-pool	

**set iscsi-protocol-item boottotarget**

## set iscsi-protocol-item boottotarget

To set the boot to target configuration for an iSCSI policy, use the **set iscsi-protocol-item boottotarget** command.

**set iscsi-protocol-item boottotarget {yes| no}**

Syntax Description	
<b>yes</b>	Configures the iSCSI policy to boot to target.
<b>no</b>	Configures the iSCSI policy to not boot to target.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	iSCSI Policy (/org/iscsi-policy)
----------------------	----------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an iSCSI policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the iSCSI protocol to boot to target:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope iscsi-policy sample
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy # set iscsi-protocol-item boottotarget yes
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set iscsi-protocol-item dhcp-timeout	
	set iscsi-protocol-item connection-timeout	
	set iscsi-protocol-item lun-busy-retrycount	
	set iscsi-protocol-item tcp-time-stamp	
	set iscsi-protocol-item hbemode	

# set iscsi-protocol-item connection-timeout

To set the time interval, in seconds, that Cisco UCS waits after which it assumes that the initial login has failed and that the iSCSI adapter is unavailable, use the **set iscsi-protocol-item connection-timeout** command.

**set iscsi-protocol-item connection-timeout** *connection-timeout*

## Syntax Description

<i>connection-timeout</i>	Connection timeout interval. The value is between 0 and 255 seconds.
---------------------------	--

## Command Default

The default value is 15 seconds.

## Command Modes

iSCSI Policy (/org/iscsi-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create an iSCSI policy before you use this command.

If you set the value to 0, then Cisco UCS uses the value set in the adapter firmware.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the iSCSI protocol connection timeout to 50 seconds:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope iscsi-policy sample
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy # set iscsi-protocol-item connection timeout 50
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set iscsi-protocol-item dhcp-timeout	
set iscsi-protocol-item lun-busy-retrycount	
set iscsi-protocol-item tcp-time-stamp	
set iscsi-protocol-item boottotarget	
set iscsi-protocol-item hbemode	

---

```
set iscsi-protocol-item dhcp-timeout
```

## set iscsi-protocol-item dhcp-timeout

To set an DHCP timeout interval for an iSCSI policy, use the **set iscsi-protocol-profile dhcp-timeout** command.

**set iscsi-protocol-item dhcp-timeout *dhcp-timeout***

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>dhcp-timeout</i>	DHCP timeout interval. The value must be between 60 and 300 seconds.
---------------------------	---------------------	--

---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	iSCSI Policy (/org/iscsi-policy)
----------------------	----------------------------------

---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an iSCSI policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the DHCP timeout for an iSCSI policy to 70 seconds:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope iscsi-policy sample
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy # set iscsi-protocol-item dhcp-timeout 70
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy #
```

---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set iscsi-protocol-item boottotarget	
	set iscsi-protocol-item connection-timeout	
	set iscsi-protocol-item hbemode	
	set iscsi-protocol-item lun-busy-retrycount	
	set iscsi-protocol-item tcp-time-stamp	

---

# set iscsi-protocol-item hbemode

To set an HBA mode for an iSCSI policy, use the **set iscsi-protocol-item hbemode** command.

**set iscsi-protocol-item hbemode {yes| no}**

## Syntax Description

<b>yes</b>	To configure an HBA mode for the iSCSI policy.
<b>no</b>	To clear the HBA mode for the iSCSI policy.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

iSCSI Policy (/org/iscsi-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An iSCSI policy must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set an HBA mode for an iSCSI policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope iscsi-policy sample
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy # set iscsi-protocol-item hbemode yes
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set iscsi-protocol-item dhcp-timeout	
set iscsi-protocol-item connection-timeout	
set iscsi-protocol-item lun-busy-retrycount	
set iscsi-protocol-item tcp-time-stamp	
set iscsi-protocol-item boottotarget	

---

```
set iscsi-protocol-item lun-busy-retrycount
```

## set iscsi-protocol-item lun-busy-retrycount

To set the number of times to retry the connection in case of a failure during iSCSI LUN discovery, use the **set iscsi-protocol-profile lun-busy-retrycount** command.

**set iscsi-protocol-item lun-busy-retrycount *lun-busy-retrycount***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>lun-busy-retrycount</i>	LUN busy retry count parameter for an iSCSI policy. The value must be between 0 and 60.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	iSCSI policy (/org/iscsi-policy)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an iSCSI policy before you use this command. If you enter the value as 0, then Cisco UCS uses the value set in the adapter firmware.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the LUN busy retry-count parameter to 50 for an iSCSI policy:	
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope iscsi-policy sample UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy # set iscsi-protocol-item lun-busy-retrycount 50 UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set iscsi-protocol-item boottotarget	
	set iscsi-protocol-item connection-timeout	
	set iscsi-protocol-item dhcp-timeout	
	set iscsi-protocol-item hbemode	
	set iscsi-protocol-item tcp-time-stamp	

# set iscsi-protocol-item tcp-time-stamp

To set a TCP timestamp for an iSCSI policy, use the **set iscsi-protocol-profile tcp-time-stamp** command.

**set iscsi-protocol-item tcp-time-stamp {no| yes}**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Specifies not setting the TCP timestamp for the iSCSI policy.
<b>yes</b>	Specifies setting the TCP timestamp for the iSCSI policy.

**Command Default** By default, the TCP timestamp is disabled.

**Command Modes** iSCSI policy (/org/iscsi-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create an iSCSI policy before you use this command.

This option only applies to servers with the Cisco UCS NIC M51KR-B adapter.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the TCP timestamp feature for an iSCSI policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope iscsi-policy sample
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy # set iscsi-protocol-item tcp-time-stamp yes
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set iscsi-protocol-item boottotarget	
set iscsi-protocol-item connection timeout	
set iscsi-protocol-item dhcp-timeout	
set iscsi-protocol-item hbemode	
set iscsi-protocol-item lun-busy-retrycount	

**set iscsi-targetname**

## set iscsi-targetname

To set an ISCSI target name for a static target interface, use the **set iscsi-targetname** command.

**set iscsi-targetname *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Name</i>	The name of the ISCSI target.
---------------------------	-------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Static target interface (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(3)	This command was introduced in this release.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An ISCSI VNIC must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the ISCSI target name for a static target interface.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # scope static-target-if 1
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if # set iscsi-targetname sample1
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/static-target-if #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vnic-iscsi	
	create static-target-if	

# set iscsivnicname

To set an iSCSI VNIC name for the iSCSI path, use the **set iscsivnicname** command.

**set iscsivnicname** *iscsivnicname*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>iscsivnicname</i>	Name of the iSCSI VNIC path. The name can include a maximum of 16 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	----------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Path (/org/boot-policy/iscsi/path)
----------------------	------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create an iSCSI path for a boot policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the iSCSI VNIC name to the iSCSI path of the boot policy:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope boot-policy sample UCS-A /org/boot-policy # scope iscsi UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi # scope path primary UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi/path # set iscsivnicname Trial UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi/path* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/boot-policy/iscsi/path #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create path	

**set isnative**

## set isnative

To mark a member-port as a native VLAN, use the **set isnative** command.

**set isnative {no| yes}**

### Syntax Description

<i>no</i>	Use this option to not set a member-port as the native VLAN.
<i>yes</i>	Use this option to set a member-port as the native VLAN.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Member port (eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

### Examples

This example shows how to set a member port as a native vlan.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope vlan test
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan # scope member-port a 1 2
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port # set isnative yes
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan/member-port #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create member-port	
scope member-port	

# set key (server)

To set the server key for connecting to an authentication server, use the **set key** command.

**set key**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server under TACACS (/security/tacacs/server) Server under LDAP (/security/ldap/server) Server under RADIUS (/security/radius/server)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	When you enter this command, you are prompted to type a key value twice. When you type the key on the command line, it does not display.
-------------------------	--

The key can be up to 33 characters.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a key in server under LDAP mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server 192.0.20.246
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set key
Enter the key:
Confirm the key:
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show ldap	
show server	

**set key (extension-key)**

# set key (extension-key)

To set up the master extension key, use the **set key** command in extension-key mode.

**set key *key-name***

## Syntax Description

<i>key-name</i>	The name of the key. A unique set of numbers or letters that identifies the key. The range of valid values is 1 to 33.
-----------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Extension key (/system/vm-mgmt/extension-key)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up the master extension key:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope extension-key
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key # set key K1
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key* # commit-buffer

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/extension-key #
```

# set lastname

To set the user name last name, use the **set lastname** command.

**set lastname** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Last name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local user (/security/local-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the user name last name:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user l1
switch-A /security/local-user # set lastname foo
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

# set level

To filter Call Home messages based on their level of urgency, use the **set level** command.

**set level {disaster| fatal| critical| major| minor| warning| notification| normal| debug}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disaster</b>	Disaster level (8)
<b>fatal</b>	Fatal level (7)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (6)
<b>major</b>	Major level (5)
<b>minor</b>	Minor level (4)
<b>warning</b>	Warning level (3)
<b>notification</b>	Notification level (2)
<b>normal</b>	Normal level (1)
<b>debug</b>	Debug level (0)

## Command Default

The default level is Normal.

## Command Modes

Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to filter Call Home messages based on their level of urgency. Select the minimum urgency level for generating a Call Home message, with Disaster (8) being the highest urgency and Debug (0) being the lowest. Any message with a level value lower than the configured urgency level is not sent.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a threshold urgency level of Critical for sending Call Home messages:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile TestProfile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # set level critical
```

```
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show callhome	

**set link-aggregation-pref**

# set link-aggregation-pref

To set the link aggregation preference for the chassis connectivity policy for a fabric, use the **set link-aggregation-pref** command.

**set link-aggregation-pref {global| none| port-channel}**

## Syntax Description

<b>global</b>	Sets the link aggregation preference to global. This option sets the preference to the chassis discovery policy.
<b>none</b>	Sets the link aggregation preference to none. This option implies that no port channels are required.
<b>port-channel</b>	Sets the link aggregation preference to port-channel. This options implies that port channels are required.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Chassis connectivity policy (/org/chassis-conn-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Port channels are supported only with the new IO module that is released with 2.0(1) release. If your configuration includes IO modules of previous releases, then you cannot configure port channels.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the link aggregation preference for the chassis connectivity policy to port-channel for fabric A:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope chassis-conn-policy 1 a
UCS-A /org/chassis-conn-policy # set link-aggregation-pref port-channel
UCS-A /org/chassis-conn-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/chassis-conn-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis-conn-policy	
scope chassis-conn-policy	

# set link-aggregation-pref (/chassis-disc-policy)

To set a link aggregation preference for the policy, use the **set link-aggregation-pref** command.

**set link-aggregation-pref {none| port-channel}**

## Syntax Description

<b>none</b>	Sets no link aggregation preference for the policy.
-------------	---

<b>port-channel</b>	Sets the link aggregation preference to port channel.
---------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Chassis disc policy (/org/chassis-disc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to set the link aggregation preference to port channel:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope chassis-disc-policy
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # set link-aggregation-pref port-channel
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis-disc-policy	
show org	

**set local-disk-policy**

# set local-disk-policy

To set the local disk policy, use the **set local-disk-policy** command.

**set local-disk-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Local disk policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to associate the specified local disk policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the local disk policy:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set local-disk-policy ldiskP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show association	
	show service-profile	

# set locality

To specify a city or town in which the company that requested for the certificate resides, use the **set locality** command.

**set locality** *Locality Name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Locality name</i>	The name of the city or town in which the company that requested the certificate resides. The name can include a maximum of 64 characters and can be alphanumeric.
---------------------------	----------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Certificate Request (/security/keyring/certreq)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You should create a certificate request before specifying the locality.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to set the locality for a certificate request.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope keyring test
UCS-A /security/keyring # create certreq
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # set locality new york city
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # commit buffer
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set country	
	set dns	
	set email	
	set locality	
	set org-name	
	set org-unit-name	

**set locality**

Command	Description
set state	
set subject-name	

# set lun

To set a LUN name, use the `set lun` command.

**set lun *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	LUN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

SAN image path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a LUN name:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp10a
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary
switch-A /org/service-profile/storage/san-image/path # set lun lun100
switch-A /org/service-profile/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/path #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show storage	

**set lv-dimm-support-config**

## set lv-dimm-support-config

To specify whether the system prioritizes low voltage or high frequency memory operations, use the **set lv-dimm-support-config** command.

**set lv-dimm-support-config lv-ddr-mode {performance-mode| power-saving-mode| platform-default}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>performance-mode</b>	The system prioritizes high frequency operations over low voltage operations.
	<b>power-saving-mode</b>	The system prioritizes low voltage memory operations over high frequency memory operations.
	<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify whether the system prioritizes low voltage or high frequency memory operations. Selecting the **power-saving-mode** option may lower memory frequency in order to keep the voltage low.

**Examples** The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that prioritizes high frequency operations over low voltage operations:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set lv-dimm-support-config lv-ddr-mode performance-mode
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show bios-policy	

# set macaddress

To set a MAC address for an Ethernet target endpoint, use the **set macaddress** command.

**set macaddress** *Target MAC address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Target MAC address</i>	The MAC address of the Ethernet target endpoint. It must be in the AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF format.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet target endpoint (/eth-storage/fabric/interface/eth-target)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An interface for a fabric, and an Ethernet target endpoint for the fabric interface must be created to use this command.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the MAC address for an Ethernet target endpoint.	
	<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-storage Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope eth-target Test Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/eth-target # set macaddress 00:0D:L1:56:89:DA Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/eth-target* # commit-buffer Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/eth-target #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create eth-target	
	scope eth-target	
	enter eth-target	
	show eth-target	
	delete eth-target	

**set mac-aging**

# set mac-aging

To set up MAC aging, use the **set mac aging** command.

```
set mac-aging{number-of-days: number-of-hours: number -of-minutes: number-of-seconds| mode-default| never}
```

Syntax Description	<b>mode-default</b> The aging time default value for the configured Ethernet switching mode. For end-host mode, the default aging time is 7200 seconds; for switch mode, the default aging time is 300 seconds.  <b>never</b> If the aging time is set to never the system will not remove MAC addresses from the table, regardless of how long they have been idle.
--------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.1(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The MAC aging time must be set in the dd:hh:mm:ss format.
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set up MAC aging:</p> <pre>switch-A# <b>scope eth-uplink</b> switch-A /eth-uplink # <b>set mac-aging 11 11 59 59</b> switch-A /eth-uplink* # <b>commit-buffer</b> switch-A /eth-uplink #</pre>

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set mode (eth-uplink)	
	show eth-uplink	

# set mac-pool

To specify a pool of MAC addresses for a vNIC template, use the **set mac-pool** command.

**set mac-pool** *mac-pool*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>mac-pool</i>	Name of a MAC address pool.
---------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify an existing pool of MAC addresses for dynamic assignment to a vNIC (virtual network interface card) template.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify the MAC address pool for a vNIC:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set mac-pool pool192
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vnic-templ	

**set maint-policy**

# set maint-policy

To set a maintenance policy for a service profile, use the **set maint-policy** command.

**set maint-policy** *maintenance policy name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>maintenance policy name</i>	The name of the maintenance policy.
---------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A maintenance policy and a service profile must be created before using this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the maintenance policy for a service profile.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # set maint-policy default
Switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create maint-policy	
	scope maint-policy	
	enter maint-policy	
	show maint-policy	
	delete maint-policy	

# set mapping-scheme

To set a mapping scheme for a vCon policy, use the **set mapping-scheme** command.

**set mapping-scheme** *linear -ordered round-robin*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>linear -ordered</i>	Cisco UCS assigns vCon2 and vCon4 to adapter 1, and vCon1 and vCon3 to Adapter2.
	<i>round-robin</i>	Cisco UCS assigns vCon3 and vCon4 to adapter 1, and vCon1 and vCon2 to Adapter2.

**Command Default** By default, the mapping scheme is set to linear-ordered.

**Command Modes** vCon policy (/org/vcon-policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** The following example creates a vNIC/vHBA placement policy named Adapter1All, sets the vCon mapping scheme to Linear Ordered, specifies that only assigned vNICs and vHBAs can be placed on adapter 1, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # create vcon-policy Adapter1
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy* # set descr "This profile places all vNICs and vHBAs on adapter 1."
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy* # set mapping-scheme linear-ordered
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy* # set vcon 1 selection assigned-only
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy #
UCS-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create vcon-policy	
set vcon	

**set maxcap**

# set maxcap

To set the maximum capacity, use the **set maxcap** command.

**set maxcap {max-cap|unspecified}**

## Syntax Description

<i>max-cap</i>	Maximum capacity. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
----------------	--

<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies unspecified capacity.
--------------------	---------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)  
Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

## Command History

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum capacity of the memory array.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq3
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage # set maxcap 10000000
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show memory	
show storage	

# set maxcores

To set the maximum number of cores, use the **set maxcores** command.

**set maxcores {max-cores| unspecified}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>max-cores</b>	Maximum number of cores. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
	<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of cores.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the maximum number of processor cores.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the maximum number of cores:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxcores 100
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show memory	
	show processor	

**set max-duration**

# set max-duration

To set a maximum duration for a one-time or periodic maintenance window, use the **set max-duration** command.

**set max-duration {none| days hours minutes seconds}**

## Syntax Description

<b>none</b>	Use this option to not set any day for the maintenance window.
<b>days</b>	Use this option to set a number of days for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 4294967294.
<b>hours</b>	Use this option to set the hour for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 23.
<b>minutes</b>	Use this option to set the minutes for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 59.
<b>seconds</b>	Use this option to set the seconds for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 59.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)

Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum duration for a periodic maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set max-duration 23 4 45 6
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set hour	
set date	
set minute	
set min-interval	
set proc-cap	

---

**set max-duration (/fault-suppress-task)**

## set max-duration (/fault-suppress-task)

To set a maximum duration for a local schedule of a fault suppress task, use the **set max-duration** command.

**set max-duration 0 - 4294967295 none**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>0 - 4294967295</i>	Number of days.
	<i>none</i>	Indicates that there is no maximum duration for the local schedule.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task for an FEX (/fex/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time)  Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task for a chassis (/chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time)  Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task for an IOM in the chassis command mode (/chassis/iom/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time)  Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task for a server (/chassis/server/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time)  Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task in the organization command mode (/org/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/single-one-time)  Single-one-time occurrence within the fault suppress task for a service profile (/org/service-profile/local-schedule/single-one-time)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A local schedule for a fault suppress task for a chassis or a service profile must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set a maximum duration for a local schedule for a fault suppress task associated with chassis 1.

```
UCS-A # scope chassis 1
UCS-A /chassis # scope fault-suppress-task sample
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task # create local-schedule
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule* # create occurrence single-one-time
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/occurrence* # set date apr 22 2012 23 10
10
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/occurrence* # set max-duration none
```

```
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/occurrence* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task/local-schedule/occurrence #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create local-schedule	
create occurrence	
set date	

**set max-field-size**

# set max-field-size

To configure the maximum data field size for the Fibre Channel interface, use the **set max-field-size** command.

**set max-field-size** *max-field-size*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>max-field-size</i>	The maximum data field size. The range is 256 to 2112 bytes; the default is 2048.
---------------------------	-----------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	The maximum data field size is 2048 bytes.
------------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba) Virtual HBA in the SAN connectivity policy mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba) Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the virtual HBA mode for a SAN connectivity policy.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure the maximum data field size for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter).
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the maximum data field size for the Fibre Channel interface in a vHBA template:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org org10 UCS-A /org # scope vhba-templ sp10 UCS-A /org/vhba-templ # set max-field-size 512 UCS-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/vhba-templ #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vhba-templ	

# set max-http-user-sessions

To set the maximum number of HTTP user sessions on the system, use the **set max-http-user-sessions** command.

**set max-http-user-sessions *max http user sessions***

## Syntax Description

<i>max http user sessions</i>	The maximum number of HTTP user sessions. The value must be a numeral.
-------------------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The value for this command must be a number. You cannot enter an alphanumeric string or enter special characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of HTTP user sessions to 20.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # set max-http-user-session 20
Switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set enforce-strong-password	
set password	
set remote-user	
set sshkey	

**set maximum**

## set maximum

To set the maximum, use the **set maximum** command.

**set maximum {maximum|unspecified}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>maximum</i>	Maximum
	<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies unspecified maximum.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Capacity qualification (/org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify the maximum capacity for the selected adapter type.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the maximum:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq100
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # scope cap-qual fcoe
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # set maximum 100
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show adapter	
	show cap-qual	

# set max-ports

To set the maximum number of ports a port profile can use, use the **set max-ports** command.

**set max-ports** *maximum-number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>maximum-number</i>	The maximum number of ports. The range of valid values is 1 to 4096.
---------------------------	-----------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The maximum number of ports that can be associated with a single distributed virtual switch (DVS) is 4096. If the DVS has only one associated port profile, that port profile can be configured with up to 4096 ports. However, if the DVS has more than one associated port profile, the total number of ports associated with all of those port profiles combined cannot exceed 4096.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the maximum number of ports a port profile can use:
<pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope profile-set switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set # scope port-profile switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile # set max-ports 100 switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile* # commit-buffer switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show client	
	show port-profile	

**set max-ports-per-node**

## set max-ports-per-node

To set a maximum number of ports for each node of the WWN pool, use the **set max-ports-per-node** command.

```
set max-ports-per-node {15-ports-per-node | 3-ports-per-node | 31-ports-per-node | 63-ports-per-node  
| 7-ports-per-node }
```

Syntax Description		
	<b>15-ports-per-node</b>	Specifies 15 ports for each node in the WWN pool.
	<b>3-ports-per-node</b>	Specifies 3 ports for each node in the WWN pool.
	<b>31-ports-per-node</b>	Specifies 31 ports for each node in the WWN pool.
	<b>63-ports-per-node</b>	Specifies 63 ports for each node in the WWN pool.
	<b>7-ports-per-node</b>	Specifies 7 ports for each node in the WWN pool.

**Command Default** By default, 3 ports for each node in the WWN pool are set.

**Command Modes** WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A WWN pool must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the maximum number of ports for each node in the WWN pool to 63.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create wnn-pool sample port-wwn-assignment
UCS-A /org/wwn-pool* # set max-ports-per-node 63-ports-per-node
UCS-A /org/wwn-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/wwn-pool #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create wnn-pool	
	show wnn-pool	

# set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory

To configure the maximum memory usage of a BIOS policy to be below 4GB, use the **set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory** command.

**set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory {disabled | enabled | platform-default}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	Disable the maximum memory configuration.
<b>enabled</b>	Enable the maximum memory configuration.
<b>platform-default</b>	Sets the memory configuration to the platform default option.

## Command Default

Platform default

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be configured in the organization command mode to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the maximum memory configuration.

```
UCS-A # scope org Test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory enabled
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show max-memory-below-4gb-config	

---

```
set max-variable-mtrr-setting-config processor-mtrr
```

## set max-variable-mtrr-setting-config processor-mtrr

To set the maximum MTRR configuration for the processor, use the **set max-variable-mtrr-setting-config processor-mtrr** command.

```
set max-variable-mtrr-setting-config processor-mtrr {8| auto-max| platform-default}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>8</b>	Sets the maximum variable MTRR configuration of a processor to 8.
<b>auto-max</b>	Sets the maximum variable MTRR configuration of a processor to the automatic maximum limit.
<b>platform-default</b>	Sets the maximum variable MTRR configuration of a processor to the platform default option.

### Command Default

Platform Default

### Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create a BIOS policy before you use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum variable MTRR setting to 8:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set max-variable-mtrr-setting-config processor-mtrr 8
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set intel-turbo-boost-config turbo-boost	
set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config speed-step	
set hyper-threading-config hyper-threading	

Command	Description
set core-multi-processing-config multi-processing	
set execute-disable bit	
set intel-vt-config vt	
set direct-cache-access-config access	
set processor-c-state-config c-state	
set processor-c1e-config c1e	
set processor-c3-report-config processor-c3-report	
set processor-c6-report-config processor-report	
set cpu-performance-config cpu-config	

**set maxprocs**

## set maxprocs

To set the maximum number of processors, use the **set maxprocs** command.

**set maxprocs {maxprocs| unspecified}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>max-procs</i>	Maximum number of processors. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
	<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of processors.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the maximum number of processors:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxprocs 10
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show memory	
	show processor	

# set maxsize

To configure a maximum destination message size for Call Home messages, use the **set maxsize** command.

**set maxsize *maxsize***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>maxsize</i>	Maximum message size in bytes.
---------------------------	----------------	--------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure a maximum destination message size for Call Home messages. The range is 0 to 5000000 bytes; the default is 1000000.
-------------------------	---

For full-text and xml messages, the maximum recommended size is 5000000. For short-text messages, the maximum recommended size is 100000. For messages sent to CiscoTAC-1, the maximum message size must be 5000000.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a maximum Call Home message size of 10000 bytes:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # enter profile TestProfile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # set maxsize 10000
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set format	
	show callhome	

**set maxthreads**

# set maxthreads

To set the maximum number of threads, use the **set maxthreads** command.

**set maxthreads {maxthreads| unspecified}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>max-threads</i>	Maximum number of threads. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
	<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of threads.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the maximum number of threads:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set maxthreads 10
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show memory	
	show processor	

# set mcastpolicy

To set or clear a multicast policy association for a VLAN, use the **set mcastpolicy** command.

**set mcastpolicy *mcast policy name***

## Syntax Description

<i>mcast policy name</i>	The name of the multicast policy. If you insert "" instead of the policy name, then it clears the multicast policy association for a VLAN.
--------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VLAN within the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/vlan)  
VLAN within a fabric in the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A VLAN must be created to use this command.

The multicast policy can include a maximum of 32 characters and can be alphanumeric.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a multicast policy for a VLAN wthin a fabric in the Ethernet uplink command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope vlan test
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan # set mcastpolicy sample
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vlan	

**set member-of-attribute**

# set member-of-attribute

To set the member of attribute for an LDAP group rule, use the **set member-of-attribute** command.

**set member-of-attribute** *group attribute*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Group Attribute</i>	The name of the group attribute that the LDAP group rule must be set with. The value can include a maximum of 63 characters.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None					
<b>Command Modes</b>	LDAP Group Rule (/security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule)					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.	
Release	Modification					
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.					

**Usage Guidelines** An LDAP server and an LDAP group rule must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the member of attribute for an LDAP group rule.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Testing
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # scope ldap-group-rule
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule # set member-of-attribute Sample
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/ldap/server/ldap-group-rule #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show ldap-group-rule	

# set memory-mirroring-mode

To enable and configure memory mirroring, use the `set memory-mirroring-mode` command.

**set memory-mirroring-mode `mirroring-mode {intersocket|intrasocket|platform-default}`**

Syntax Description	<b>intersocket</b>	Memory is mirrored between two Integrated Memory Controllers (IMCs) across CPU sockets.
	<b>intrasocket</b>	One IMC is mirrored with another IMC in the same socket.
	<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to enable and configure memory mirroring, which enhances system reliability by keeping two identical data images in memory.

**Examples** The following example shows how to enable intersocket memory mirroring:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set memory-mirroring-mode mirroring-mode intersocket
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show bios-policy	

**set memory-ras-config**

## set memory-ras-config

To specify the memory reliability, availability and serviceability (RAS) configuration, use the **set memory-ras-config** command.

**set memory-ras-config ras-config {lockstep| maximum performance| mirroring| platform-default}**

### Syntax Description

<b>lockstep</b>	Minimizes memory access latency for DIMM pairs.
<b>maximum performance</b>	System performance is optimized.
<b>mirroring</b>	System reliability is optimized by using half the system memory as backup.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

### Command Default

Platform default

### Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the memory reliability, availability and serviceability (RAS) configuration. If the DIMM pairs in the server have an identical type, size, and organization and are populated across the SMI channels, you can enable lockstep mode to minimize memory access latency and provide better performance. Lockstep is enabled by default for B400 servers.

### Examples

The following example shows how to configure lockstep mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set memory-ras-config ras-config lockstep
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

**set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode**

# set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode

To set the memory sparing mode for a BIOS policy, use the **set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode** command.

**set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode {dimm-sparing| platform-default| rank-sparing}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>dimm-sparing</b>	Sets the mode to spare the DIMMs.
	<b>platform-default</b>	Sets the memory sparing mode to the platform default option.
	<b>rank-sparing</b>	Sets the mode to spare the rank.

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A BIOS policy must be configured in the Organization command mode to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the memory sparing mode to the platform default option.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode platform-default
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show memory-sparing-mode	

# set message

To set a message as the pre-login banner for the system, use the **set message** command.

## set message

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Pre-login Banner (/security/banner/pre-login-banner)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a message as the pre-login banner message.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope banner
UCS-A /security/banner # scope pre-login-banner
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner # set message
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner* # commit buffer
UCS-A /security/banner/pre-login-banner #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	clear message	

**set mep-policy-ctrl**

# set mep-policy-ctrl

To set the control for the managed endpoint policy, use the **set mep-policy-ctrl** command.

**set mep-policy-ctrl *source***

## Syntax Description

<i>source</i>	The source of the policy control. The source can be global or local.
---------------	--

## Command Default

By default, the source is set to local.

## Command Modes

Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the control for the managed end point policy to global.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set mep-policy-ctrl source global
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set ackstate	
set backup-policy-ctrl	
set communication-policy-ctrl	
set datetime-policy-ctrl	
set dns-policy-ctrl	
set fault-policy-ctrl	
set infra-pack-ctrl	
set monitoring-policy-ctrl	

Command	Description
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	

**set mgmt-fw-policy**

## set mgmt-fw-policy

To set the management firmware policy, use the **set mgmt-fw-policy** command.

**set mgmt-fw-policy *name***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Management firmware policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to associate the specified management firmware policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the management firmware policy:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile servProf10
switch-A /org/service-profile # set mgmt-fw-policy mfwP10
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show association	
	show service-profile	

# set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline

To set a maximum time limit that the management interface must wait for an ARP responses, use the **set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline** command.

**set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline *arp-deadline***

## Syntax Description

<i>arp-deadline</i>	The time limit or deadline that the management interface must wait for an ARP response. The value must be a number.
---------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum time limit to wait for an ARP response to 12.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline 12
Switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-requests	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target1	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target2	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target3	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy max-fail-reports	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry-count	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry interval	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline	

```
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline
```

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval	

# set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism

To set a monitoring mechanism for the management interface monitoring policy, use the **set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism** command.

```
set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism {ping-arp-targets| ping-gateway| mii-status}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ping-arp-targets</b>	Use this option to monitor all ARP targets that are pinged.
<b>ping-gateway</b>	Use this option to monitor all ping gateways.
<b>mii-status</b>	Use this option to monitor all mii-status.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to set the monitoring mechanism to monitor the ping gateway.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism ping-gateway
Switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-deadline	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-requests	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target1	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target2	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy arp-target3	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy max-fail-reports	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry-counts	

```
set mgmt-if-mon-policy monitor-mechanism
```

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy mii-retry-interval	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval	

# set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests

To set the maximum number of ping requests that can be handled by the management interface, use the `set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests` command.

`set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests ping-requests`

## Syntax Description

<i>ping-requests</i>	The number of ping requests. It must be a number between 1 and 5.
----------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to set the ping requests to 5.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests 5
Switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval	
set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline	
show mgmt-if-mon-policy	

**set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval**

## set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval

To set the polling interval for the management interface monitor settings, use the **set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval** command.

**set mgmt-if-mon-policy poll-interval *poll-interval***

Syntax Description	<i>poll-interval</i>	The polling interval in seconds. The value must be a number between 99 and 300.
--------------------	----------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Monitoring (/monitoring)
----------------------	--------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the polling interval to 200 seconds.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # set mgmt-if-min-policy poll-interval 200
Switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-deadline	
	set mgmt-if-mon-policy ping-requests	
	show mgmt-if-mon-policy	

# set mincap

To set the minimum capacity, use the **set mincap** command.

**set mincap {mincap| unspec}**

## Syntax Description

<i>min-cap</i>	Maximum capacity. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
----------------	--

<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies unspecified capacity.
--------------------	---------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)  
Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the minimum capacity of the memory array.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq3
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage # set mincap 1000000
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-qual/storage #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

**set mincores**

## set mincores

To set the minimum number of cores, use the **set mincores** command.

**set mincores {mincores| unspecified}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>min-cores</i>	Minimum number of cores. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
	<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of cores.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify the minimum number of processor cores.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the minimum number of cores:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set mincores 2
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show memory	
	show processor	

# set min-interval

To set a minimum interval for a one-time or periodic maintenance window, use the **set min-interval** command.

**set min-interval {none| hours minutes seconds}**

## Syntax Description

<b>none</b>	Use this option to not set an hour for the maintenance window.
<b>hours</b>	Use this option to specify the number of hours for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 24.
<b>minutes</b>	Use this option to specify the number of minutes for the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 59.
<b>seconds</b>	Use this option to specify the number of seconds for the maintenance window.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)  
Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a minimum interval for a one-time maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window one-time Test
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time # set min-interval 1 22 30
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/one-time #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set date	
set hour	

**set min-interval**

Command	Description
set max-duration	
set proc-cap	

# set minprocs

To set the minimum number of processors, use the `set minprocs` command.

`set minprocs {min-procs| unspecified}`

## Syntax Description

<i>min-procs</i>	Minimum number of processors. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of processors.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum number of processors:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set minprocs 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

**set minthreads**

# set minthreads

To set the minimum number of threads, use the **set minthreads** command.

**set minthreads {min-threads| unspecified}**

## Syntax Description

<i>min-threads</i>	Minimum number of threads. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of threads.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum number of threads:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set minthreads 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

# set minute

To set a minute for the periodic maintenance window, use the **set minute** command.

**set minute {minute| every-min}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>minute</i></td><td>To set a specific minute for the maintenance window. The range of valid values is between 0 - 60.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>every-min</b></td><td>To set the maintenance window to run every minute.</td></tr> </table>	<i>minute</i>	To set a specific minute for the maintenance window. The range of valid values is between 0 - 60.	<b>every-min</b>	To set the maintenance window to run every minute.
<i>minute</i>	To set a specific minute for the maintenance window. The range of valid values is between 0 - 60.				
<b>every-min</b>	To set the maintenance window to run every minute.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the minutes for the periodic maintenance window.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler Default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set minute 45
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set concur-jobs	
	set day	
	set hour	
	set max-duration	
	set min-interval	
	set proc-cap	

**set mode (eth-uplink)**

# set mode (eth-uplink)

To set the Ethernet switching mode, use the **set mode** command.

**set mode {end-host| switch}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>end-host</b></td><td>Specifies end host Ethernet switching mode.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>switch</b></td><td>Specifies switch Ethernet switching mode.</td></tr> </table>	<b>end-host</b>	Specifies end host Ethernet switching mode.	<b>switch</b>	Specifies switch Ethernet switching mode.
<b>end-host</b>	Specifies end host Ethernet switching mode.				
<b>switch</b>	Specifies switch Ethernet switching mode.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** The Ethernet switching mode determines how the switch behaves as a switching device between the servers. End host mode allows the switch to act as an end host to the network, representing all server (hosts) connected to it through vNICs and the network. Switch mode is the traditional Ethernet switching mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the Ethernet switching mode to end host mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # set mode end-host
switch-A /eth-uplink* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink #
```

# set mode (fc-uplink)

To set the Fibre Channel switching mode, use the `set mode` command.

`set mode {end-host| switch}`

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>end-host</b>	Specifies end host Fibre Channel switching mode.
	<b>switch</b>	Specifies switch Fibre Channel switching mode.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)
----------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The Fibre Channel switching mode determines how the switch behaves as a switching device between the servers. End host mode allows the switch to act as an end host to the network, representing all server (hosts) connected to it through vHBAs and the network. Switch mode is the traditional Fibre Channel switching mode.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the Fibre Channel switching mode to end host mode:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope fc-uplink UCS-A /fc-uplink # set mode end-host UCS-A /fc-uplink* # commit-buffer UCS-A /fc-uplink #</pre>

**set mode (fw-pack)**

# set mode (fw-pack)

To set the firmware pack mode, use the **set mode** command.

**set mode {one-shot| staged}**

## Syntax Description

<b>one-shot</b>	Specifies one shot.
<b>staged</b>	Specifies staged.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Firmware management pack (/org/fw-mgmt-pack)

Firmware host pack (/org/fw-host-pack)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was removed.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the firmware pack mode:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope fw-host-pack Pack10
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack # set one-shot
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack #
```

# set mode (local-disk)

To set the local disk policy mode, use the `set mode` command.

```
set mode {any-configuration| no-local-storage| no-raid| raid-0-striped| raid-1-mirrored|
          raid-5-striped-parity| raid-6-striped-dual-parity| raid10-mirrored-and-striped}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>any-configuration</b>	Specifies any configuration for the local disk.
<b>no-local-storage</b>	Specifies no local storage.
<b>no-raid</b>	Specifies no RAID configuration on the local disk.
<b>raid-0-striped</b>	Specifies RAID 0 striping on the local disk.
<b>raid-1-mirrored</b>	Specifies RAID 1 mirroring on the local disk.
<b>raid-5-striped-parity</b>	Specifies RAID 5 striping with parity on the local disk.
<b>raid-6-striped-dual-parity</b>	Specifies RAID 6 striping with dual parity on the local disk.
<b>raid10-mirrored-and-striped</b>	Specifies RAID 1 mirroring and striping on the local disk.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local disk configuration policy under organization (/org/local-disk-config-policy)

Local disk configuration under service profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The basic <b>raid-mirrored</b> and <b>raid-striped</b> keywords were removed and more specific keywords were added.

## Usage Guidelines

The disk policy configures any optional SAS local drives that have been installed on a server through the onboard RAID controller of the local drive. This policy enables you to set a local disk mode for all servers that are associated with a service profile that includes the local disk configuration policy. The general disk modes include the following:

- **Any Configuration**—For a server configuration that carries forward the local disk configuration without any changes.

**set mode {local-disk}**

- **No Local Storage**—For a diskless workstation or a SAN only configuration. If you select this option, you cannot associate any service profile which uses this policy with a server that has a local disk.
- **No RAID**—For a server configuration that removes the RAID and leaves the disk MBR and payload unaltered.
- **RAID Mirrored**—For a 2-disk RAID 1 server configuration.
- **RAID Striped**—For a 2-disk RAID 0 server configuration.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the local disk configuration mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # enter local-disk-config-policy DiskPolicy12
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # set mode raid-5-striped-parity
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

# set model-regex

To filter model information with a regular expression, use the **set model-regex** command.

**set model-regex** *regex*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>regex</i>	A regular expression of up to 256 characters.
---------------------------	--------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Adapter capacity qualification (org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual) CPU qualification (/org/server-qual/cpu) Physical qualification (/org/server-qual/physical) Processor qualification (/org/server-qual/processor)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.3(1)	The processor qualification mode was replaced by the CPU qualification mode.
	2.0(1m)	This command was deprecated in the following modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adapter capacity qualification command mode (org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual) You can use the <b>set pid regex</b> command instead.</li> <li>• Physical qualification command mode (/org/server-qual/physical)</li> <li>• Processor Qualification command mode (/org/server-qual/processor)</li> </ul>

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to implement a server pool qualification filter. You can filter adapter or CPU model information with a regular expression that is compatible with the Perl language.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to create a server pool qualification filter to select only Intel 2.27GHz processors:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org120
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # create cpu
switch-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # set model-regex Intel.*2.27GHz
switch-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

**set model-regex****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show cap-qual	
show cpu	

# set module

To specify the management logging threshold for a specific module, use the **set module** command.

```
set module module-name {crit| major| minor| warn| info| debug4| debug3| debug2| debug1| debug0}
```

## Syntax Description

<i>module-name</i>	Name of a specific module
<b>crit</b>	Critical (highest) level
<b>major</b>	Major level
<b>minor</b>	Minor level
<b>warn</b>	Warning level
<b>info</b>	Informational level
<b>debug4</b>	Debug 4 level
<b>debug3</b>	Debug 3 level
<b>debug2</b>	Debug 2 level
<b>debug1</b>	Debug 1 level
<b>debug0</b>	Debug 0 (lowest) level

## Command Default

The default management logging threshold is info.

## Command Modes

Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the management logging threshold for a specific module. The threshold options are listed in order of decreasing urgency in the Syntax Description.

**set module****Examples**

This example shows how to specify the management logging threshold to major for a specific module:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set module test13 major
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show (mgmt-logging)	

# set modulus

To select the key length in a keyring, use the **set modulus** command.

**set modulus {mod1024| mod1536| mod2048| mod512}**

## Syntax Description

<b>mod1024</b>	The key size is 1024 bits.
<b>mod1536</b>	The key size is 1536 bits.
<b>mod2048</b>	The key size is 2048 bits.
<b>mod512</b>	The key size is 512 bits.

## Command Default

The key size is 1024 bits.

## Command Modes

Keyring (/security/keyring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to select a key length in a keyring.

## Examples

This example shows how to select a key length of 1536 bits in a keyring:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring MyKR05
switch-A /security/keyring # set modulus mod1536
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show keyring	

**set monitoring-policy-ctrl**

# set monitoring-policy-ctrl

To set the control for the monitoring policies, use the **set monitoring-policy-ctrl** command.

**set monitoring-policy-ctrl** *source*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>source</i>	The source of the policy control. The source can be global or local.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	By default, the source is set to local.
------------------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the control for the monitoring policies to global.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set monitoring-policy-ctrl source global
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set ackstate	
	set backup-policy-ctrl	
	set communication-policy-ctrl	
	set datetime-policy-ctrl	
	set dns-policy-ctrl	
	set fault-policy-ctrl	
	set infra-pack-ctrl	
	set mep-policy-ctrl	

Command	Description
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	

**set mtu**

## set mtu

To set an Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU), use the **set mtu** command.

**set mtu {mtu| fc| normal}**

### Syntax Description

<b>mtu</b>	MTU. The range of valid values is 1538 to 9216.
<b>fc</b>	Specifies Fibre Channel MTU.
<b>normal</b>	Specifies normal MTU.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)  
 Ethernet default (/eth-server/qos/eth-default)  
 Virtual NIC within a LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the vNIC command mode for a LAN connectivity policy.

### Examples

This example shows how to set an MTU:

```
UCS-A# scope eth-server
UCS-A /eth-server # scope qos
UCS-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
UCS-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set mtu fc
UCS-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

# set mtu (eth-best-effort)

To set the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit), use the **set mtu** command.

**set mtu {mtu| fc| normal}**

## Syntax Description

<b>mtu</b>	Specifies an MTU in bytes. The range is 1538 to 9216.
<b>fc</b>	Specifies Fibre Channel MTU.
<b>normal</b>	Specifies normal MTU.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet best effort (/eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Following are the MTU settings for **fc** and **normal**:

- **fc** —2240 octets or bytes
- **normal** —1528 octets or bytes

## Examples

This example shows how to set the MTU:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-best-effort
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort # set mtu fc
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

**set mtu (vnic)**

## set mtu (vnic)

To set the MTU of a vNIC, use the **set mtu** command.

**set mtu *mtu***

### Syntax Description

<i>mtu</i>	The MTU. The range of valid values is 1500 to 9000.
------------	---

### Command Default

The vNIC MTU is 1500.

### Command Modes

Virtual NIC service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) of a vNIC (virtual network interface card).

### Examples

This example shows how to set the MTU for a vNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set mtu 9000
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show vnic	
show vnic-templ	

# set multicast-optimize

To optimize the class for sending multicast packets, use the `set multicast-optimize` command.

`set multicast-optimize {no | yes}`

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	The class is not optimized for sending multicast packets.
<b>yes</b>	The class is optimized for sending multicast packets.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)
----------------------	--

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to optimize the class for sending multicast packets.
-------------------------	---

## Examples

This example shows how to optimize the QoS bronze class for sending multicast packets:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified bronze
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set multicast optimize yes
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-classified	

**set multicastoptimize (eth-best-effort)**

## set multicastoptimize (eth-best-effort)

To set multicast optimize, use the **set multicastoptimize** command in eth-best-effort mode.

**set multicastoptimize {no | yes}**

### Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Sets multicast optimize to disabled.
<b>yes</b>	Sets multicast optimize to enabled.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable multicast optimize:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-best-effort
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort # set multicastoptimize yes
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

# set name

To set name, use the **set name** command.

**set name** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Port channel (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)  
 Server (/chassis/server)  
 System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Server (/chassis/server) and System (/system) mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a name:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope port-channel 10
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel # set name pc10
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show member-port	
show port-channel	

**set native**

# set native

To set the VLAN as the native VLAN, use the **set native** command.

**set native {no| yes}**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Specifies that the current VLAN is not the native VLAN.
<b>yes</b>	Specifies that the current VLAN is the native VLAN.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet uplink fabric VLAN (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines



### Note

Use this command to set the VLAN as the native VLAN.

Only one VLAN can exist as the native VLAN. If you set multiple VLANs as the native VLAN, the last one to be set becomes the native VLAN.

## Examples

This example sets the current VLAN as the native VLAN:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # create vlan finance 3955
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # set native
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vlan	

# set no-change-interval

To set a time interval during which users cannot modify their password, use the **set no-change-interval** command.

**set no-change-interval *no-change-interval***

## Syntax Description

<i>no-change-interval</i>	Time, in hours, during which the password cannot be changed. The value must be between 1 and 745.
---------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Password profile (/security/password-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must be an administrator user or have aaa privileges to use this command.

The value must be lower than the value set for the **set change-during-interval** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the time duration during which a password cannot be modified to 40 hours:

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope password-profile
UCS-A /security/password-profile # set no-change-interval 40
UCS-A /security/password-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/password-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set change-count	
set change-during-interval	
set change-interval	
set history-count	

**set normal-value**

# set normal-value

To set a value for a property, use the **set normal-value** command.

**set normal-value** *value*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>value</i> The value of a property in a class. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property) Fibre channel (/fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property) Ethernet server (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy/class/property) Organization (/org/stats-threshold-policy/class/property)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification						
1.0	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must have a class and a property created in order to execute the <b>set normal-value</b> command. The command is used to set the value of the property you created.						
<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to set a value for the bytes-rx-delta property in fc-stats class:  <pre>switch-A#scope fc-uplink switch-A /fc-uplink # scope stats-threshold-policy stp100  switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy # scope class fc-stats switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class # scope property bytes-rx-delta switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property # set normal-value 100000 switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property* # commit-buffer switch-A /fc-uplink/stats-threshold-policy/class/property #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show class</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show property</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	show class		show property	
Command	Description						
show class							
show property							

# set notificationtype

To set a notification method for the SNMP traps, use the **set notificationtype** command.

**set notificationtype {informs| traps}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>informs</b> Use this option to configure SNMP to inform all notifications. <b>traps</b> Use this option to configure SNMP to trap all notifications.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	SNMP Traps (/monitoring/snmp-trap)
----------------------	------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An SNMP trap must be configured to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the notification to traps.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # scope snmp-trap 10.10.10.10
Switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap # set notificationtype traps
Switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create snmp-trap	
	create snmp-user	

**set numa-config**

## set numa-config

To specify whether the BIOS supports NUMA, use the **set numa-config** command.

**set numa-config numa-optimization {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

Syntax Description	
<b>disabled</b>	The BIOS does not support NUMA.
<b>enabled</b>	The BIOS supports NUMA.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Use this command to specify whether the BIOS includes the ACPI tables that are required for operating systems that support Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA). If you enable this option, the system must disable Inter-Socket Memory interleaving on some platforms.

**Examples** The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy specifying that NUMA is supported:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set numa-config numa-optimization enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show bios-policy	

# set numberofblocks

To set the number of blocks, use the `set numberofblocks` command.

**set numberofblocks {number| unspecified}**

## Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Number of storage blocks. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
---------------	--

<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified number of blocks.
--------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)

## Command History

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the number of blocks:

```
switch-A# scope org org120
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set numberofblocks 100000
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show memory	
show storage	

**set nw-control-policy**

# set nw-control-policy

To set a network control policy name , use the **set nw-control-policy** command.

**set nw-control-policy** *policy-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
--------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual NIC within a LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic)

Port channel within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric/port-channel)

Fabric interface within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
2.0(1)	This command was introduced in the Ethernet storage command mode.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the vNIC command mode for a LAN connectivity policy. Also, the maximum number of characters allowed in the policy has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a network control policy name:

```
UCS-A # scope org org3
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp3
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic3
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set nw-control-policy ncp3
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show service-profile	
show nw-control-policy	

# set offload large-receive

To enable or disable offloading of large packet reassembly, use the **set offload large-receive** command.

**set offload large-receive {disabled| enabled}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The CPU processes all large packets.
<b>enabled</b>	The hardware reassembles all segmented packets before sending them to the CPU.

<b>Command Default</b>	Enabled
------------------------	---------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)
----------------------	---

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enable or disable offloading of large packet reassembly. Enabling this option may reduce CPU utilization and increase inbound throughput.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable the offloading of large packet reassembly:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload large-receive enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

---

**set offload tcp-rx-checksum**

## set offload tcp-rx-checksum

To enable or disable the offloading of packet checksum validation, use the **set offload tcp-rx-checksum** command.

**set offload tcp-rx-checksum {disabled| enabled}**

Syntax Description	
<b>disabled</b>	The CPU validates all packet checksums.
<b>enabled</b>	The CPU sends all packet checksums to the hardware for validation.

<b>Command Default</b>	Enabled
------------------------	---------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to enable or disable the offloading of packet checksum validation. Enabling this option may reduce CPU utilization.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the offloading of packet checksum validation:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload tcp-rx-checksum enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-policy	

# set offload tcp-segment

To enable or disable the offloading of large TCP packet segmentation, use the **set offload tcp-segment** command.

**set offload tcp-segment {disabled| enabled}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The CPU segments large TCP packets.
<b>enabled</b>	The CPU sends large TCP packets to the hardware to be segmented.

## Command Default

Enabled

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the offloading of large TCP packet segmentation. Enabling this option may reduce CPU overhead and increase throughput rate.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the offloading of large TCP packet segmentation:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload tcp-segment enabled
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-policy	

---

**set offload tcp-tx-checksum**

## set offload tcp-tx-checksum

To enable or disable the offloading of transmit checksum calculations, use the **set offload tcp-tx-checksum** command.

**set offload tcp-tx-checksum {disabled| enabled}**

Syntax Description	
<b>disabled</b>	The CPU calculates all packet checksums.
<b>enabled</b>	The CPU sends all packets to the hardware so that the checksum can be calculated.

---

<b>Command Default</b>	Enabled
------------------------	---------

---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)
----------------------	---

---

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enable or disable the offloading of transmit checksum calculations. Enabling this option may reduce CPU overhead.
-------------------------	---

---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable the offloading of transmit checksum calculations:
	<pre>switch-A# scope org switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19 switch-A /org/eth-policy # set offload tcp-tx-checksum enabled switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/eth-policy #</pre>

---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-policy	

---

# set onboard-scu-storage-support

To set the onboard SCU storage support for a BIOS policy, use the **set onboard-scu-storage-support** command.

**set onboard-scu-storage-support {enabled | disabled | platform-default}**

## Syntax Description

<i>enabled</i>	Enables onboard SCU storage support for the BIOS policy.
<i>disabled</i>	Disables onboard SCU storage support for the BIOS policy.
<i>platform-default</i>	Sets the onboard SCU storage support to the platform default option.

## Command Default

By default, this option is to platform default.

## Command Modes

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(3)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to disable the onboard SCU storage support option for a BIOS policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set onboard-scu-storage-support disable
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	
show bios-policy	

**set order**

# set order

To specify the PCI scan order for the virtual HBAs (VHBA) or virtual network interface connections, use the **set order** command.

**set order 0-256 unspecified**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>0-256</i>	Specifies a desired order.
	<i>unspecified</i>	Specifies no specific order.

<b>Command Default</b>	Unspecified
<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual HBA in SAN connectivity policy mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba) vCON assign (/org/service-profile/vcon-assign)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set an order for the vHBA.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope san-connectivity-policy sample
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy # scope vhba example
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba # set order 2
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vhba	
	create san-connectivity-policy	
	create vcon-assign	

# set order (device boot order)

To set the boot order for a device, use the **set order** command in lan, storage, and vmedia modes.

**set order {1 | 2 | 3 | 4}**

## Syntax Description

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Specifies first in the boot order.  |
| 2 | Specifies second in the boot order. |
| 3 | Specifies third in the boot order.  |
| 4 | Specifies fourth in the boot order. |

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

LAN (/org/boot-policy/lan)  
 Storage (/org/boot-policy/storage)  
 Virtual media (/org/boot-policy/virtual-media)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the LAN boot order:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy bp3
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope lan

switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set order 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show lan	
show storage	

**set order (vhba pci scan order)**

## set order (vhba pci scan order)

To set the PCI scan order for a vHBA, use the **set order** command in vhba mode.

**set order {order| unspecified}**

### Syntax Description

<i>order</i>	The order. The range of valid values is 0 to 99.
--------------	--

<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies that the order is unspecified.
--------------------	--

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)

### Command History

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the PCI scan order:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp2
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set order 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
```

### Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show service-profile	
show vhba	

# set order (vnic relative order)

To set the relative order for a vNIC, use the **set order** command.

**set order {order| unspecified}**

## Syntax Description

<i>order</i>	The order. The range of valid values is 0 to 99.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies that the order is unspecified.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the relative order:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set order 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show vnic	

**set org-unit-name**

# set org-unit-name

To specify the name of the organizational unit requesting the certificate, use the **set org-unit-name** command.

**set org-unit-name** *Organizational unit name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Organizational unit name</i>	The name of the organizational unit requesting the certificate. The name can include a maximum of 64 characters and can be alphanumeric.
---------------------------	---------------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Certificate Request (/security/keyring/certreq)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You should create a certificate request before specifying the organizational unit details.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to set the organizational unit information for a certificate request.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope keyring test
UCS-A /security/keyring # create certreq
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # set org-unit-name Testing
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # commit buffer
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set country	
	set dns	
	set e-mail	
	set ip	
	set locality	
	set org-name	
	set state	

Command	Description
set subject-name	

**set org-name**

## set org-name

To specify the name of the organization requesting the certificate, use the **set org-name** command.

**set org-name** *Organization name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Organization name</i>	The name of the organization requesting the certificate. The name can include a maximum of 64 characters and can be alphanumeric.
---------------------------	--------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Certificate Request (/security/keyring/certreq)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You should create a certificate request before specifying the organization details.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to set the organization information for a certificate request.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope keyring test
UCS-A /security/keyring # create certreq
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # set org-name Cisco
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # commit buffer
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set country	
	set dns	
	set e-mail	
	set ip	
	set locality	
	set org-unit-name	
	set state	

Command	Description
set subject-name	

**set out-of-band**

# set out-of-band

To configure out-of-band access to a fabric interconnect, use the **set out-of-band** command.

```
set out-of-band {ip oob-ip| netmask oob-netmask| gw oob-gw}+
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ip oob-ip</b>	Specifies the IP address for out-of-band access.
<b>netmask oob-netmask</b>	Specifies the IP netmask for out-of-band access.
<b>gw oob-gw</b>	Specifies the IP gateway address for out-of-band access.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines



Use this command to configure out-of-band access to a fabric interconnect.

**Note**

Changing the out-of-band access configuration may disconnect the current CLI session.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure out-of-band access for fabric A:

```
switch-A# scope fabric-interconnect a
switch-A /fabric-interconnect # set out-of-band ip 192.20.1.28
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session
switch-A /fabric-interconnect* # set out-of-band netmask 255.255.248.0
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session
switch-A /fabric-interconnect* # set out-of-band gw 192.20.1.1
Warning: When committed, this change may disconnect the current CLI session
switch-A /fabric-interconnect* # commit-buffer
switch-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show fabric-interconnect	

# set overlay-vnic-name

To set an overlay VNIC name for the iSCSI VNIC, use the **set overlay-vnic-name** command.

**set overlay-vnic-name** *overlay-vnic-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>overlay-vnic-name</i>	Name of the overlay VNIC. The name can include a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	--------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi) iSCSI VNIC within a LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic-iscsi)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the iSCSI VNIC mode of a LAN connectivity policy. Also, the maximum number of characters allowed in the name of the overlay VNIC has been increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a service profile and an iSCSI VNIC for the service profile before you use this command. You must create a LAN connectivity policy and an iSCSI VNIC for the policy before you use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the overlay name for an iSCSI VNIC:
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # set overlay-vnic-name Testing UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set auth-name	
	set identity	

```
set overlay-vnic-name
```

Command	Description
set iscsi-adaptor-policy	
set iscsi-identity	

# set password

To set up a password, use the **set password** command.

## set password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	IPMI user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user) Backup (/system/backup) Import configuration (/system/import-config) Local user (/security/local-user) Security (/security) Download task (/firmware/download-task)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The password must be a minimum of eight characters.  After entering the set password command, you are prompted to enter and confirm the password. For security purposes, the password that you type does not appear in the CLI.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set up a password for the security command mode:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # set password
Enter the password:
Confirm the password:
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set password (auth-profile)	
	set password (snmp-user)	

**set password**

Command	Description
show local-user	
show remote-user	

# set password (auth-profile)

To set a password for a user associated with an iSCSI authentication profile, use the **set password** command.

## set password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	iSCSI Authentication Profile (/org/iscsi-auth-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An iSCSI authentication profile and a user ID for the profile must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the password for a user ID associated with an ISCSI authentication profile.
<pre>UCS-A # scope org test UCS-A /org # create auth-profile sample UCS-A /org/auth-profile* # set user-id exampleuser UCS-A /org/auth-profile* # set password Enter password: Confirm password: UCS-A /org/auth-profile* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/auth-profile #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create auth-profile	
	set user-id	

**set password (snmp-user)**

# set password (snmp-user)

To set up a SNMPv3 password, use the **set password** command in snmp-user mode.

## **set password**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Password must be a minimum 8 characters.

No text appears when you enter your password at the `Enter a password:` prompt or the `Confirm the password:` prompt. This is default behavior and cannot be changed.

**Examples** This example shows how to set up a SNMPv3 password:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set password
Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

# set path

To specify the absolute path to the file on the remote server, use the **set path** command.

**set path** *path*

## Syntax Description

<i>path</i>	Specifies the absolute path to the file on the remote server.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Firmware download task (/firmware/download-task)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the absolute path to the file on the remote server.

If you use SCP as the file transfer protocol, the absolute path is always required. If you use any other protocol, you may not need to specify a remote path if the file resides in the default download folder.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the remote server path in which the firmware download file resides:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin
switch-A /firmware/download-task # set path /firmware/bin/1.1
switch-A /firmware/download-task #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show download-task	

**set peak**

# set peak

To set a peak for a power group, use the **set peak** command.

**set peak {peak| unbounded}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><b>peak</b> Use this option to set a peak for the power group. The value must be a numeral.</p> <p><b>unbounded</b> Use this option to not set a peak for the power group.</p>
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Power group (/power-cap-mgmt/power-group)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A power group must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a peak for a power group.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope power-group testing
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group # set peak 5
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create power-group	
	set realloc	

# set per-user

To set a maximum number of HTTP and HTTPS sessions allowed for each user, use the **set per-user** command.

**set per-user *max sessions per user***

## Syntax Description

<i>max sessions per user</i>	The maximum number of HTTP and HTTPS sessions allowed for a user. The value must be a number between 1 and 256.
------------------------------	--

## Command Default

By default, the value of maximum allowed sessions for each user is set to 32.

## Command Modes

Web Session Limits (/system/services/web-session-limits)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The maximum number of allowed sessions must be a number between 1 and 256.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum allowed number of sessions per user to 250.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # scope web-session-limits
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits # set per-user 250
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope web-session-limits	
set total	

**set perdiskcap**

# set perdiskcap

To set per-disk capacity, use the **set perdiskcap** command.

**set perdiskcap {number|unspecified}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i>	Capacity number. The range of valid values is 0 to 9223372036854775807.
	<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified amount of capacity.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Storage (/org/server-qual/storage)				
<hr/>					
<b>Command History</b>					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th> <th><b>Modification</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <hr/>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.				

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the per-disk capacity:

```
switch-A# scope org org120
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq20
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope storage
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage # set perdiskcap 110000
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show memory	
	show storage	

# set pers-bind

To disable or enable persistent binding, use the **set pers-bind** command.

**set pers-bind {disabled| enabled}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	Specifies binding disabled.
<b>enabled</b>	Specifies binding enabled.

## Command Default

Persistent binding is disabled.

## Command Modes

Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)  
Virtual HBA in SAN connectivity policy mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the virtual HBA mode for a SAN connectivity policy.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to disable or enable persistent binding to Fibre Channel targets.

## Examples

This example shows how to disable or enable persistent binding:

```
UCS-A # scope org org30a
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp101
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba17
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba # set pers-bind enabled
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhba #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

**set phone**

# set phone

To set the phone user name, use the **set phone** command.

**set phone** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Name of the user. The range of valid values is 1 to 512.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Local user (/security/local-user)
----------------------	-----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the phone user name:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope local-user admin10
switch-A /security/local-user # set phone admin10
switch-A /security/local-user* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/local-user #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show local-user	
	show user-sessions	

# set phone-contact

To configure a primary contact phone number for the customer organization, use the **set phone-contact** command.

**set phone-contact** *phone-contact*

## Syntax Description

<i>phone-contact</i>	Phone number.
----------------------	---------------

## Command Default

None.

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a primary contact phone number to be included in Call Home messages. Enter up to 512 characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a primary contact phone number:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set phone-contact +1-011-408-555-1212
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

**set pid-regex**

# set pid-regex

To set a PID regular expression (regex), use the **set pid-regex** command.

**setpid-regex***pid-regex*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>pid-regex</i>	The PID regular expression. It can include a maximum of 256 characters and can be alphanumeric.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Physical Qualification (/org/server-qual/physical-qual) Adapter Capacity Qualification (/org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual) CPU (/org/server-qual/cpu)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.3(1)	The processor qualification mode was replaced by the CPU qualification mode.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a server qualification and a physical qualification before you use this command in the Physical Qualification command mode.  You must create an adapter qualification and an adapter capacity qualification in the Server Qualification command mode before you use this command.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the PID regex for a physical qualification:	
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org org100 UCS-A /org # scope server-qual sample UCS-A /org/server-qual # scope physical-qual UCS-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual # set pid-regex Trial123 UCS-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show physical-qual	
	show server-qual	

Command	Description
show cap-qual	

**set pin-group**

# set pin-group

To set the pin group, use the **set pin-group** command.

**set pin-group** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Pin group name. The name can contain 1 to 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Dynamic connection policy (/org/dynamic-conn-policy) Hypervisor connectivity (/org/service-profile/hv-conn) Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba) Virtual HBA in the SAN connectivity policy mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba) Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ) Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic) Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ) Virtual NIC within a LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the vNIC command mode for a LAN connectivity policy and the vHBA command mode for a SAN connectivity policy. Also, the maximum number of characters allowed in the pin group name was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the pin group to use for the vNIC.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the pin group:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org org10
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic20
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set pin-group pg1
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show vnic	

**set pingroupname**

# set pingroupname

To set a pin group name for the fabric interface, use the **set pingroupname** command.

**set pingroupname** *pin group name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>pin group name</i>	The name of the pin group name.
---------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An interface for the fabric must be created to use this command. The name of the pin group for the interface can be alphanumeric and can include special characters.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the pin group name for the fabric interface
<pre>Switch-A # scope eth-storage Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric b Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 3 Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # set pingroupname sample Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set adminspeed	
	set portmode	
	set prio	
	set user-label	

# set policy-owner

To change ownership of policies, use the **set policy-owner local** command.

**set policy-owner {local | pending resolution}**

## Syntax Description

<i>local</i>	To set the ownership of the policies to Local.
--------------	--

<i>pending resolution</i>	To indicate that policy ownership is pending resolution.
---------------------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

- Organization (/organization)
- Maintenance Policy (/org/maint-policy)
- VLAN Permit (/org/vlan-permit)
- VLAN Group Permit (/org/vlan-group-permit)
- Schedule (/system/scheduler)

## Command History

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
----------------	---------------------

2.1(1)	This command was introduced.
--------	------------------------------

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command in the Organization command mode, a maintenance policy or a VLAN group permit must be created.

To use this command in the System command mode, a schedule must be created.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maintenance policy ownership to local.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope maint-policy sample
UCS-A /org/maint-policy # set policy-owner local
UCS-A /org/maint-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/maint-policy #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create maint-policy	
create vlan-group-permit	

**set policy-owner**

Command	Description
create schedule	

# set pool

To set a pool, use the **set pool** command.

**set pool** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Pool name. The range of valid values is 1 to
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to add a pool to your pooling policy. Only one pool can be set for each pooling policy.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope pooling-policy pp100
switch-A /org/pooling-policy # set pool pool100
switch-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show mac-pool	
show pooling-policy	

**set port**

# set port

To set the port number, use the **set port** command.

**set port** *number*

## Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Port number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
---------------	---

## Command Modes

- Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)
- SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)
- Server under LDAP (/security/ldap/server)
- Server under TACACS (/security/tacacs/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

In Call Home configuration, use this command to specify the port used to communicate with the SMTP server. The default SMTP port number is 25.

In LDAP configuration, use this command to specify the port used to communicate with the LDAP server. The default LDAP server port number is 389.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the SMTP server port number in the Call Home configuration:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set port 25
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

This example shows how to set the LDAP server port number in the LDAP configuration:

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server s100
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set port 100
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	
show ldap	

Command	Description
show server	

**set port io-throttle-count**

## set port io-throttle-count

To specify the number of IO operations that can be pending in the vHBA at one time, use the **set port io-throttle-count** command.

**set port io-throttle-count** *io-throttle-count*

Syntax Description	<i>io-throttle-count</i>	The range is 256 to 4096; the default is 512;
--------------------	--------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	Up to 16 pending IO operations are supported.
------------------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fibre Channel policy (/org/fc-policy)
----------------------	---------------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the number of IO operations that can be pending in the vHBA at one time.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify a limit of 64 pending IO operations:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcPolicy13
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port io-throttle-count 64
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show port (fc-policy)	

# set port max-field-size

To specify the maximum Fibre Channel frame payload size, use the **set port max-field-size** command.

**set port max-field-size** *max-field-size*

## Syntax Description

<i>max-field-size</i>	Specifies the maximum Fibre Channel frame payload size. The range is 256 to 2112 bytes; the default is 2112.
-----------------------	--

## Command Default

The maximum frame payload size is 2112 bytes.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the maximum Fibre Channel frame payload size supported by the vHBA.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a maximum frame payload size of 1024 bytes:

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcPolicy13
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port max-field-size 1024
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show port (fc-policy)	

**set port max-luns**

# set port max-luns

To specify the maximum number of LUNs supported per target, use the **set port max-luns** command.

**set port max-luns *max-luns***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>max-luns</i>	Specifies the maximum number of LUNs. The range is 1 to 1024 LUNs; the default is 256.
---------------------------	-----------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	A maximum of 256 LUNs is supported per target.
------------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fibre Channel policy (/org/fc-policy)
----------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the maximum number of logical unit numbers (LUNs) supported per target.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify a maximum of 512 LUNs per target:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # scope fc-policy fcPolicy13
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port max-luns 512
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show port (fc-policy)	

# set port-f-logi retries

To configure the number of Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) retries, use the **set port-f-logi retries** command.

**set port-f-logi retries {*retries*| infinite}**

## Syntax Description

<b><i>retries</i></b>	Number of FLOGI retries.
<b>infinite</b>	Retry FLOGI until successful.

## Command Default

The number of retries is 1000.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) retries. You can configure a number between 0 and 4294967295, or you can use the **infinite** keyword to retry until successful.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure 10000 FLOGI retries:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-f-logi retries 10000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-f-logi timeout	
show port-f-logi	

**set port-f-logi timeout**

## set port-f-logi timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) timeout, use the **set port-f-logi timeout** command.

**set port-f-logi timeout *timeout***

### Syntax Description

<i>timeout</i>	The number of milliseconds (msec) to wait for the login to succeed.
----------------	---

### Command Default

The timeout is 2000 msec.

### Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the Fibre Channel port fabric login (FLOGI) timeout. You can configure a number between 1000 and 255000 milliseconds.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure an FLOGI timeout of 20 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-f-logi timeout 20000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-f-logi retries	
show port-f-logi	

# set portmode

To set a port mode for the fabric interface, use the **set portmode** command.

**set portmode {access| trunk}**

## Syntax Description

<b>access</b>	Use this option to set the port mode to access.
---------------	---

<b>trunk</b>	Use this option to set the port mode to trunk.
--------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An interface for the fabric must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the port mode to access for the fabric interface.

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric b
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 2 3
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # set portmode access
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface* # commit-buffer
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create interface	
set adminspeed	
set pingroupname	
set prio	
set user-label	

**set port-p-logi retries**

# set port-p-logi retries

To configure the number of Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) retries, use the **set port-p-logi retries** command.

**set port-p-logi retries *retries***

Syntax Description	<i>retries</i>	Number of PLOGI retries.
--------------------	----------------	--------------------------

**Command Default** The number of retries is 3.

**Command Modes** Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the number of Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) retries. You can configure a number between 0 and 255.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure 100 PLOGI retries:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-p-logi retries 100
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set port-p-logi timeout	
	show port-p-logi	

# set port-p-logi timeout

To configure the Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) timeout, use the **set port-p-logi timeout** command.

**set port-p-logi timeout *timeout***

## Syntax Description

<i>timeout</i>	The number of milliseconds (msec) to wait for the login to succeed.
----------------	---

## Command Default

The timeout is 2000 msec.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the Fibre Channel port-to-port login (PLOGI) timeout. You can configure a number between 1000 and 255000.milliseconds.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure a PLOGI timeout of 20 seconds:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set port-p-logi timeout 20000
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-p-logi retries	
show port-p-logi	

---

**set post-error-pause-config port-error-pause**

## set post-error-pause-config port-error-pause

To specify the POST error pause configuration, use the **set post-error-pause-config port-error-pause** command.

**set post-error-pause-config post-error-pause {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

Syntax Description	<b>disabled</b>	To disable the POST error pause configuration.
	<b>enabled</b>	To enable the POST error pause configuration.
	<b>platform-default</b>	To set the POST error pause configuration to the platform default option.

---

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines** A BIOS policy for an organization must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the POST error pause configuration for a BIOS policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org Test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set post-error-pause-config post-error-pause enable
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create bios-policy	

---

# set power-budget committed

To manage the committed power usage level of a server, use the **set power-budget committed** command.

**set power-budget committed {disabled| *watts*}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disabled</b>  <b>watts</b>	No power usage limitations are imposed on the server.  Specifies the maximum number of watts that the server can use. The range is between 100 and 1,100 watts.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------	---

**Command Default** No power usage limitations are imposed on the server (disabled).

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to manage the committed power usage level of a server.

**Examples** The following example limits the power usage level of a server to 1000 watts and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope server 2/4
UCS-A /chassis/server # set power-budget committed 1000
UCS-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set mb-power-stats	
	show power-budget	

**set power-control-policy**

# set power-control-policy

To set the power control policy for a service profile, use the **set power-control-policy** command.

**set power-control-policy** *power-control-policy*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>power-control-policy</i>	The name of the power control policy.
---------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service Profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A service profile and a power control policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the power control policy for a service profile.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile Default
UCS-A /org/service-profile # set power-control-policy Test
UCS-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create power-control-policy	
	scope power-control-policy	
	enter power-control-policy	
	show power-control-policy	
	delete power-control-policy	

# set powermgmt-policy-ctrl

To set the control for the power management policies, use the **set powermgmt-policy-ctrl** command.

**set powermgmt-policy-ctrl *source***

## Syntax Description

<i>source</i>	The source of the policy control. The source can be global or local.
---------------	--

## Command Default

By default, the source is set to local.

## Command Modes

Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the control for the power management policies to global.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set powermgmt-policy-ctrl source global
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set ackstate	
set backup-policy-ctrl	
set communication-policy-ctrl	
set datetime-policy-ctrl	
set dns-policy-ctrl	
set fault-policy-ctrl	
set infra-pack-ctrl	
set mep-policy-ctrl	

```
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl
```

Command	Description
set monitoring-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	

# set preserve-pooled-values

To preserve pool-derived identities in a backup, use the **set preserve-pooled-values** command.

**set preserve-pooled-values {no| yes}**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Pool-derived identities are not preserved.
<b>yes</b>	Pool-derived identities are preserved.

**Command Default** Pool-derived identities are not preserved.

**Command Modes** System backup (/system/backup)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to preserve pool-derived vHBA WWPN, vNIC MAC, WWNN and UUID identities in a backup.

## Examples

This example specifies that pool-derived identities are preserved in a backup:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # create backup ftp: full-state enabled
Password:
server-A /system/backup* # set preserve-pooled-values yes
server-A /system/backup* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/backup #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	

**set prio**

# set prio

To set the QoS (Quality of Service) priority level, use the **set prio** command.

## **policy mode**

**set prio {auto| on}**

## **egress-policy mode**

**set prio {best-effort | bronze | fc | gold | platinum | silver}**

---

### Syntax Description

<b>auto</b>	Sets priority to automatic.
<b>on</b>	Enables priority.
<b>best-effort</b>	Sets priority to the best effort level.
<b>bronze</b>	Sets priority to the the bronze level.
<b>fc</b>	Sets priority to the Fibre Channel level.
<b>gold</b>	Sets priority to the gold level.
<b>platinum</b>	Sets priority to the platinum level.
<b>silver</b>	Sets priority to the silver level.

---

### Command Default

For policy mode, the default is Auto.

For egress-policy mode, the default is Best Effort.

### Command Modes

Policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control/policy)

Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced for policy mode.
1.1(1)	This command was introduced for egress-policy mode.

---

### Usage Guidelines

Following are the ratings of the different priorities:

- Best effort—All unmatched
- Bronze—1
- FC—3
- Gold—4
- Platinum—5
- Silver—2

## Examples

This example shows how to set priority in policy mode:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set prio on
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show policy	
show stats-threshold-policy	

**set priority**

# set priority

To set a priority for a power control policy, use the **set priority** command.

**set priority {Admin priority| no-cap}**

## Syntax Description

<i>Admin priority</i>	Use this option to set an administrator priority on the power control policy. The value must be a number between 1 - 10.
<b>no-cap</b>	Use this option to not set a capping on the power control policy.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Power control policy (/org/power-control-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A power control policy must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set an administrator priority on a power control policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope power-control-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy # set priority 2
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/power-control-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	
scope power-control-policy	

# set privilege

To configure administrative or read-only privileges for an IPMI endpoint user, use the **set privilege** command.

**set privilege {admin| readonly}**

## Syntax Description

<b>admin</b>	The user has administrative privileges.
--------------	---

<b>readonly</b>	The user has read-only privileges.
-----------------	------------------------------------

## Command Default

None.

## Command Modes

IPMI user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was first introduced in the epuser command mode (/org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser).
1.4(1)	The End Point user command mode was renamed to IPMI user (/org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user).

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure administrative or read-only privileges for an IPMI endpoint user.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure read-only privileges for an IPMI endpoint user:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ReadOnly
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # scope ipmi-user bob
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user # set privilege readonly
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi-user	

**set priv-password**

# set priv-password

To set up a privacy password, use the **set priv-password** command.

## set priv-password

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** SNMP user (/monitoring/snmp-user)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Password must be a minimum 8 characters.

No text appears when you enter your password at the `Enter a password:` prompt or the `Confirm the password:` prompt. This is default behavior and cannot be changed.

**Examples** This example shows how to set up a privacy password:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch /monitoring # scope snmp-user SU10
switch /monitoring/snmp-user # set priv-password
Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
switch /monitoring/snmp-user* # commit-buffer
switch /monitoring/snmp-user #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-user	

# set proc-cap

To set a maximum number of jobs that can be executed by a maintenance window, use the **set proc-cap** command.

**set proc-cap {number of jobs| none}**

## Syntax Description

<i>number of jobs</i>	The maximum number of jobs that can be executed by the maintenance window. The value must be between 0 - 4294967294.
<b>none</b>	To not set a maximum number of jobs for a maintenance window.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

One-time maintenance window (/system/scheduler/one-time)  
Periodic maintenance window (/system/scheduler/periodic)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy and a maintenance window must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a maximum number of jobs that can be executed by a periodic maintenance window.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope scheduler default
Switch-A /system/scheduler # scope maint-window periodic Trial
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic # set proc-cap 3456
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/scheduler/periodic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set concur-jobs	
set hour	
set date	
set max-duration	
set min-interval	

**set proc-cap**

Command	Description
set minute	

# set processor-c-state-config c-state

To set the processor C-state configuration, use the **set processor-c-state-config c-state** command.

**set processor-c-state-config c-state {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disabled</b> <b>enabled</b> <b>platform default</b>	Disables the processor C-state configuration. Enables the processor C-state configuration. Sets the processor C-state configuration to the platform default option.
---------------------------	--	---

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.1(1)	This command was deprecated.

**Usage Guidelines** You must create a BIOS policy before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the processor C-state configuration to the platform default option:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set processor-c-state-config c-state platform-default
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set intel-turbo-boost-config turbo-boost	
	set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config speed-step	
	set hyper-threading-config hyper-threading	
	set core-multi-processing-config multi-processing	

```
set processor-c-state-config c-state
```

Command	Description
set execute-disable bit	
set intel-vt-config vt	
set direct-cache-access-config access	
set max-variable-mttr--setting-config processor-mttr	
set processor-cle-config cle	
set processor-c3-report-config processor-c3-report	
set processor-c6-report-config processor-report	
set cpu-performance-config cpu-config	

# set processor-c1e-config c1e

To set the processor C1e configuration, use the **set processor-c1e-config c1e** command.

**set processor-c1e-config c1e {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	Disables the processor C1e configuration.
<b>enabled</b>	Enables the processor C1e configuration.
<b>platform-default</b>	Sets the processor C1e configuration to the platform default option.

## Command Default

Platform default

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create a BIOS policy before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the processor C1e configuration to the platform default option:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set processor-c1e-config c1e platform-default
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set intel-turbo-boost-config turbo-boost	
set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config speed-step	
set hyper-threading-config hyper-threading	
set core-multi-processing-config multi-processing	
set execute-disable bit	

```
set processor-c1e-config c1e
```

Command	Description
set intel-vt-config vt	
set direct-cache-access-config access	
set max-variable-mtrr-setting-config processor-mtrr	
set processor-c-state-config c-state	
set processor-c3-report-config processor-c3-report	
set processor-c6-report-config processor-report	
set cpu-performance-config cpu-config	

# set processor-c3-report-config

To specify whether the processor sends a C3 report to the operating system, use the **set processor-c3-report-config** command.

```
set processor-c3-report-config processor-c3-report {acpi-c2| acpi-c3| disabled| platform-default}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>acpi-c2</b>	The processor sends the C3 report using the ACPI C2 format.
<b>acpi-c3</b>	The processor sends the C3 report using the ACPI C3 format.
<b>disabled</b>	The processor does not send a C3 report.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

## Command Default

Platform default

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor sends the C3 report to the operating system.

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that sends a C3 report to the operating system using the ACPI C3 format:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set processor-c3-report-config processor-c3-report acpi-c3
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

```
set processor-c3-report-config
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

# set processor-c6-report-config

To specify whether the processor sends a C6 report to the operating system, use the **set processor-c6-report-config** command.

**set processor-c6-report-config processor-report {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The processor does not send a C6 report.
<b>enabled</b>	The processor sends a C6 report.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

## Command Default

Platform default

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the processor sends the C6 report to the operating system.

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that sends a C6 report to the operating system:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set processor-c6-report-config processor-report enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

# set protect

To specify whether the local disk is protected or not, use the **set protect** command.

**set all {yes| no}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	yes Local disk is protected.
	no Local disk is not protected.

<b>Command Default</b>	Yes
------------------------	-----

<b>Command Modes</b>	Local disk configuration policy within organization (/org/local-disk-config-policy) Local disk configuration policy within a service-profile (/org/service-profile/local-disk-config-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced for a local disk configuration policy within the Organization mode.
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a local disk configuration policy for a service profile within the Organization mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify whether the local disk is protected or not.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the enable local disk protection in a local disk configuration policy called DiskPolicy7:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope local-disk-config-policy DiskPolicy7
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy # set protect yes
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show (local-disk-config-policy)	

# set protocol

To specify a file transfer protocol, use the **set protocol** command.

**set protocol {ftp| scp| sftp| tftp}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>ftp</b>	Specifies the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for file transfer.
	<b>scp</b>	Specifies the Secure Copy Protocol (SCP) for file transfer.
	<b>sftp</b>	Specifies the Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) for file transfer.
	<b>tftp</b>	Specifies the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) for file transfer.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Configuration import (/system/import-config) System backup (/system/backup)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify a file transfer protocol.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example specifies SFTP as the file transfer protocol for importing a configuration file:
<pre>server-A# scope system server-A /system # scope import-config host35 server-A /system/import-config # set protocol sftp server-A /system/import-config* # commit-buffer server-A /system/import-config #</pre>	

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show backup	
	show import-config	

**set psu-policy-ctrl**

# set psu-policy-ctrl

To set the control for the power supply unit (PSU) policies, use the **set psu-policy-ctrl** command.

**set psu-policy-ctrl *source***

## Syntax Description

<i>source</i>	The source of the policy control. The source can be global or local.
---------------	--

## Command Default

By default, the source is set to local.

## Command Modes

Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the control for the power supply unit policies to global.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set psu-policy-ctrl source global
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set ackstate	
set backup-policy-ctrl	
set communication-policy-ctrl	
set datetime-policy-ctrl	
set dns-policy-ctrl	
set fault-policy-ctrl	
set infra-pack-ctrl	
set mep-policy-ctrl	

Command	Description
set monitoring-policy-ctrl	
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set suspendstate	

**set pubnwname**

# set pubnwname

To set a primary VLAN for a fabric VLAN, use the **set pubnwname** command.

**set pubnwname** *pubnwname*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>pubnwname</i>	The name of the primary VLAN.
---------------------------	------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VLAN (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
----------------------	--------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VLAN must be created within the fabric to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a primary VLAN for a fabric VLAN.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope eth-uplink
Switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope vlan 200
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan # set pubnwname sample
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vlan	
	scope vlan	
	set native	
	set sharing	
	set vlan-id	

# set qos-policy

To set the QoS policy, use the **set qos-policy** command.

**set qos-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	QoS policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32 characters.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

- Port profile (/eth-uplink/port-profile)
- Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)
- Virtual HBA in the SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba)
- Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)
- Virtual NIC within a LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic)
- Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)
- Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the vNIC command mode for a LAN connectivity policy and the vHBA command mode for a SAN connectivity policy. Also, the total number of characters allowed in the name of the policy has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the QoS policy to use for the vNIC.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the QoS policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org org30
UCS-A /org # scope vnic-templ vnict10
UCS-A /org/vnic-templ # set qos-policy qp10
UCS-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

**set qos-policy****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show eth-if	
show qos-policy	

# set qualifier

To set a qualifier, use the **set qualifier** command.

**set qualifier** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Qualifier name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server inherit policy (/org/server-inherit-policy) Server discovery policy (/org/server-disc-policy) Pooling policy (/org/pooling-policy) Chassis discovery policy (/org/chassis-disc-policy) Automatic configuration policy (/org/autoconfig-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1i)	This command was deprecated from the Server Discovery Policy command mode.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to add a qualifier to your policy. Only one qualifier can be set for each policy.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a qualifier:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-disc-policy sdp100
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy # set qualifier q100
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-disc-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show pooling policy	

**set qualifier**

Command	Description
show server-disc-policy	

# set querier

To set an IGMP snooping querier state for a multicast policy, use the **set querier** command.

**set querier {disabled| enabled}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	To set the snooping state to disabled.
-----------------	--

<b>enabled</b>	To set the snooping state to enabled.
----------------	---------------------------------------

## Command Default

By default, the IGMP snooping querier state is set to disabled.

## Command Modes

Multicast policy (/org/mcast-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
---------	--------------

2.1(1)	This command was introduced.
--------	------------------------------

## Usage Guidelines

A multicast policy must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the IGMP snooping querier state to enabled for a multicast policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create mcast-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set querier enabled
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set querierip 1.2.3.4
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set snooping enabled
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set querierip	
set snooping	
show mcast-policy	
delete mcast-policy	

**set querierip**

# set querierip

To set an IGMP snooping querier IPv4 address for a multicast policy, use the **set querier** command.

**set querier** *IGMP snooping querier IPv4 address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>IGMP snooping querier IPv4 address</i>	The IGMP snooping querier IPv4 address.
---------------------------	---	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Multicast policy (/org/mcast-policy)
----------------------	--------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A multicast policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the IGMP snooping querier IPv4 address for a multicast policy.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create mcast-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set querier enabled
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set querierip 1.2.3.4
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set snooping enabled
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set querier	
	set snooping	
	enter mcast-policy	
	show mcast-policy	
	delete mcast-policy	

# set quiet-boot-config

To configure the BIOS display during Power On Self-Test (POST), use the **set quiet-boot-config** command.

**set quiet-boot-config quiet-boot {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	The BIOS displays the logo screen.
<b>enabled</b>	The BIOS does not display any messages during boot.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

## Command Default

Platform default

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the BIOS display during Power On Self-Test (POST).

## Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that enables quiet boot mode:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set quiet-boot-config quiet-boot enabled
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

**set rate**

## set rate

To set the QoS (Quality of Service) rate and burst, use the **set rate** command.

```
set rate {rate rate-number burst burst-number | line-rate burst-number}
```

### Syntax Description

<b>rate</b>	Sets the rate.
<i>rate-number</i>	The rate number, in bits.
<b>burst</b>	Sets the burst.
<i>burst-number</i>	The burst number, in bits.
<b>line-rate</b>	Sets rate to line rate.

### Command Default

The default is line rate and 10240.

### Command Modes

Egress policy (/org/qos-policy/egress-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

The rate number, in bits. The range of valid values is 0 to 10000000. The burst number, in bits. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the rate and burst:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope qos-policy qp10
switch-A /org/qos-policy # scope egress-policy
switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy # set rate rate 10000 burst 1000
switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/qos-policy/egress-policy #
```

### Related Commands

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show egress-policy	

Command	Description
show qos-policy	

**set realloc**

# set realloc

To set a reallocation for a power group, use the **set realloc** command.

**set realloc {chassis | none}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>chassis</b></td><td>Use this option to set the reallocation of a power group to a chassis.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>none</b></td><td>Use this option to not set a reallocation for the power group.</td></tr> </table>	<b>chassis</b>	Use this option to set the reallocation of a power group to a chassis.	<b>none</b>	Use this option to not set a reallocation for the power group.		
<b>chassis</b>	Use this option to set the reallocation of a power group to a chassis.						
<b>none</b>	Use this option to not set a reallocation for the power group.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Power group (/power-cap-mgmt/power-group)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.		
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A power group must be created to use this command.						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set a reallocation for a power group.</p> <pre>UCS-A # scope power-cap-mgmt UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt # scope power-group testing UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group # set reallocation chassis UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group* # commit-buffer UCS-A /power-cap-mgmt/power-group #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>create power-group</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>set peak</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	create power-group		set peak	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>						
create power-group							
set peak							

# set realm

To set a realm for the default authentication mechanism, use the **set realm** command.

**set realm {ldap| local| radius| tacacs}**

## Syntax Description

<b>ldap</b>	Use this option to set the realm as LDAP.
<b>local</b>	Use this option to set the realm as local.
<b>radius</b>	Use this option to set the realm as RADIUS.
<b>tacacs</b>	Use this option to set the realm as TACACS.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Default authentication (/security/auth-domain/default-auth)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An authentication domain must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the realm of the default authentication mechanism to LDAP.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Sample
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # scope default-auth
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth # set realm ldap
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/auth-domain/default-auth #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set auth-server-group	
create auth-domain	

# set realm

To set a realm for the security method, use the **set realm** command.

**set realm {ldap| local| none| radius| tacacs}**

## Syntax Description

<b>ldap</b>	Use this option to set the realm as LDAP.
<b>local</b>	Use this option to set the realm as local.
<b>none</b>	Use this option to not set a realm.
<b>radius</b>	Use this option to set the realm as RADIUS
<b>tacacs</b>	Use this option to set the realm as TACACS.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Default authentication (/security/default-auth)  
Console authentication (/security/console-auth)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to set the realm as LDAP for console authentication.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope console-auth
Switch-A /security/console-auth # set realm LDAP
Switch-A /security/console-auth* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /security/console-auth #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope security	
scope console-auth	
scope default-auth	

# set reboot-on-update

To set reboot on updates, use the **set reboot-on-update** command.

**set reboot-on-update {no|yes}**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Specifies no reboot on updates.
<b>yes</b>	Specifies reboot on updates.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Boot policy (/org/boot-policy) Boot definition (/org/service-profile/boot-def) BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)
----------------------	---

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.0(1)	This command was introduced in the BIOS policy command mode (/org/bios-policy)

## Examples

This example shows how to set reboot on updates:

```
UCS-A # scope org org3
UCS-A /org # scope boot-policy bp112
UCS-A /org/boot-policy # set reboot-on-update yes
UCS-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/boot-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show boot-policy	
show storage	
show bios-policy	

**set reboot-policy**

# set reboot-policy

To specify a reboot policy for all service profiles that include a specific maintenance policy that is associated with a server, use the **set reboot-policy** command.

**set reboot-policy** *immediate timer-automatic user-ack*

## Syntax Description

<i>immediate</i>	(Optional) The server reboots as soon as the change is made to the service profile.
<i>timer-automatic</i>	(Optional) The server reboots at a scheduled time. The time must be set using the <b>set scheduler</b> command.
<i>user-ack</i>	(Optional) You must explicitly acknowledge the changes to the service profile by using the <b>apply pending-changes</b> command.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Maintenance Policy (/org/maint-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command has been renamed as set reboot-policy.

## Usage Guidelines

If you set the reboot policy to timer-automatic, then you must schedule the reboot cycle by using the **set scheduler** command.

If you set the reboot policy to user-ack, then you must explicitly acknowledge changes made to the service profile by using the **apply pending-changes** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the reboot policy to immediate.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope maint-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/maint-policy # set reboot-policy immediate
Switch-A /org/maint-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/maint-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create maint-policy	

Command	Description
create service-profile	
apply pending-changes	
set scheduler	

**set receive**

# set receive

To set receive, use the **set receive** command.

**set receive {off|on}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>off</b>	Specifies receive off.
	<b>on</b>	Specifies receive on.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Flow control policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control/policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify flow control receive options. When you specify <b>off</b> , pause requests from the network are ignored and traffic flow continues as normal. When you specify <b>on</b> , pause requests are honored and all traffic is halted on that uplink port until the network cancels the pause request
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set receive:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy fcpolicy110
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set receive on
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show stats-threshold-policy	
	show policy	

# set recv-queue count

To configure the number of receive queue resources to allocate, use the **set recv-queue count** command.

**set recv-queue count** *count*

## Syntax Description

<i>count</i>	Number of queue resources.
--------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

The receive queue count is 1.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)  
Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of receive queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 256.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of receive queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set comp-queue count	
set recv-queue ring-size	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

---

**set recv-queue ring-size**

## set recv-queue ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the receive queue, use the **set recv-queue ring-size** command.

**set recv-queue ring-size *ring-size***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ring-size</i>	Number of descriptors.
---------------------------	------------------	------------------------

**Command Default** The receive queue ring size is 512.

**Command Modes** Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)  
Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the receive queue. Enter a number between 64 and 4096.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the receive queue ring size for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set recv-queue ring-size 1024
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set recv-queue count	
	show eth-policy	
	show fc-policy	

# set redundancy

To set up power supply redundancy, use the `set redundancy` command.

`set redundancy {grid | n-plus-1 | non-redund}`

## Syntax Description

<b>grid</b>	Specifies grid redundancy.
<b>n-plus-1</b>	Specifies n+1 redundancy.
<b>non-redund</b>	Specifies no redundancy.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Power supply unit policy (/org/psu-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

In the non-redundant scheme, all installed power supplies are turned on and load balanced evenly. Smaller configurations, requiring less than 2500W, can be powered by a single power supply. However, a single power supply does not provide redundancy. More common configurations require two or more power supplies (if requirements are between 2500 and 5000 watts peak) in non-redundant mode.

In the n+1 scheme implies, the chassis contains the total number of power supplies to satisfy non-redundancy, plus one additional power supply for redundancy. All the power supplies that are participating in n+1 redundancy are turned on, and equally share the power load for the chassis. If any additional power supplies are installed, UCS Manager recognizes these unnecessary power supplies and turns them off.

If a power supply should fail, the surviving supply(s) can provide power to the chassis. In addition, UCS Manager turns on any turned-off power supplies, to bring the system back to n+1 status.

To provide n+1 protection, the following number of power supplies are recommended:

- Chassis requires less than 2500W—Two power supplies
- Chassis requires greater than 2500W—Three power supplies

Adding an additional power supply to either of these configurations will provide an extra level of protection. UCS Manager turns on the extra power supply in the event of a failure, and restores n+1 protection.

The grid redundant configuration is used when you have two power sources to power a chassis, or you require greater than n+1 redundancy. If one source fails, which causes a loss of power to one or two power supplies, the surviving power supplies on the other power circuit continue to provide power to the chassis.

**set redundancy**

A common reason for using grid redundancy is if the rack power distribution is such that power is provided by two PDUs and you want the grid redundancy protection in the case of a PDU failure.

To provide grid redundancy or greater than n+1 protection, the following number of power supplies are recommended:

- Chassis requires less than 2500W—Two power supplies
- Chassis requires greater than 2500W—Four power supplies

**Examples**

This example shows how to set up power supply redundancy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope psu-policy
switch-A /org/psu-policy # set redundancy n-plus-1
switch-A /org/psu-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/psu-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show psu	
show psu-policy	

# set refresh-period

To specify the maximum amount of time allowed between refresh requests for a user, use the **set refresh-period** command.

**set refresh-period *seconds***

## Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Specify an integer between 60 and 172800.
----------------	---

## Command Default

By default, the maximum amount of time is set to 600 seconds.

## Command Modes

Authentication domain (/security/auth-domain)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(3)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to set the maximum amount of time allowed between refresh requests for a user to 500 seconds.

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope auth-domain sample
UCS-A /security/auth-domain # set refresh-period 500
UCS-A /security/auth-domain # set session-timeout 14400
UCS-A /security/auth-domain* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/auth-domain #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set session-timeout	

**set regenerate**

# set regenerate

To regenerate the keys in the default keyring, use the **set regenerate** command.

**set regenerate {no|yes}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>no</b>	Do not regenerate the keys.
	<b>yes</b>	Regenerate the keys.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Keyring (/security/keyring)
----------------------	-----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to regenerate the RSA keys in the default keyring. This command is accepted only in the default keyring.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to regenerate the keys in the default keyring:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope keyring default
switch-A /security/keyring # set regenerate yes
switch-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/keyring #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show keyring	

# set remote-file

To specify the name of a file to be transferred, use the **set remote-file** command.

## **set remote-file**

**set remote-file** *remote-file*

### Syntax Description

<i>remote-file</i>	Specifies the file name.
--------------------	--------------------------

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Configuration import (/system/import-config)  
System backup (/system/backup)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the name of a file to be transferred.

### Examples

This example specifies the name of a remote configuration file for importing:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # scope import-config host35
server-A /system/import-config # set remote-file MyConfig13.cfg
server-A /system/import-config* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/import-config #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

**set reply-to-email**

# set reply-to-email

To configure an email address that will appear in the Reply-To field in Call Home email messages, use the **set reply-to-email** command.

**set reply-to-email** *reply-to-email*

Syntax Description	<i>reply-to-email</i>	Email address.
--------------------	-----------------------	----------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)
----------------------	---------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure an email address that will appear in the Reply-To field in Call Home email messages. Enter up to 512 characters. Specify the email address in the format <name>@<domain name>. If no address is specified, the contact email address is used.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure a Reply-To email address:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set reply-to-email admin@example.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set from-email	
	show callhome	

# set reporting-interval

To specify the interval at which collected statistics are reported, use the **set reporting-interval** command.

**set reporting-interval {15minutes|30minutes|60minutes}**

Syntax Description	
<b>15minutes</b>	Statistics are reported at an interval of 15 minutes.
<b>30minutes</b>	Statistics are reported at an interval of 30 minutes.
<b>60minutes</b>	Statistics are reported at an interval of 60 minutes.

**Command Default** Statistics are reported at an interval of 15 minutes.

**Command Modes** Statistics collection policy (/monitoring/stats-collection-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify the interval at which collected statistics are reported. You can specify the reporting interval separately for chassis, port, host, adapter, and server statistics.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the port statistics reporting interval to thirty minutes:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope stats-collection-policy port
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy # set reporting-interval 30minutes
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/stats-collection-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set collection-interval	
	show stats-collection-policy	

**set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config**

## set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config

To configure how the server behaves when power is restored after an unexpected power loss, use the **set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config** command.

**set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config resume-action {stay-off|last-state|reset|platform-default}**

### Syntax Description

<b>stay-off</b>	The server remains off until manually powered on.
<b>last-state</b>	The server is powered on and the system attempts to restore its last state.
<b>reset</b>	The server is powered on and automatically reset.
<b>platform-default</b>	The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

### Command Default

Platform default

### Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)  
Platform BIOS defaults (/system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure how the server behaves when power is restored after an unexpected power loss.

### Examples

The following example shows how to create a BIOS policy that restores the server power to its previous state after a power loss:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # create bios-policy bios1
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config resume-action last-state
switch-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show bios-policy	

**set retention-interval**

# set retention-interval

To configure the length of time before cleared fault messages are deleted, use the **set retention-interval** command.

**set retention-interval {forever| days hours minutes seconds}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>forever</b>	Specifies that fault messages are never deleted.
	<i>days</i>	Specifies the number of days that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 65535 days.
	<i>hours</i>	Specifies the number of hours that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 23 hours; the default is 1 hour
	<i>minutes</i>	Specifies the number of minutes that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 59 minutes.
	<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the number of seconds that fault messages are retained. The range is 0 to 59 seconds.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Fault-policy (/monitoring/fault-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to set the retention period for fault messages when the **set clear-action** command is configured to retain messages.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the fault message retention period to 30 days:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope fault policy
```

```
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy # set clear-action retain
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # set retention-interval 30 0 0 0
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/fault-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
set clear-action	
show fault policy	

**set retries**

# set retries

To set the number of retries, use the **set retries** command.

**set retries** *retries*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>retries</i>	Number of retries. The range of valid values is 0 to 5.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	RADIUS (/security/radius)
----------------------	---------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	The command option <i>number</i> was renamed as <i>retries</i> .

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to set the number of times to retry communicating with the RADIUS server before noting the server as down.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the number of retries:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope security
switch /security # scope radius
switch /security/radius # set retries 3
switch /security/radius* # commit-buffer
switch /security/radius #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show ldap	
	show radius	

# set rootdn

To set a root distinguished name, use the **set rootdn** command.

**set rootdn** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Root distinguished name. The range of valid values is 1 to 127.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/security/ldap/server)
----------------------	--------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the distinguished name for the LDAP database superuser account.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a root distinguished name:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # scope server s100
switch-A /security/ldap/server # set rootdn administrator
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show ldap	
	show server	

**set rss receivesidescaling**

# set rss receivesidescaling

To enable or disable receive-side scaling (RSS), use the **set rss receivesidescaling** command.

**set rss receivesidescaling {disabled| enabled}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disabled</b>	The system does not use RSS.
	<b>enabled</b>	The system uses RSS.
<b>Command Default</b>	Enabled	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enable or disable receive-side scaling (RSS). RSS enables the efficient distribution of network receive processing across multiple CPUs in multiprocessor systems.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable RSS in an Ethernet policy:	
	<pre>switch-A# scope org switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19 switch-A /org/eth-policy # set rss receivesidescaling enabled switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer switch-A /org/eth-policy #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show eth-policy	

# set shared-secret

To set a shared secret for the control endpoint policy, use the **set shared-secret** command.

## set shared-secret

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A control endpoint policy must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the shared secret for a control endpoint policy.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set shared-secret
Shared secret for registration: *****
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set backup-policy-ctrl	
	set communication-policy-ctrl	
	set datetime-policy-ctrl	
	set dns-policy-ctrl	
	set fault-policy-ctrl	
	set infra-pack-ctrl	
	set mep-policy-ctrl	
	set monitoring-policy-ctrl	
	set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	

**set shared-secret**

Command	Description
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set security-policy-ctrl	

# set schedule (/org)

To set a schedule for the organization policies, use the **set schedule** command.

**set schedule {daily| weekly| bi-weekly}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>daily</b> Sets the export or backup policy to daily. <b>weekly</b> Sets the export or backup policy to weekly. <b>bi-weekly</b> Sets the export or backup policy to bi-weekly.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
<b>Command Modes</b>	Configuration export policy (/org/cfg-export-policy) Backup policy (/org/backup-policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A configuration export policy or a backup policy for the organization must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the schedule for the configuration export policy to daily.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope cfg-export-policy sample
UCS-A /org/cfg-export-policy # set schedule daily
UCS-A /org/cfg-export-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/cfg-export-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set adminstate (/org)	
	set descr	
	set hostname	
	set password	
	set protocol	

**set schedule (/org)**

Command	Description
set remote-file	
set user	

# set schedule (/fault-suppress-task)

To set a global schedule for a fault suppress task, use the **set schedule** command.

**set schedule** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	The name of the schedule. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fault suppress task for a chassis (/chassis/fault-suppress-task) Fault suppress task for an organization (/org/fault-suppress-task) Fault suppress task for a service-profile (/org/service-profile/fault-suppress-task)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A fault suppress task for a chassis or a service profile must be created.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to create a global schedule for a fault suppress task for chassis 1.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope chassis 1
UCS-A /chassis # scope fault-suppress-task sample
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task # set schedule Example
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /chassis/fault-suppress-task #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create local-schedule	

**set scheduler**

# set scheduler

To set a scheduler for a maintenance policy, use the **set scheduler** command.

**set scheduler** *scheduler*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>scheduler</i>	The name of the scheduler.
---------------------------	------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Maintenance Policy (/org/maint-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A maintenance policy and a scheduler must be created before using this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a scheduler for a maintenance policy.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope maint-policy Sample
Switch-A /org/maint-policy # set scheduler default
Switch-A /org/maint-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /org/maint-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create scheduler	
	create maint-policy	

# set scrub-policy

To set the scrub policy, use the **set scrub-policy** command.

**set scrub-policy** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i> Scrub policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Rack Server discovery policy (/org/rackserver-disc-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Rack Server Discovery policy (/org/rackserver-disc-policy). The Server Discovery Policy mode (/org/server-disc-policy) has been obsoleted.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to associate a specified scrub policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the scrub policy:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-disc-policy sdp100
switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy # set scrub-policy scrub101
switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/rackserver-disc-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show scrub-policy	
	show rackserver-disc-policy	

**set scsi-io count**

## set scsi-io count

To configure the number of SCSI I/O queue resources to allocate, use the **set scsi-io count** command.

**set scsi-io count** *count*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>count</i>	Number of queue resources.
---------------------------	--------------	----------------------------

**Command Default** The SCSI I/O queue count is 1.

**Command Modes** Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the number of SCSI I/O queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 8.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the SCSI I/O queue for a Fibre Channel policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set scsi-io count 4
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # set scsi-io ring-size 128
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set scsi-io ring-size	
	show scsi-io	

# set scsi-io ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the SCSI I/O queue, use the `set scsi-io ring-size` command.

`set scsi-io ring-size ring-size`

## Syntax Description

<i>ring-size</i>	Number of descriptors.
------------------	------------------------

## Command Default

The SCSI I/O ring size is 512.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the SCSI I/O queue. Enter a number between 64 and 512.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the SCSI I/O queue for a Fibre Channel policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter fc-policy FcPolicy19
switch-A /org/fc-policy # set scsi-io count 4
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # set scsi-io ring-size 128
switch-A /org/fc-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fc-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set scsi-io count	
show scsi-io	

**set security-policy-ctrl**

# set security-policy-ctrl

To set a control for the security policies, use the **set security-policy-ctrl** command.

**set security-policy-ctrl *source***

## Syntax Description

<i>source</i>	The source of the policy control. The source can be global or local.
---------------	--

## Command Default

By default, the control for this policy is set to local.

## Command Modes

Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control endpoint policy must be created to used this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the control of the security policies to global.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set security-policy-ctrl source global
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set backup-policy-ctrl	
set communication-policy-ctrl	
set datetime-policy-ctrl	
set dns-policy-ctrl	
set fault-policy-ctrl	
set infra-pack-ctrl	
set mep-policy-ctrl	
set monitoring-policy-ctrl	

Command	Description
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set registry-ip	

**set send**

## set send

To set send, use the **set send** command.

**set send {off|on}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>off</b>	Specifies send off.
	<b>on</b>	Specifies send on.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Flow control policy (/eth-uplink/flow-control/policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify flow control send options.
-------------------------	--

When you specify **off**, traffic on the port flows normally regardless of the packet load.

When you specify **on**, the UCS system sends a pause request to the network if the incoming packet rate becomes too high. The pause remains in effect for a few milliseconds before traffic is reset to normal levels.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set send:
-----------------	-------------------------------------

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope flow-control
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control # scope policy fcpolicy110
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy # set send on
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-uplink/flow-control/policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show stats-threshold-policy	
	show policy	

# set send-periodically

To enable the sending of a periodic Call Home inventory message, use the **set send-periodically** command.

**set send-periodically {off|on}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	
<b>off</b>	Disables a periodic inventory message.
<b>on</b>	Enables a periodic inventory message.

<b>Command Default</b>	Disabled
------------------------	----------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Inventory (monitoring/callhome/inventory)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message. The periodic message includes hardware inventory information and an inventory of all software services currently enabled. If the periodic message is enabled, the default period is 7 days and the default time of day is 00:00.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set interval-days	
	set timeofday-hour	
	set timeofday-minute	
	show inventory	

**set server**

## set server

To specify the remote server on which the firmware download file resides, use the **set server** command.

**set server** *server*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>server</i>	Specifies the remote server name or IP address.
---------------------------	---------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Firmware download task (/firmware/download-task)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the remote server on which the firmware download file resides.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify the remote server:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin
switch-A /firmware/download-task # set server 192.20.1.28
switch-A /firmware/download-task #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show download-task	

# set session-timeout

To set the maximum amount of time that can elapse after the last refresh request before Cisco UCS Manager considers a web session to have ended, use the **set session-timeout** command.

**set session-timeout** *seconds*

---

## Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Specify an integer between 60 and 172800.
----------------	---

---

**Command Default** By default, the time is set to 7200 seconds.

**Command Modes** Authentication domain (/security/auth-domain)

---

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(3)	This command was introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to set the session timeout to 14400 seconds.

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope auth-domain sample
UCS-A /security/auth-domain # set refresh-period 500
UCS-A /security/auth-domain # set session-timeout 14400
UCS-A /security/auth-domain* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /security/auth-domain #
```

---

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set refresh-period	

---

# set sharing

To set a sharing type for the fabric VLAN, use the **set sharing** command.

**set sharing {isolated| none| primary}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>isolated</b> Use this option to set the sharing type as isolated. <b>none</b> Use this option to not set a sharing type for the fabric VLAN. <b>primary</b> Use this option to set the sharing type as primary.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None.
------------------------	-------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VLAN (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
----------------------	--------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VLAN for the fabric must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the sharing type to isolated for a fabric VLAN.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope eth-uplink
Switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope vlan 200
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan # set sharing isolated
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric/vlan #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vlan	
	set native	
	set pubnwname	
	set vlan-id	

# set site-id

To configure customer site identification (ID) information for the monitored equipment, use the **set site-id** command.

**set site-id** *site-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>site-id</i>	Site identification text information.
----------------	---------------------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure customer site ID information to be included in Call Home messages for the monitored equipment. Enter up to 512 characters. If the information includes spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the customer site ID:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set site-id SanJose
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show callhome	

**set size**

# set size

To specify the size of a disk partition, use the **set size** command.

**set size {size|unspecified}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>size</b></td><td>Specifies the partition size in MBytes.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>unspecified</b></td><td>Specifies no partition size.</td></tr> </table>	<b>size</b>	Specifies the partition size in MBytes.	<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies no partition size.
<b>size</b>	Specifies the partition size in MBytes.				
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies no partition size.				

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Partition (/org/local-disk-config/partition)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify the size of a disk partition in MBytes.

**Examples** This example shows how to specify a 10 GB partition:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
server-A /org/service-profile # create local-disk-config
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # set mode no-raid
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # create partition
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set size 10000
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set type ntfs
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # commit-buffer
server-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show local-disk-config	

# set snmp community

To set up an SNMP community, use the **set snmp community** command.

**set snmp community** *community*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>community</i>	Community name. This name can be between 1 and 32 alphanumeric characters long.
---------------------------	------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Monitoring (/monitoring)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Cisco recommends that you enable only the communication services that are required to interface with other network applications.

The community name can be any alphanumeric string. You can create only one community string.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set up an SNMP community:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set snmp community snmpcom10
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show snmp	
	show snmp-trap	

**set snooping**

# set snooping

To set the IGMP snooping state for a multicast policy, use the **set snooping** command.

**set snooping {disabled| enabled}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disabled</b>	Disables IGMP snooping state for a multicast policy.
	<b>enabled</b>	Enables IGMP snooping state for a multicast policy.

**Command Default** By default, the IGMP snooping state is enabled for a multicast policy.

**Command Modes** Multicast-policy (/org/mcast-policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A multicast policy must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable IGMP snooping state for a multicast policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create mcast-policy Sample
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set querier enabled
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set querierip 1.2.3.4
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # set snooping enabled
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/mcast-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set querier	
	set querierip	
	enter mcast-policy	
	show mcast-policy	
	delete mcast-policy	

# set sol-policy

To set the serial over LAN (SoL) policy, use the **set sol-policy** command.

**set sol-policy** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	SoL policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to associate the specified SoL policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the SoL policy:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org110
switch-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110
switch-A /org/service-profile # set sol-policy apEast110
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show sol-config	
	show sol-policy	

**set speed**

# set speed

To set the speed, use the **set speed** command.

## **memory mode**

**set speed {speed|unspec}**

## **sol-config and sol-policy modes**

**set speed {115200|19200|38400|57600|9600}**

---

### Syntax Description

<b>speed</b>	Baud rate. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspec</b>	Specifies unspecified baud rate.
<b>115200</b>	Specifies 115200 baud rate.
<b>19200</b>	Specifies 19200 baud rate.
<b>38400</b>	Specifies 38400 baud rate.
<b>57600</b>	Specifies 57600 baud rate.
<b>9600</b>	Specifies 9600 baud rate.

---

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

/org/server-qual/memory  
 /org/service-profile/sol-config  
 /org/sol-policy

### Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

---

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the memory data rate.

### Examples

This example shows how to set the speed:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
```

```
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope sol-config
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config # set speed 9600
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile/sol-config #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show memory	
show sol-config	

**set speed (/eth-mon-session)**

## set speed (/eth-mon-session)

To set the data transfer rate for the port, use the **set speed** command.

**set speed{10 gbps | 1 gbps | 20 gbps | 40 gbps }**

Syntax Description	
<i>10 gbps</i>	Sets the transfer rate to 10 GBPS.
<i>1gbps</i>	Sets the transfer rate to 1 GBPS.
<i>20 gbps</i>	Sets the transfer rate to 20 GBPS.
<i>40 gbps</i>	Sets the transfer rate to 40 GBPS.

**Command Default** By default, the speed is set to 10 GBPS.

**Command Modes** Destination Interface (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(3)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A destination interface must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the data transfer rate to 40 GBPS.

```
UCS-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
UCS-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
UCS-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # scope eth-mon-session sample
UCS-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session # scope dest-interface 1 22
UCS-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface # set speed 8gbps
UCS-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric/eth-mon-session/dest-interface #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show eth-mon-session	

# set speed (/fc-mon-session)

To set the data transfer rate for the port, use the **set speed** command.

```
set speed {1gbps | 2 gbps | 4 gbps | 8 gbps | auto }
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	
<i>1gbps</i>	Sets the transfer rate to 1 GBPS.
<i>2 gbps</i>	Sets the transfer rate to 2 GBPS.
<i>4gbps</i>	Sets the transfer rate to 4 GBPS.
<i>8gbps</i>	Sets the transfer rate to 8 GBPS.
<i>Auto</i>	Enables Cisco UCS to determine the transfer rate.

**Command Default** By default, the speed is set to 2 GBPS.

**Command Modes** Destination Interface (/fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-interface)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(3)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A destination interface must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the data transfer rate to 8 GBPS.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-traffic-mon
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric # scope fc-mon-session sample
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session # scope dest-interface 1 22
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-interface # set speed 8gbps
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-interface* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-traffic-mon/fabric/fc-mon-session/dest-interface #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fc-mon-session	

**set speed (Uplink Ethernet Port)**

# set speed (Uplink Ethernet Port)

To set the speed for an uplink Ethernet port, use the **set speed** command.

**set speed{10gbps| 1gbps}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>10gbps</b>	Sets the speed to 10 gbps
	<b>1gbps</b>	Sets the speed to 1 gbps

**Command Default** 10gbps

**Command Modes** Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to set the speed on an uplink Ethernet port.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the speed:

```
switch-A# scope eth-uplink
switch-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # scope interface 2 2
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric* # set speed 10gbps
switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric # commit-buffer
```

# set src-templ-name

To set the source template name, use the **set src-templ-name** command.

**set src-templ-name** *name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>name</i>	Source template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to associate the specified source template with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the source template name:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org110
switch-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110
switch-A /org/service-profile # set src-templ-name srcTemplateName110
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show service-policy	
	show vhba-templ	

**set sshkey**

# set sshkey

To set an SSH key, use the `set sshkey` command.

`set sshkey [key | none]`

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<code>key</code>	SSH key.
---------------------------	------------------	----------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security) Local user (/security/local-user)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify the SSH key used for passwordless access.

**Examples** This example shows how to set an SSH key:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # set sshkey "ssh-rsa
AAAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAIEAuo9VQ2CmWBI9/S1f30k1CWjnV3lgdXMzOOW
U15iPw851kdQqap+NFuNmHcb4K iaQB8X/PDdmtlxQQcawclj+k8f4VcOelBx1s
Gk5luq5lslob1VOIEwcKEL/h51rdbN1I8y3SS9I/gGiBZ9AR1op9LDpD m8HPH2
LOgyH7Ei1MI8="
switch-A /security* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show keyring	
	show trustpoint	

# set ssl

To enable or disable SSL when communicating with an LDAP server, use the **set ssl** command.

**set ssl {no|yes}**

## Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Encryption is disabled. Authentication information is sent as clear text.
<b>yes</b>	Encryption is required. If encryption cannot be negotiated, the connection fails.

## Command Modes

LDAP Server (/security/ldap/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable SSL encryption when communicating with the LDAP server.

## Examples

This example shows how to set up SSL on a server:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # create server 192.0.20.246
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # set ssl yes
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # set port 389
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # set binddn
"cn=Administrator,cn=Users,DC=cisco-ucsm-aaa3,DC=qalab,DC=com"
switch-A /security/ldap/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	
show server	

**set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video**

## set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video

To set the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration, use the **set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video** command.

**set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

Syntax Description	<b>disabled</b>	Disables the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration.
	<b>enabled</b>	Enables the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration.
	<b>platform-default</b>	Sets the Uefi operating system legacy video configuration to the platform default option.

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A BIOS policy for an organization must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the Uefi OS legacy video configuration.

```
UCS-A # scope org Test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set uefi-os-legacy-video-config legacy-video enabled
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show uefi-os-legacy-video-config	

# set state

To specify the name of the state or province in which the company requesting the certificate is headquartered, use the **set state** command.

**set state** *State, province or county name*

## Syntax Description

*State, province or county name* The name of the state, province or county in which the organization requesting the certificate is headquartered. The name can include a maximum of 64 characters and can be alphanumeric.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Certificate Request (/security/keyring/certreq)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You should create a certificate request before specifying the state details.

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the state information for a certificate request.

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope keyring test
UCS-A /security/keyring # create certreq
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # set state New York
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # commit buffer
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set country	
set dns	
set e-mail	
set ip	
set locality	
set org-name	

**set state**

Command	Description
set org-unit-name	
set subject-name	

# set stats-policy

To set the statistics policy, use the **set stats-policy** command.

**set stats-policy** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Statistics policy name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
-------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

- Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)
- Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)
- Virtual NIC within a LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic)
- Service profile (/org/service-profile)
- Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)
- Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)
- Virtual HBA within a SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the vNIC command mode for a LAN connectivity policy and in the VHBA command mode for a SAN connectivity policy. Also, the maximum number of characters in the name of the policy has been increased from 16 to 32.

Use this command to associate the specified statistics policy with the service profile you used to enter service profile mode, or the template you used to enter virtual NIC template or virtual HBA template modes.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the statistics policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org org110
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile spEast110
UCS-A /org/service-profile # set stats-policy statsEast110
UCS-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

```
set stats-policy
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show service-profile	
show stats-threshold-policy	

# set stepping

To set stepping, use the **set stepping** command.

**set stepping {number| unspecified}**

## Syntax Description

<b>number</b>	Stepping number. The range of valid value is 0 to 4294967295.
<b>unspecified</b>	Specifies an unspecified stepping number.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Processor (/org/server-qual/processor)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the processor stepping number.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum number of cores:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope processor
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor # set stepping 1
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show processor	

---

**set storage-conn-policy-name**

# set storage-conn-policy-name

To set a storage connection policy, use the **set storage-conn-policy-name** command.

**set storage-conn-policy-name** *storage-connection-policy*

---

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>storage-conn-policy-name</i>	Name of the storage connection policy. The name has a maximum of 32 characters and can be alphanumeric.
---------------------------	---------------------------------	---

---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Initiator group within the SAN Connectivity policy mode (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group) Initiator group within the service profile command mode (/org/service-profile/initiator-group)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

---

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	An initiator group must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the storage connection policy for a service profile:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope initiator-group default
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group # set storage-conn-policy-name trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set storage-connection-def	

---

# set street-address

To configure a street address that will appear in Call Home messages, use the **set street-address** command.

**set street-address** *street-address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>street-address</i> Mailing address text information.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure a mailing address for sending RMA replacement equipment. Enter up to 255 characters. If the information includes spaces, you must enclose your entry in quotes (" ").
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure a street address:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set street-address "123 Example St., San Jose, CA 95134"
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show callhome	

**set subject-name**

# set subject-name

To specify the certificate request subject name, use the **set subject-name** command.

**set subject-name** *Certificate request subject name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Certificate request subject name</i>	The subject name of the certificate request. The name can be alphanumeric.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Certificate Request (/security/keyring/certreq)					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.0(2)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	2.0(2)	This command was introduced.	
Release	Modification					
2.0(2)	This command was introduced.					

**Usage Guidelines** You should create a certificate request before specifying the subject name details.

**Examples** The following example shows how to set the subject name information for a certificate request.

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # scope keyring test
UCS-A /security/keyring # create certreq
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # set subject-name bgdl-samcl
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq* # commit buffer
UCS-A /security/keyring/certreq #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set country	
	set dns	
	set e-mail	
	set ip	
	set locality	
	set org-name	
	set org-unit-name	

Command	Description
set state	

**set subnet**

# set subnet

To set a subnet for an external management static IP address, use the **set subnet** command.

**set subnet** *subnet*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>subnet</i>	The subnet that you would like to set. It must be in the a.b.c.d format.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	External management static IP within CIMC (/chassis/server/cimc/ext-static-ip) External management static IP within service profile (/org/service-profile/ext-static-ip) Static IP parameters (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/static-ip-params)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced in the static IP parameters command mode (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if/ip-if/static-ip-params).

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You must create a service profile before you use this command in the organization command mode.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the subnet for an external management static IP address of a service profile:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope ext-static-ip UCS-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip # set subnet 1.2.3.4 UCS-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/service-profile/ext-static-ip #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create service-profile	
	scope server	

# set suspendstate

To set the suspend state for a control endpoint policy, use the **set suspendstate** command.

**set suspendstate** *on*

## Syntax Description

<i>on</i>	To enable the suspend state of the control endpoint policy.
-----------	---

## Command Default

By default, it is set to off.

## Command Modes

Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the suspend state of the control endpoint policy to on.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # set suspendstate on
UCS-A /system/control-ep* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set ackstate	
set backup-policy-ctrl	
set communication-policy-ctrl	
set datetime-policy-ctrl	
set dns-policy-ctrl	
set fault-policy-ctrl	
set infra-pack-ctrl	
set mep-policy-ctrl	

**set suspendstate**

Command	Description
set monitoring-policy-ctrl	
set powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
set psu-policy-ctrl	
set shared-secret	
set security-policy-ctrl	
enter control-ep policy	
scope control-ep policy	
show control-ep policy	
delete control-ep policy	

# set switch-priority

To configure the urgency level for Call Home messages, use the `set switch-priority` command.

`set switch-priority {emergencies| alerts| critical| errors| warnings| notifications| information| debugging}`

## Syntax Description

<code>switch-priority options</code>	Specifies the message urgency threshold for Call Home messages. See Usage Guidelines for the urgency level options.
--------------------------------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the message urgency threshold for Call Home messages.

The following table shows the level options in order of decreasing urgency:

<b>emergencies</b>	Emergency level (0)
<b>alerts</b>	Alert level (1)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (2)
<b>errors</b>	Error level (3)
<b>warnings</b>	Warning level (4)
<b>notifications</b>	Notification level (5)
<b>information</b>	Information level (6)
<b>debugging</b>	Debug level (7)

**set switch-priority****Examples**

This example shows how to specify the urgency level as Critical:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set switch-priority critical
switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/callhome #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show callhome	

# set syslog console

To configure which syslog messages are sent to the console, use the **set syslog console** command.

**set syslog console level {alerts| critical| emergencies}+**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>level</b></td><td>Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog console.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>emergencies</b></td><td>Specifies Emergency (0) level, the highest urgency messages.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>alerts</b></td><td>Specifies Alert (1) level.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>critical</b></td><td>Specifies Critical (2) level.</td></tr> </table>	<b>level</b>	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog console.	<b>emergencies</b>	Specifies Emergency (0) level, the highest urgency messages.	<b>alerts</b>	Specifies Alert (1) level.	<b>critical</b>	Specifies Critical (2) level.
<b>level</b>	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog console.								
<b>emergencies</b>	Specifies Emergency (0) level, the highest urgency messages.								
<b>alerts</b>	Specifies Alert (1) level.								
<b>critical</b>	Specifies Critical (2) level.								

**Command Default** The default level is Critical.

**Command Modes** Monitoring (/monitoring)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.3(1)	The <b>state</b> keyword was deprecated.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to set the urgency threshold level for syslog console messages. After configuring the syslog console information, you must enable the sending of messages using the **enable syslog** command.



**Note**

The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog console** or **disable syslog console** commands to enable or disable the syslog console.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the urgency threshold level of syslog console messages to alerts:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # set syslog console level alerts
switch-A /monitoring* # enable syslog console
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A # /monitoring #
```

**set syslog console****Related Commands**

Command	Description
enable syslog	
show syslog	

# set syslog file

To configure a syslog file, use the **set syslog file** command.

```
set syslog file {level {emergencies| alerts| critical| errors| warnings| notifications| information| debugging}| name name| size size}+
```

## Syntax Description

<b>level</b>	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog file. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.
<b>name</b>	Specifies the syslog file name.
<i>name</i>	Name of the file. The file name can be up to 32 characters.
<b>size</b>	Specifies file size.
<i>size</i>	File size in bytes. The range of valid values is 4096 to 4194304.

## Command Default

The default level is Critical and the default file size is 4194304 bytes.

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The <b>state</b> keyword was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the file name, the maximum file size, and the urgency threshold level of syslog messages for the syslog file. After configuring the syslog file information, you must enable the writing of messages to the file using the **enable syslog** command.

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

<b>emergencies</b>	Emergency level (0)
<b>alerts</b>	Alert level (1)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (2)
<b>errors</b>	Error level (3)

**set syslog file**

<b>warnings</b>	Warning level (4)
<b>notifications</b>	Notification level (5)
<b>information</b>	Information level (6)
<b>debugging</b>	Debug level (7)

**Note**

The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog file** or **disable syslog file** commands to enable or disable the syslog file.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable the syslog file and configure the name, size, and urgency level:

```
UCS-A # scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # enable syslog file
UCS-A /monitoring* # set syslog file name logsSanJose7
UCS-A /monitoring* # set syslog file size 4096
UCS-A /monitoring* # set syslog file level alerts
UCS-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
enable syslog	
show syslog	

# set syslog min-level

To set the minimum level for syslog messages, use the **set syslog min-level** command.

```
set syslog min-level {crit| debug0| debug1| debug2| debug3| debug4| info| major| minor| warn}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>crit</b>	Specifies minimum level as critical.
<b>debug0</b>	Specifies minimum level as debug 0.
<b>debug1</b>	Specifies minimum level as debug 1.
<b>debug2</b>	Specifies minimum level as debug 2.
<b>debug3</b>	Specifies minimum level as debug 3.
<b>debug4</b>	Specifies minimum level as debug 4.
<b>info</b>	Specifies minimum level as information.
<b>major</b>	Specifies minimum level as major.
<b>minor</b>	Specifies minimum level as minor.
<b>warn</b>	Specifies minimum level as warning.

## Command Default

Minimum level is not set.

## Command Modes

Management logging (/monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the minimum level for syslog messages:

```
switch-A#scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # scope mgmt-logging
```

**set syslog min-level**

```
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # scope mgmt-logging
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging # set syslog min-level crit
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug/mgmt-logging #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show fsm	
show syslog	

# set syslog monitor

To configure syslog monitoring by the operating system, use the **set syslog monitor** command.

```
set syslog monitor level {emergencies| alerts| critical| errors| warnings| notifications| information| debugging}+
```

## Syntax Description

<b>level</b>	Specifies the message urgency threshold for the syslog monitor. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.
--------------	---

## Command Default

The default level is Critical.

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The <b>state</b> keyword was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the urgency threshold level of syslog messages to monitor. After configuring the syslog monitor information, you must enable monitoring using the **enable syslog** command.

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

<b>emergencies</b>	Emergency level (0)
<b>alerts</b>	Alert level (1)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (2)
<b>errors</b>	Error level (3)
<b>warnings</b>	Warning level (4)
<b>notifications</b>	Notification level (5)
<b>information</b>	Information level (6)
<b>debugging</b>	Debug level (7)

**set syslog monitor**

**Note**

Messages at levels below Critical are displayed on the terminal monitor only if you have entered the **terminal monitor** command.

**Note**

The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog monitor** or **disable syslog monitor** commands to enable or disable the syslog monitor.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable the syslog monitor and configure the urgency threshold level of syslog messages to monitor:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable syslog monitor
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog monitor level warnings
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
enable syslog	
show syslog	
terminal monitor	

# set syslog remote-destination

To configure sending of syslog messages to a remote destination, use the `set syslog remote-destination` command.

```
set syslog remote-destination {server-1| server-2| server-3} {level {emergencies| alerts| critical| errors| warnings| notifications| information| debugging}}| hostname hostname| facility {local0| local1| local2| local3| local4| local5| local6| local7} }+
```

## Syntax Description

<b>server-1</b>	Specifies server 1.
<b>server-2</b>	Specifies server 2.
<b>server-3</b>	Specifies server 3.
<b>level</b>	Specifies the message urgency threshold for sending to the remote destination. See Usage Guidelines for the level options.
<b>hostname</b>	Specifies host name.
<i>hostname</i>	Host name. The name can be from 1 to 256 characters.
<b>facility</b>	Specifies the facility number for the messages sent to the remote destination.
<b>local <i>n</i></b>	The local facility number. The range of valid values is local0 through local7.

**Command Default** The default for Hostname is None. The default level is Critical.

**Command Modes** Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.3(1)	The <code>state</code> keyword was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the host name, message urgency level, and facility number for the sending of syslog messages to a remote syslog server. After configuring the remote server information, you must enable the sending of messages using the `enable syslog` command. You can independently configure and enable up to three remote servers using the `server- n` keyword.

**set syslog remote-destination**

The following table shows the **level** options in order of decreasing urgency.

<b>emergencies</b>	Emergency level (0)
<b>alerts</b>	Alert level (1)
<b>critical</b>	Critical level (2)
<b>errors</b>	Error level (3)
<b>warnings</b>	Warning level (4)
<b>notifications</b>	Notification level (5)
<b>information</b>	Information level (6)
<b>debugging</b>	Debug level (7)

**Note**

The **state** keyword is deprecated. Use the **enable syslog remote-destination** or **disable syslog remote-destination** commands to enable or disable the syslog remote-destination.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enable and configure a syslog remote destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # enable syslog remote-destination server-1
switch-A /monitoring* # set syslog remote-destination server-1 hostname ITEast1 level alerts
switch-A /monitoring* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
enable syslog	
show syslog	

# set target

To set a target endpoint of a pin group for an FCoE port channel and an uplink, use the **set target** command.

**set target {a| b}port {port slot-id/port-id }port-channel id**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies switch A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies switch B.
<b>port</b>	Specifies a port.
<b>slot-id/port-id</b>	Specifies the slot and port identification number.
<b>port-channel</b>	Specifies port channel.
<b>id</b>	Specifies the port channel identification number. It should be a number between 1 and 256.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pin group under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/pin-group)

Pin group under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/pin-group)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the Fibre Channel or Ethernet pin target to the specified switch and port, or switch and port channel.

Scope to /fc-uplink/pin-group to set the Fibre Channel pin target.

Scope to /eth-uplink/pin-group to set the Ethernet pin target.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a target:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope pin-group sample
UCS-A /fc-uplink/pin-group # set target a fcoe-port-channel 1
UCS-A /fc-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/pin-group #
```

**set target****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show pin-group	
show target	

# set target (/pin-group)

To set a target end point for an FCoE port channel, use the **set target** command.

```
set target {a| b} fcoe-portslotid/portid|fcoe-port-channel
portchannelid|portslotid/portid|port-channelportchannelID
```

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<b>fcoe-port slot ID/port ID</b>	The slot ID and port ID of the FCoE port channel.
<b>fcoe-port-channel portchannelid</b>	FCoE port channel ID. It is a number between 1 and 256.
<b>port slot ID/port ID</b>	The slot ID and port ID of the port.
<b>port-channel slot ID/port ID</b>	The slot ID and port ID of the port channel.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Pin group (/fc-uplink/pin-group)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to create a target endpoint for an FCoE port.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope pin-group sample
UCS-A /fc-uplink/pin-group # set target a fcoe-port-channel 1
UCS-A /fc-uplink/pin-group* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /fc-uplink/pin-group #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show target</b>	

**set target-path**

# set target-path

To specify a fabric interconnect for communicating with the target endpoint of a storage connection policy, use the **set target-path** command.

**set target-path {a| b}**

Syntax Description	
<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Storage target endpoint (/org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A storage connection policy and a storage target endpoint for the policy must be configured to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify a fabric for communicating with the storage target endpoint of a storage connection policy:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create storage-connection-policy scPolicyZone1
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy* # create storage-target 20:10:20:30:40:50:60:70
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-path a
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-vsan default
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create storage-connection-policy	
	create storage-target	
	set target-vsan	

# set target-vsan

To configure a specific VSAN to communicate with the target endpoint of a storage connection policy, use the **set target-vsan** command.

**set target-vsan *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the VSAN.
-------------	-------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Storage target (/org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A storage connection policy and a storage target endpoint for the policy must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a specific VSAN to communicate with the target endpoint of a storage connection policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # create storage-connection-policy scPolicyZone1
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy* # create storage-target 20:10:20:30:40:50:60:70
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-path a
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # set target-vsan default
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy/storage-target #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create storage-connection-policy	
create storage-target	
set target-path	

**set template**

# set template

To specify a service profile template, use the **set template** command.

**set template** *template*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>template</i>	Specifies the name of a service profile template. Enter up to 32 characters.
---------------------------	-----------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server automatic configuration policy (/org/server-autoconfig-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify a service profile template for creating a service profile instance for the server.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to specify a service profile template:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org /
switch-A /org # create server-autoconfig-policy AutoConfigFinance
switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set destination org finance
switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set qualifier ServPoolQual22
switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set template ServTemp2
switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show server-autoconfig-policy	

# set template-name

To set the template name, use the **set template-name** command.

**set template-name** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Template name. The range of valid values is 1 to 32.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

vNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

Virtual NIC within a LAN connectivity policy (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic)

Virtual HBA within a SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1(1)	This command was introduced in the vNIC command mode for a LAN connectivity policy and in the vHBA command mode for a SAN connectivity policy. Also, the maximum number of characters allowed in the template name has been increased from 16 to 32.

## Examples

This example show how to set a template name for a vNIC in a service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org org10
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic10
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set template-name temp10
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic# commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show vhba	
show vnic	

**set throttling**

# set throttling

To limit the number of Call Home messages received for the same event, use the **set throttling** command.

**set throttling {off|on}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>off</b>	Disables limiting of duplicate messages.
	<b>on</b>	Enables limiting of duplicate messages.

<b>Command Default</b>	Enabled
------------------------	---------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Callhome (/monitoring/callhome)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to limit the number of Call Home messages received for the same event. If the number of messages sent exceeds a maximum limit within a preset time frame, further messages for that alert type are discarded within that time frame.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable throttling of duplicate Call Home messages:
	<pre>switch-A# scope monitoring switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome switch-A /monitoring/callhome # set throttling on switch-A /monitoring/callhome* # commit-buffer switch-A /monitoring/callhome #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show callhome	

# set timeofday-hour

To configure the hour of the day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message, use the **set timeofday-hour** command.

**set timeofday-hour *hour***

## Syntax Description

<i>hour</i>	The hour of day.
-------------	------------------

## Command Default

The default time of day is 00:00.

## Command Modes

Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the hour of day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message. The range is 0 to 23; the default is 0.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:

```
UCS-A# scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set interval-days	
set send-periodically	
set timeofday-minute	
show inventory	

**set timeofday-minute**

## set timeofday-minute

To configure the minutes field of the time of day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message, use the **set timeofday-minute** command.

**set timeofday-minute** *minute*

Syntax Description	<i>minute</i>	The minute of the hour of day.
--------------------	---------------	--------------------------------

**Command Default** The default time of day is 00:00.

**Command Modes** Inventory (/monitoring/callhome/inventory)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the minutes field of the time of day for sending a periodic Call Home inventory message. The range is 0 to 59; the default is 0.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the periodic sending of a Call Home inventory message at 17:30 hours every 14 days:

```
UCS-A# scope monitoring
UCS-A /monitoring # scope callhome
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome # scope inventory
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory # set send-periodically on
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set interval-days 14
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-hour 17
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # set timeofday-minute 30
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set interval-days	
	set send-periodically	
	set timeofday-hour	
	show inventory	

# set timeout

To set a timeout, use the **set timeout** command.

**set timeout** *timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>timeout</i>	Timeout interval, in seconds. The range of valid values is 1 to 60.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	TACACS (/security/tacacs) RADIUS (/security/radius) LDAP (/security/ldap)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set a timeout:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A#scope security
switch-A /security # scope ldap
switch-A /security/ldap # set timeout 30
switch-A /security/ldap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /security/ldap #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show ldap	
	show tacacs	

**set timezone**

# set timezone

To set the time zone for system services, use the **set timezone** command.

## set timezone

**Command Default** The time zone is UTC.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the time zone for system services that require time of day. You are prompted with a sequence of choices to select your time zone.

## Examples

This example shows how to select the time zone for Los Angeles:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope services
UCS-A /system/services # set timezone
Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent or ocean.
1) Africa 4) Arctic Ocean 7) Australia 10) Pacific Ocean
2) Americas 5) Asia 8) Europe
3) Antarctica 6) Atlantic Ocean 9) Indian Ocean
#? 2
Please select a country.
1) Anguilla 18) Ecuador 35) Paraguay
[...truncated...]
11) Cayman Islands 28) Jamaica 45) United States
[...truncated...]
#? 45
Please select one of the following time zone regions.
1) Eastern Time
[...truncated...]
15) Mountain Standard Time - Arizona
16) Pacific Time
17) Alaska Time
[...truncated...]
#? 16
The following information has been given:
United States
Pacific Time
Therefore timezone 'America/Los Angeles' will be set.
Local time is now: Fri May 15 07:39:25 PDT 2009.
Universal Time is now: Fri May 15 14:39:25 UTC 2009.
Is the above information OK?
1) Yes
2) No
#? 1
UCS-A /system/services #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show clock	
show timezone	

**set total**

# set total

To set the maximum number of concurrent web sessions for all users, use the **set total** command.

**set total** *maximum number of sessions*

## Syntax Description

<i>maximum number of sessions</i>	The total number of concurrent web sessions. The value must be a number between 1 and 256.
-----------------------------------	--

## Command Default

By default, the number of concurrent web sessions for all users is set to the maximum of 256.

## Command Modes

Web session limits (/system/services/web-session-limits)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The value for the maximum number of concurrent sessions for all users must be a number between 1 and 256.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the total number of concurrent web sessions for all users to 30.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # scope web-session-limits
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits # set total 30
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/services/web-session-limits #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set per-user	
scope web-session-limits	

# set trans-queue count

To configure the number of transmit queue resources to allocate, use the **set trans-queue count** command.

**set trans-queue count** *count*

## Syntax Description

<i>count</i>	Number of queue resources.
--------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

The transmit queue count is 1.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)  
Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of transmit queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 256.

This command replaces the **set work-queue count** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of transmit queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set trans-queue ring-size	
show eth-policy	
show fc-policy	

---

**set trans-queue ring-size**

## set trans-queue ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the transmit queue, use the **set trans-queue ring-size** command.

**set trans-queue ring-size *ring-size***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ring-size</i>	Number of descriptors.
---------------------------	------------------	------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	The transmit queue ring size is 256.
------------------------	--------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy) Fibre Channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the transmit queue. Enter a number between 64 and 4096.
-------------------------	--

This command replaces the **set work-queue ring-size** command.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to configure the transmit queue ring size for an Ethernet policy:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set trans-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set trans-queue ring-size 1024
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set trans-queue count	
	show eth-policy	
	show fc-policy	

# set trustpoint

To specify the trustpoint for a keyring, use the **set trustpoint** command.

**set trustpoint** *trustpoint*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>trustpoint</i>	Name of a defined trustpoint.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Keyring (/security/keyring)	
<b>Command History</b>		
Release	Modification	
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.	
2.1(1)	The maximum number of characters allowed in the name was increased from 16 to 32.	
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the trustpoint for a keyring. The trustpoint name can be up to 32 characters.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify the trustpoint for a keyring:	
	<pre>UCS-A # scope security UCS-A /security # scope keyring MyKR05 UCS-A /security/keyring # set trustpoint CiscoCA5 UCS-A /security/keyring* # commit-buffer UCS-A /security/keyring #</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>		
Command	Description	
create trustpoint		

**set type (backup)**

# set type (backup)

To specify the configuration and state information to be backed up, use the `set type` command.

```
set type {all-configuration| logical-configuration| system-configuration| full-state}
```

Syntax Description	
<b>all-configuration</b>	Backup server, fabric, and system-related configuration.
<b>logical-configuration</b>	Backup fabric and server-related configuration.
<b>system-configuration</b>	Backup system-related configuration.
<b>full-state</b>	Backup full state for disaster recovery.

**Command Default** All configuration information (server, fabric, and system-related) is backed up.

**Command Modes** System backup (/system/backup)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify the configuration and state information to be backed up.

**Examples** This example specifies that fabric and server-related configuration are to be backed up:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # create backup ftp: full-state enabled
Password:
server-A /system/backup* # set type logical-configuration
server-A /system/backup* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/backup #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show backup	

# set type (partition)

To specify the file system of a disk partition, use the **set type** command.

```
set type {ext2| ext3| fat32| none| ntfs| swap}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ext2</b>	The partition uses the EXT2 file system.
<b>ext3</b>	The partition uses the EXT3 file system.
<b>fat32</b>	The partition uses the FAT32 file system.
<b>none</b>	The partition uses no file system.
<b>ntfs</b>	The partition uses the NTFS file system.
<b>swap</b>	The partition is used as swap space.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Partition (/org/local-disk-config/partition)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the file system of a disk partition.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify the NTFS file system for a new partition:

```
server-A# scope org /
server-A /org # scope service-profile ServInst90
UCS-A /org/service-profile # create local-disk-config
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # set mode no-raid
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config* # create partition
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set size 10000
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # set type ntfs
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/local-disk-config/partition #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show local-disk-config	

**set type (template)**

# set type (template)

To set the updating policy of a template, use the **set type** command.

**set type {initial-template| updating-template}**

Syntax Description	initial-template	Instances created from this template will not automatically update if this template is updated.
Command Default	updating-template	Instances created from this template will automatically update if this template is updated.

**Command Default** Instances created from this template will not automatically update if this template is updated.

**Command Modes** Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)  
Virtual NIC template (/org/vnic-templ)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to set the updating policy of a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter) or vNIC (virtual network interface card) template.

**Examples** This example shows how to specify that instances created from a vNIC template will automatically update if the template is updated:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vnic-templ sp10
switch-A /org/vnic-templ # set type updating-template
switch-A /org/vnic-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vnic-templ #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vhba-templ	
	show vnic-templ	

# set units

To set memory units, use the **set units** command.

**set units {units|unspec}**

## Syntax Description

<b>units</b>	Memory units. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
<b>unspec</b>	Specifies unspecified memory units.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

/org/server-qual/memory  
/org/server-qual/storage

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Memory units refer to the DRAM chips mounted on the PCB.

## Examples

This example shows how to set memory units:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set units 1000
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	
show storage	

**set uplink-fail-action**

# set uplink-fail-action

To set an uplink fail action, use the **set uplink-fail-action** command.

**set uplink-fail-action {link-down| warning}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>link-down</b></td><td>Specifies that down virtual interfaces are marked link down.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>warning</b></td><td>Specifies that a fault is generated for down virtual interfaces.</td></tr> </table>	<b>link-down</b>	Specifies that down virtual interfaces are marked link down.	<b>warning</b>	Specifies that a fault is generated for down virtual interfaces.		
<b>link-down</b>	Specifies that down virtual interfaces are marked link down.						
<b>warning</b>	Specifies that a fault is generated for down virtual interfaces.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None						
<b>Command Modes</b>	<p>Network control policy within the organization command mode (/org/nw-ctrl-policy)</p> <p>Network control policy within Ethernet storage command mode (/eth-storage/nw-ctrl-policy)</p>						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(2)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was deprecated from the Organization command mode.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(2)	This command was introduced.	1.4(1)	This command was deprecated from the Organization command mode.
Release	Modification						
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.						
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated from the Organization command mode.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>This configuration will be applicable only in end host mode (default mode).</p> <p>Warning is useful when you want to maintain blade-to-blade connectivity inside the UCSM system when all uplink ports go down. You do this, however, at the expense of not providing fabric failover when uplink connectivity is lost.</p>						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to set an uplink fail action:</p> <pre>UCS-A # scope org org100 UCS-A /org # scope nw-ctrl-policy nCP100 UCS-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy # set uplink-fail-action warning UCS-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy* # commit-buffer UCS-A /org/nw-ctrl-policy #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show nw-ctrl-policy</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show service-policy</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	show nw-ctrl-policy		show service-policy	
Command	Description						
show nw-ctrl-policy							
show service-policy							

# set uplink-trunking

To set uplink trunking for a Fabric, use the **set uplink-trunking** command.

**set uplink-trunking {disabled| enabled}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disabled</b>	Disables uplink trunking for a Fabric.
	<b>enabled</b>	Enables uplink trunking for a Fabric.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric)
----------------------	----------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enable uplink trunking for a Fabric:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope fc-uplink UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # set uplink-trunking enabled UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric* # commit-buffer UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fabric	

**set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable**

## set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable

To modify the boot option for a USB device, use the **set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable** command.

**set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable {disabled| enabled| platform-default}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>disabled</b>	Use this option to disable the USB device from being configured as non-bootable.
	<b>enabled</b>	Use this option to enable the USB device to be booted.
	<b>platform-default</b>	Use this option to set the USB device boot configuration to be the same as the default option of the platform.

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A BIOS policy must be configured to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to enable the boot configuration for USB drive.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy test
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable enabled
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create bios-policy	

# set usb-front-panel-access-lock-config usb-front-panel-lock

To set a locking configuration for the USB front panel access, use the **set usb-front-panel-access-lock-config usb-front-panel-lock** command.

**set usb-front-panel-access-lock-config usb-front-panel-lock {disabled| enable| platform-default}**

## Syntax Description

<b>disabled</b>	Disables the front panel locking configuration.
<b>enable</b>	Enables the front panel locking configuration.
<b>platform-default</b>	Sets the front panel locking configuration to the platform default option.

## Command Default

Platform default

## Command Modes

BIOS policy (/org/bios-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create a BIOS policy before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the USB front panel locking configuration to the platform default option:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set usb-front-panel-access-lock-config usb-front-panel-lock
platform-default
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable	
set usb-system-idle-power-optimizing-setting-config usb-idle-power-optimizing	

**set usb-system-idle-power-optimizing-setting-config usb-idle-power-optimizing**

# set usb-system-idle-power-optimizing-setting-config usb-idle-power-optimizing

To set the power optimization schedule when the USB system is idle, use the **set usb-system-idle-power-optimizing-setting-config usb-idle-power-optimizing** command.

**set usb-system-idle-power-optimizing-setting-config usb-idle-power-optimizing {high-performance|lower-idle-power| platform-default}**

Syntax Description	
<b>high-performance</b>	Sets power optimization schedule to high-performance.
<b>lower-idle-power</b>	Sets power optimization schedule to lower-idle-power.
<b>platform-default</b>	Sets power optimization schedule to the platform default option.

**Command Default** Platform default

**Command Modes** BIOS (/org/bios-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must create a BIOS policy before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the USB system power optimization schedule to the platform default option:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
UCS-A /org/bios-policy # set usb-system-idle-power-optimizing-setting-config
  usb-idle-power-optimizing platform-default
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/bios-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable	
	set usb-front-panel-access-lock-config usb-front-panel-lock	

# set user

To specify a user name for logging in to a remote server, use the **set user** command.

**set user** *user*

## Syntax Description

<i>user</i>	Specifies the user name.
-------------	--------------------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Configuration import (/system/import-config)

System backup (/system/backup)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the user name for logging in to a remote server for a file transfer.

## Examples

This example specifies the user name for logging in to a remote file server:

```
server-A# scope system
server-A /system # scope import-config host35
server-A /system/import-config # set user User13
server-A /system/import-config* # commit-buffer
server-A /system/import-config #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup	
show import-config	

**set user-id**

# set user-id

To set a user identification for an iSCSI authentication profile, use the **set user-id** command.

**set user-id *user-id***

## Syntax Description

<i>user-id</i>	The user identification for an ISCSI authentication profile. The value can include a maximum of 128 characters.
----------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

iSCSI Authentication Profile (/org/iscsi-auth-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An iSCSI authentication profile must be created to use this command.

The name of the user ID can include a maximum of 128 characters. The name can be alphanumeric and can include special characters.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the user ID for an ISCSI authentication profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # create auth-profile sample
UCS-A /org/auth-profile* # set user-id exampleuser
UCS-A /org/auth-profile* # set password
Enter password:
Confirm password:
UCS-A /org/auth-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/auth-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-profile	
set password (auth-profile)	

# set userid

To specify the username the system should use to log in to the remote server, use the **set userid** command.

**set userid *userid***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>userid</i>	The login user name for the remote server.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Firmware download task (/firmware/download-task)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the user name the system should use to log in to the remote server. This field does not apply if the protocol is TFTP.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify the user name for logging in to the remote server:
<pre>switch-A# scope firmware switch-A /firmware # scope download-task ucs-k9-bundle.1.1.0.279.bin switch-A /firmware/download-task # set userid User123 switch-A /firmware/download-task #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show download-task	

**set user-label**

# set user-label

To assign an identifying label to the server, use the **set user-label** command.

**set user-label** *label*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>label</i>	Enter up to 32 characters with no spaces.
---------------------------	--------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server) IOM (/chassis/iom) Interface within Ethernet Storage (eth-storage/fabric/interface) Interface within Ethernet Server (eth-server/fabric/interface) Interface within Ethernet Uplink (eth-uplink/fabric/interface) Interface within Fibre Channel Uplink (fc-uplink/fabric/interface) Fabric Extender Module (/fex)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced only in the server mode. The maximum number of characters in the user label was 16.
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in other command modes. The maximum number of characters for the user label was increased from 16 to 32.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to assign an identifying label to a server.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to assign a label to server 2 in chassis 1:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope server 1/2
switch-A /chassis/server # set user-label SanJose13
switch-A /chassis/server* # commit-buffer
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show server	

# set uuid-prefix

To specify the prefix for UUID pool values, use the **set uuid-prefix** command.

**set uuid-prefix {uuid-prefix| derived}**

## Syntax Description

<i>uuid-prefix</i>	Specifies the prefix in the format <i>nnnnnnnn-nnnn-nnnn</i> .
<b>derived</b>	Use the prefix of the UUID burned into the hardware at manufacture.

## Command Default

The UUID prefix is derived.

## Command Modes

UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) prefix to be combined with UUID suffix pool values for dynamic UUID assignment.

The prefix contains 16 hexadecimal characters in three hyphen-separated groups, in the form *nnnnnnnn-nnnn-nnnn*.

## Examples

This example shows how to specify a UUID prefix for the UUID suffix pool:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope uuid-suffix-pool usp10a
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool # set uuid-prefix 12345678-9abc-def0
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show uuid-suffix-pool	

**set v3privilege**

# set v3privilege

To specify the SNMPv3 security level for the SNMP trap destination, use the **set v3privilege** command.

**set v3privilege {auth| noauth| priv}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>auth</b>	Specifies keyed-hash authentication with the trap destination.
	<b>noauth</b>	Specifies user name authentication with the trap destination.
	<b>priv</b>	Specifies keyed-hash authentication and data encryption (privacy) with the trap destination.

**Command Default** User name authentication (noauth) is used with the trap destination.

**Command Modes** SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify the Simple Network Management Protocol version 3 (SNMPv3) security level for the SNMP trap destination.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the SNMPv3 security level for the SNMP trap destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope snmp-trap 192.20.1.28
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap # set v3privilege auth
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp-trap	

# set vcon

To set up a vCon (virtual adapter), use the **set vcon** command.

**set vcon {1 | 2} selection {all | assigned-only | exclude-dynamic | exclude-unassigned}**

## Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Specifies adapter 1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies adapter 2.
<b>selection</b>	Specifies a placement selection.
<b>all</b>	Places all vNICs and vHBAs.
<b>assigned-only</b>	Places assigned vNICs and vHBAs.
<b>exclude-dynamic</b>	Excludes dynamic vNICs and vHBAs from being placed.
<b>exclude-unassigned</b>	Excludes unassigned vNICs and vHBAs from being placed.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

vCon policy (/org/vcon-policy)  
Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to set up a vCon:

```
UCS-A # scope org /
UCS-A /org # scope vcon-policy vcp100
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy # set vcon 1 selection all
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy #
```

**set vcon****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show vcon	
show vcon-policy	

# set vcon (/vnic and /vhba)

To set a desired VCON placement for a LAN connectivity policy or SAN connectivity policy, use the **set vcon** command.

**set vcon {1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | any}**

## Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Specifies adapter 1.
<b>2</b>	Specifies adapter 2.
<b>3</b>	Specifies adapter 3.
<b>4</b>	Specifies adapter 4.
<b>any</b>	Specifies Cisco UCS Manager to automatically assign the vNIC.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** VNIC (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic)  
VHBA (/org/san-connectivity-policy/vhba)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A LAN connectivity policy or a SAN connectivity policy must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the vCON for a LAN connectivity policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope lan-connectivity-policy sample
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy # scope vnic test
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic # set vcon any
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create lan-connectivity-policy	
create san-connectivity-policy	

**set vcon-profile**

## set vcon-profile

To associate a vCon (virtual adapter) profile, use the **set vcon-profile** command.

**set vcon-profile** *profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>profile-name</i>	The name of the profile.
---------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Service profile (/org/service-profile)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Associates the specified vNIC/vHBA placement policy with the service profile.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to associate a vCon profile:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # set vcon-profile vcp100
switch-A /org/service-profile* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vcon	
	show	

# set version

To set the version number, use the **set version** command.

**set version** *number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>number</i>	Version number.
---------------------------	---------------	-----------------

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Pack image (/org/fw-host-pack/pack-image)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to specify the package image version number. Changing this number triggers firmware updates on all components using the firmware through a service profile.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the version number:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org org100
switch-A /org # scope fw-host-pack fhp10
switch-A /org/fw-host-pack # scope pack-image pi10
switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image # set version 1.3
switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/fw-host-packpack-image #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show pack-image	
	show version	

**set version (snmp-trap)**

## set version (snmp-trap)

To specify the SNMP version for the SNMP trap destination, use the **set version** command.

**set version {v1| v2c| v3}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>v1</b>	Specifies SNMP version 1.
	<b>v2c</b>	Specifies SNMP version 2c.
	<b>v3</b>	Specifies SNMP version 3.

**Command Default** SNMP version 2c is used.

**Command Modes** SNMP trap (/monitoring/snmp-trap)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) version for the SNMP trap destination.

**Examples** This example shows how to specify SNMPv3 for the SNMP trap destination:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope snmp-trap 192.20.1.28
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap # set version v3
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap* # commit-buffer
switch-A /monitoring/snmp-trap #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp-trap	

# set vhba

To set a vHBA, use the **set vhba** command.

**set vhba name**

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	vHBA name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot1
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path # set vhba vhba100
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show interface	
show vhba	

**set virtual-ip**

## set virtual-ip

To set up a virtual IP address, use the **set virtual-ip** command.

**set virtual-ip** *address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>address</i>	Virtual IP address. Enter the argument in the format A.B.C.D.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	System (/system)
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set up a virtual IP address:
-----------------	--

```
switch# scope system
switch /system # set virtual-ip 209.165.200.225
switch /system* # commit-buffer
switch /system #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show image	
	show vif	

# set vlan-id

To set an ID for the VLAN of the fabric, use the **set vlan-id** command.

**set vlan-id *vlan-id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vlan-id</i>	The ID of the VLAN. The ID must be a number, and between 1-3967, and 4049-4093.
---------------------------	----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan) VLAN within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric/vlan)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A VLAN for the fabric must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the ID for the VLAN of the fabric.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope vlan 200
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan # set vlan-id 250
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/vlan #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create vlan	
	scope vlan	

**set vlan-port-count-optimization**

# set vlan-port-count-optimization

To enable or disable VLAN port count optimization, use the **set vlan-compression** command.

**set vlan-compression {disabled| enabled}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>disabled</b>	Disables VLAN port count optimization
	<b>enabled</b>	Enables VLAN port count optimization

**Command Default** By default, VLAN port count optimization is disabled.

**Command Modes** Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to enable VLAN port count optimization.

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # set vlan-port-count-optimization enabled
UCS-A /eth-uplink# commit-buffer
UCS-A /eth-uplink #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vlan-group	

# set vlanname

To set a name for the VLAN for a LAN connectivity policy, use the **set vlanname** command.

**set vlanname** *vlan-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>vlan-name</i>	Specifies the name of the VLAN. The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
---------------------------	------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	Default
------------------------	---------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet interface of an iSCSI VNIC in the LAN connectivity policy mode (/org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	For the Cisco UCS M81KR Virtual Interface Card, the VLAN that you specify must be the same as the native VLAN on the overlay vNIC. For the Cisco UCS M51KR-B Broadcom BCM57711 adapter, the VLAN that you specify can be any VLAN assigned to the overlay vNIC.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to specify a VLAN for the ISCSI VNIC.
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope lan-connectivity-policy sample
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy # scope vnic-iscsi test
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic-iscsi # create eth-if
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic-iscsi/eth-if* # set vlanname default
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic-iscsi/eth-if* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/lan-connectivity-policy/vnic-iscsi/eth-if#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create lan-connectivity-policy	

**set vmretention**

# set vmretention

To set virtual machine retention for a VM lifecycle policy , use the **set vmretention** command.

**set vmretention {vmretention| 1-day| 1-hour| 5-days}**

## Syntax Description

<i>vmretention</i>	Use this option to not set a retention policy.
<b>1-day</b>	Use this option to set the VM retention to 1 day.
<b>1-hour</b>	Use this option to set the VM retention to 1 hour.
<b>5-days</b>	Use this option to set the VM retention to 5 days.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VM Life cycle policy (/system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to set the VM retention for the lifecycle policy to 5 days.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vm-life-cycle-policy
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy # set vmretention 5-days
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set vnicretention	

# set vnic

To set the vNIC, use the **set vnic** command.

**set vnic *vnic***

## Syntax Description

<i>vnic</i>	VNIC name. The range of valid values is 1 to 16.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Path (/org/boot-policy/lan/path)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

A vNIC is a virtualized network interface that is configured on a physical network adapter and appears to be a physical NIC to the operating system of the server. The type of adapter in the system determines how many vNICs you can create. For example, a Cisco UCS CNA M71KR adapter has two NICs, which means you can create a maximum of two vNICs for each of those adapters.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the VNIC:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot1
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope lan
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan # scope path
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path # set vnic 101
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show vnic	

**set vnicretention**

# set vnicretention

To set a VNIC retention policy for the VM lifecycle policy, use the **set vnicretention** command.

## **set vnicretention**

**set vnicretention {vnicretention| 1-day| 1-hour| 5-days}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	
<b>vnicretention</b>	Use this option to not set a retention policy
<b>1-day</b>	Use this option to set the retention as 1 day.
<b>1-hour</b>	Use this option to set the retention as 1 hour.
<b>5-days</b>	Use this option to set the retention as 5 days.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	VM Lifecycle policy (/system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the VNIC retention for the lifecycle policy to 5 days.
-----------------	--

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vm-life-cycle-policy
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy # set vnicretention 5-days
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy* # commit-buffer
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vm-life-cycle-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set vmretention	

# set weight

To set the weight, use the `set weight` command.

`set weight {weight| best-effort| none}`

## Syntax Description

<b>weight</b>	Weight number. The range of valid values is 0 to 10.
<b>best-effort</b>	Specifies best effort.
<b>none</b>	Specifies no weight.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet best effort (/eth-server/qos/eth-best-effort)  
 Ethernet classified (/eth-server/qos/eth-classified)  
 Fibre Channel (/eth-server/qos/fc)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the weight:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # scope eth-classified
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified # set weight 5
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified* # commit-buffer
switch-A /eth-server/qos/eth-classified #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show eth-classified	

**set width**

# set width

To set the width, use the **set width** command.

**set width {width|unspec}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>width</b>	Width. The range of valid values is 0 to 65535.
	<b>unspec</b>	Specifies width unspecified.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Memory (/org/server-qual/memory)
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify the bit width of the data bus.

**Examples** This example shows how to set the width:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual squal10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope memory
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory # set width 1000000
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show memory	
	show storage	

# set work-queue count

To configure the number of work (transmit) queue resources to allocate, use the **set work-queue count** command.

**set work-queue count** *count*

## Syntax Description

<i>count</i>	Number of queue resources.
--------------	----------------------------

## Command Default

The work queue count is 1.

## Command Modes

Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.1(1)	This command was deprecated in favor of the <b>set trans-queue ring-size</b> command.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the number of work (transmit) queue resources to allocate. Enter a number between 1 and 256.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the number of queue resources for an Ethernet policy:

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
switch-A /org/eth-policy # set recv-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set work-queue count 100
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # set comp-queue count 200
switch-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/eth-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set work-queue ring-size	
show eth-policy	

---

**set work-queue ring-size**

# set work-queue ring-size

To configure the number of descriptors in the work (transmit) queue, use the **set work-queue ring-size** command.

**set work-queue ring-size *ring-size***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ring-size</i>	Number of descriptors.
---------------------------	------------------	------------------------

**Command Default** The work queue ring size is 256.

**Command Modes** Ethernet adapter policy (/org/eth-policy)  
Fibre channel adapter policy (/org/fc-policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.1(1)	This command was deprecated in favor of the <b>set trans-queue ring-size</b> command.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the number of descriptors in the work (transmit) queue. Enter a number between 64 and 4096.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the work (transmit) queue ring size for an Ethernet policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # enter eth-policy EthPolicy19
UCS-A /org/eth-policy # set work-queue count 100
UCS-A /org/eth-policy* # set work-queue ring-size 1024
UCS-A /org/eth-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/eth-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set trans-queue ring-size	
	set work-queue count	
	show eth-policy	
	show fc-policy	

# set wnn

To set a World Wide Name (WWN), use the **set wnn** command.

**set wnn *name***

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	WWN name. The name entered must be in hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh format.
-------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Path (/org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to set a WWN:

```
switch-A# scope org org10a
switch-A /org # scope boot-policy boot6b
switch-A /org/boot-policy # scope storage
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage # scope san-image primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # scope path primary
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path # set wnn 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show path	
show san-image	

**set wwpn-pool**

## set wwpn-pool

To specify a pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for a vHBA template, use the **set wwpn-pool** command.

**set wwpn-pool *wwpn-pool***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>wwpn-pool</i>	Name of a WWPN pool.
---------------------------	------------------	----------------------

**Command Default** The default WWPN pool is used.

**Command Modes** Virtual HBA template (/org/vhba-templ)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to specify an existing pool of world wide port names (WWPN) for dynamic assignment to a vHBA (virtual host bus adapter) template.

**Examples** This example shows how to specify a WWPN pool for a vHBA:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope vhba-templ vhba10
switch-A /org/vhba-templ # set wwpn-pool MyWwpnPool13
switch-A /org/vhba-templ* # commit-buffer
switch-A /org/vhba-templ #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vhba-templ	

# set zoning-type

To set a Fibre Channel zoning type for an initiator group, use the **set zoning-type** command.

**set zoning-type {none| simt| sist}**

## Syntax Description

<b>none</b>	Specifies that Cisco UCS Manager not configure Fibre Channel zoning.
<b>simt</b>	Sets the zoning type to Single Initiator Multiple Targets (SIMT)
<b>sist</b>	Set the zoning type to Single Initiator Single Target (SIST). This option specifies that Cisco UCS Manager automatically create one zone for each vHBA and storage port pair.

## Command Default

By default, the zoning type is set to SIST.

## Command Modes

Initiator group within SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group)

Initiator group within a service profile (/org/service-profile/initiator-group)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An initiator group must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to set the zoning type to SIMT for an initiator group in a service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope initiator-group
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group # set zoning-type simt
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create initiator-group	
show initiator-group	

**show activate status**

# show activate status

To display the activation status, use the **show activate status** command.

## **show activate status**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays the activation status.

**Command Modes** Input/output module (/chassis/iom)  
Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)  
Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the activation status:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 1
switch-A /chassis/iom # show activate status
State: Ready
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show firmware</b>	
<b>show status</b>	

# show adapter

To display adapter information, use the **show adapter** command.

**show adapter [detail | expand]\***

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about all adapters.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about all adapters.

## Command Default

Displays adapter information.

## Command Modes

Server qualification (/org/server-qual)  
Server (/chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show adapter** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of adapters.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of adapters:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # show adapter
```

Server 1/1:				
Adapter	PID	Vendor	Serial	Operational State
1	N20-AE0002	Cisco Systems Inc	EXM12510017	Operable
2	N20-AE0003	Cisco Systems Inc	EXM12510018	Operable

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show chassis</b>	

**show adapter**

Command	Description
<b>show server-qual</b>	

# show assoc

To display service profile association information, use the **show assoc** command.

## show assoc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays service profile association information.

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)  
Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show assoc** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of service profile associations.

**Examples** This example shows how to display service profile associations:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # show assoc
```

Service Profile Name	Association	Server	Server	Pool
org10/sp10	Associated	1/1	10	
org10/sp100	Associated	1/2	10	

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show org</b>	
<b>show service-profile</b>	

**show audit-logs**

# show audit-logs

To display the audit log, use the **show audit-logs** command.

**show audit-logs [id | detail]\***

## Syntax Description

<b>id</b>	(Optional) Displays a specific audit log.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in the audit log.

## Command Default

Displays the audit log.

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was released.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This command shows how to display the audit log:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # show audit-logs

Audit trail logs:
Creation Time      User      ID      Action      Description
----- -----
2009-07-01T15:59:07 internal  905342 Creation  Fabric A: local user admin
logged
2009-07-01T15:58:48 internal  905339 Deletion  Fabric A: user admin terminated
2009-07-01T15:51:02 internal  905275 Creation  Fabric A: local user admin
logged
2009-07-01T15:50:48 internal  905271 Deletion  Fabric A: user admin terminated
2009-07-01T15:49:19 internal  905265 Creation  Fabric A: local user admin
logged
2009-07-01T15:47:48 internal  905254 Deletion  Fabric A: user admin terminated
switch-A /security #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show event</b>	
<b>show remote-user</b>	

**show auth-domain**

# show auth-domain

To display information on the authentication domains, use the **show auth-domain** command.

**show auth-domain [ *name* ] [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) The name of the authentication domain. Using this option will display information on only the specified authentication domain.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) This option will display information on all authentication domains that have been created.

## Command Default

By default, this command will list the authentication domains that have been created.

## Command Modes

Security (/security)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Authentication domains must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to view information on all the authentication domains:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # show auth-domain detail

Authentication Domain:
  Authentication Domain Name: Default
  Default Realm: Local
  Authentication Server group: Default

  Authentication Domain Name: Sample
  Default Realm: Local
  Authentication Server group: Sample
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope auth-domain	
create auth-domain	
delete auth-domain	
enter auth-domain	

# show authentication

To display authentication information, use the **show authentication** command.

## show authentication

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays authentication information.

**Command Modes** Security (/security)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display console and default authentication information:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /security # show authentication
```

```
Console authentication: Local
Default authentication: Local
switch-A /security #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show radius	
show tacacs	

**show auth-server-group**

# show auth-server-group

To display information on the authentication server groups, use the **show auth-server-group** command.

**show auth-server-group [ *authentication server group* ] [detail]**

## Syntax Description

*authentication server group* (Optional) Name of the authentication server group. This option will display information on the specified authentication server group.

**detail** (Optional) This option will display information on all authentication server groups that have been created.

## Command Default

By default, this command will list the authentication server groups that have been created.

## Command Modes

LDAP (/security/ldap)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Authentication server groups must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to view information on the authentication server groups.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # show auth-server-group detail
```

Authentication server group:

```
Authentication server group: Sample
Authentication server group: Example
Authentication server group: Test
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create auth-server-group	
scope auth-server-group	
enter-auth-server-group	
delete auth-server-group	

# show backup

To display backup information, use the **show backup** command.

**show backup [backup-name | detail | fsm status]\***

## Syntax Description

<i>backup-name</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific backup file.
--------------------	---

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about all backups.
---------------	--

<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays FSM status.
-------------------	---------------------------------

## Command Default

Displays backup information.

## Command Modes

System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
---------	--------------

1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
--------	------------------------------

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show backup** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of backups.

## Examples

This example shows how to display backup information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # show backup

Backup:
  Hostname      Type          User        Protocol  Administrative State De
  description
  -----
  10.193.1.29   All Configuration    jennall    Scp       Disabled
  192.168.1.1    Full State           Tftp       Disabled
  192.168.1.2    Full State           jennall    Scp       Disabled
```

**show backup****Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show firmware</b>	
<b>show system</b>	

# show backup (ep-log-policy)

To display backup information, use the **show backup** command in ep-log-policy mode.

**show backup [detail | expand]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> Displays all backup information, in list format. <b>expand</b> Displays some backup information. The command does not display the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear on backup</li> <li>• Interval</li> </ul>
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Endpoint log policy (/org/ep-log-policy)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display all backup information:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /org # scope ep-log-policy sel
switch-A /org/ep-log-policy # show backup detail

Log Backup Behavior:
  Format: Ascii
  Hostname: test
  Remote Path: //test/electronic
  User: user100
  Protocol: Ftp
  Backup Action: Timer
  Clear on Backup: No
  Interval: 1 Hour

switch-A /org/ep-log-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show ep-log-policy	
	show	

**show backup-policy-ctrl**

# show backup-policy-ctrl

To display information on the source control for the backup policy, use the **show backup-policy-ctrl** command.

**show backup-policy-ctrl [detail] [expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the backup policy control.
---------------	--

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the backup policy control.
---------------	--

## Command Default

By default, this command displays detailed information.

## Command Modes

Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information on the control source for the backup policy.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # show backup-policy-ctrl expand

Backup Control:
Policy Source:
-----
Global

UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show communication-policy-ctrl	
show datetime-policy-ctrl	
show dns-policy-ctrl	
show fault-policy-ctrl	
show infra-pack-ctrl	

Command	Description
show mep-policy-ctrl	
show monitoring-policy-ctrl	
show powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
show psu-policy-ctrl	
show security-policy-ctrl	

**show backup-policy**

# show backup-policy

To display information on the full state backup policy, use the **show backup-policy** command.

**show backup-policy {[ name ]| detail | expand}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	
<b>name</b>	(Optional) Displays information on a specific full state backup policy.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the backup policies that are configured.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detail information on the backup policies that are configured.

**Command Default** By default, this command displays description and adminstate information for the configured backup policy.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A backup policy must be configured to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display expanded information on a backup policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show backup-policy expand

Full state backup policy:
  Name: sample
  Description: Database backup policy
  Admin state: Disabled

  FSM Status:
    Affected object: org-root/db-backup-policy-default
    Current FSM: nop
    Status: nop
    Completion time: 1970-01-01T00:00:00.000
    Progress (%): 100%

UCS-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope backup-policy	

# show backup-policy fsm status

To display information on the FSM status for the backup policy, use the **show backup-policy fsm status** command.

**show backup-policy fsm status {name | detail | expand}**

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Displays FSM status for a specific backup policy.
<i>detail</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the FSM status.
<i>expand</i>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the FSM status.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays FSM status information for the configured backup policies.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A backup policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information for a backup policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show backup-policy fsm status expand
Name: sample
FSM Status:
  Affected object: org-root/db-backup-policy-default/fsm
  Current FSM: nop
  Status: nop
  Completion time: 1970-01-01T00:00:00.000
  Progress (%): 100
UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope backup-policy	

**show beacon-led**

# show beacon-led

To display information on the beacon LED, use the **show beacon-led** command.

**show beacon-led {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information on the beacon LED.
	<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information on the beacon LED.
<b>Command Default</b>		By default, this command displays expanded information.
<b>Command Modes</b>		Card (/fabric-interconnect/card)
<b>Command History</b>		
	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
2.0(1)		This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>		None
<b>Examples</b>		<p>This example shows how to display detailed information on the beacon LED:</p> <pre>UCS-A # scope fabric-interconnect A UCS-A /scope fabric-interconnect # scope card 1 UCS-A /scope fabric-interconnect/card # show beacon-led detail  Beacon LED: Administrative State: Off State: Unknown Current Task: Test  UCS-A /scope fabric-interconnect/card #</pre>
<b>Related Commands</b>		
	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show beacon-led fsm status		
scope beacon-led		
set admin-state (beacon-led)		

# show beacon-led fsm status

To display information on the FSM status of the beacon LED , use the **show beacon-led fsm status** command.

## show beacon-led fsm status

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Card (/fabric-interconnect/card)
----------------------	----------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display the FSM status of the beacon LED:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope fabric-interconnect A
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect # scope card 1
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect/card # show beacon-led fsm status

FSM 1:
  Remote Result: Not Applicable
  Remote Error Code: None
  Remote Error Description:
  Status: Nop
  Previous Status: Illuminate Success
  Timestamp: 2011-05-31T15.30.751
  Try: 0
  Progress(%): 100
  Current Task:

UCS-A /fabric-interconnect/card #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope beacon-led	
	set admin-state (beacon-led)	

**show bios**

# show bios

To display BIOS information, use the **show bios** command.

## **show bios [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays details about the BIOS.								
<b>Command Default</b>	Displays BIOS information.								
<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server)								
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.				
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>								
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.								
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.								
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display BIOS information:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope chassis 1 switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1 switch-A /chassis/server # show bios</pre> <p>Bios Firmware:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Server</th><th>Model</th><th>Vendor</th><th>Running-Vers</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1/1</td><td>N20-B6620-1</td><td>Intel Corp.</td><td>S5500.86B.08.00.0022.110620081457</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <pre>switch-A /chassis/server #</pre>	Server	Model	Vendor	Running-Vers	1/1	N20-B6620-1	Intel Corp.	S5500.86B.08.00.0022.110620081457
Server	Model	Vendor	Running-Vers						
1/1	N20-B6620-1	Intel Corp.	S5500.86B.08.00.0022.110620081457						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>show firmware</b></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><b>show server</b></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>show firmware</b>		<b>show server</b>			
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>								
<b>show firmware</b>									
<b>show server</b>									

# show bladeserver-disc-policy

To display information on all blade server discovery policies, use the **show bladeserver-disc-policy** command.

**show bladeserver-disc-policy [ name ] [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) The name of the blade server discovery policy. This option will display information only on the specified policy.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) This option will display information on all blade server discovery policies that are configured.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays information on the configured blade server discovery policies in a tabular format.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to view information on all blade server discovery policies.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # show bladeserver-disc-policy detail
```

Compute blade Discovery Policy:

```
Name: Default
Qualifier: all-chassis
Action: Immediate
Scrub Policy: Default
Description: Sample text
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create bladeserver-disc-policy	
scope bladeserver-disc-policy	
enter bladeserver-disc-policy	

```
show bladeserver-disc-policy
```

Command	Description
delete bladeserver-disc-policy	

# show block

To display information on a created block, use the **show block** command.

## IP pool configuration, WWN pool, and UUID pool

**show block** *from detail expand*

## MAC pool configuration

**show block** *name detail expand*

## IQN pool configuration

**show block** *suffix detail expand*

### Syntax Description

<i>Name</i>	The name that acts as a suffix for the block.
<i>From</i>	From address, identifier, or world-wide name. A MAC address is in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN. A UUID is in the format NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN. A WWN is in the format HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH. An IP address is in the format A.B.C.D.  For an IQN pool, it is a number between 0 and 65535.
<i>detail</i>	To view detailed information on the block.
<i>expand</i>	To view expanded information on the block.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

IP pool (/org/ip-pool)  
 IQN pool (/org/iqn-pool)  
 WWN pool (/org/wwn-pool)  
 UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)  
 MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.0(2)	This command was introduced in the IQN pool mode.

**show block****Usage Guidelines**

A block must be created before you use this command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information on a MAC pool block.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope mac-pool sample
UCS-A /org/mac-pool # show block expand
```

```
Block of MAC addresses:
  From                               To
  -----                            ---
  00:25:B5:00:00:00                  00:26:B5:00:00:00

UCS-A /org/mac-pool #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create block	
delete block	

# show bmc

To display Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) information, use the **show bmc** command.

**show bmc [detail | expand | fsm status]\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays details about the BMC. <b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays details about the BMC, including the management interface IP address, and the management endpoint log. <b>fsm status</b> (Optional) Displays finite state machine information.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modifications</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.3(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

### Note

This command is deprecated in later releases. Use the **show cimc** command instead.

## Examples

This example shows how to display BMC information:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show bmc

BMC:
  Product Name: Cisco B200-M1
  PID: N20-B6620-1
  Vendor: Cisco Systems Inc
  Serial (SN): QCI12520009
  HW Revision: 0
  GUID:
  Current Task:
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

**show bmc****Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show chassis</b>	
<b>show server</b>	

# show boot-definition

To display boot definition information, use the **show boot-definition** command.

**show boot-definition [detail | expand]\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays details about the boot definition.
	<b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays limited details about the boot definition.

**Command Default** Displays boot definition information.

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the boot definition:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # show boot-definition
```

Boot Definition:

Reboot on Update: Yes

```
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show boot-policy</b>	
	<b>show service-profile</b>	

**show boot-order**

# show boot-order

To display the boot order, use the **show boot-order** command.

## **show boot-order**

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays the boot order.

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the boot order:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show boot-order
```

## **Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show actual-boot-order	
show chassis	

# show boot-option-retry-config

To display information on the boot option retry configuration, use the **show boot-option-retry-config** command.

**show boot-option-retry-config {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the boot option retry configuration.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the boot option retry configuration.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays the expanded information of the retry configuration.

## Command Modes

BIOS Settings (/chassis/server/bios/bios-settings)

BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A BIOS policy must be created prior to using this command in the BIOS policy commnade mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on the boot option retry configuration for a server.

```
Switch-A # scope server 1/1
Switch-A /chassis/server # scope bios
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios # scope bios-settings
Switch-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings # show boot-option-retry-config detail

Boot Option Retry Config
Retry
-----
Platform Default

Switch-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create bios-policy	
create org	

**show boot-policy**

# show boot-policy

To display boot policy information, use the **show boot-policy** command.

**show boot-policy [name | detail | expand]\***

Syntax Description	
<b>name</b>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific boot policy.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about boot policies.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about boot policies.

**Command Default** Displays boot policy information.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show boot-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of boot policies.

**Examples** This example shows how to display a list of boot policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # show boot-policy
```

Boot Policy:		
Name	Purpose	Reboot on Update
-----	-----	-----
org10/bp10	Operational	No
org10/bp11	Operational	Yes

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show boot-definition</b>	

Command	Description
<b>show org</b>	

**show boot-target**

# show boot-target

To display information about a boot-target, use the **show boot-target** command.

**show boot-target [primary | secondary] [detail] [expand]**

Syntax Description	
<b>primary</b>	(Optional) Specifies the primary boot target.
<b>secondary</b>	(Optional) Specifies the secondary boot target.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the specified boot target.
<b>expanded</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the boot target in an expanded format..

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** WWN initiator (/org/wwn-pool/initiator)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** By default, the **show boot-target** command displays the output in expanded format.

**Examples** The following example shows how to display information about all boot targets in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # show boot-target secondary

Boot Target:
  Type      LUN      WWN
  -----  -----
  Primary          0 00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
  Secondary        1200 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

The following example shows how to display the detailed information about the secondary boot target:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # show boot-target secondary detail

Boot Target:
  Type: Secondary
```

```
LUN: 1200
WWN: 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

The following example shows how to display information about the secondary boot target, in expanded format:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope wwn-pool default
server /org/wwn-pool # scope initiator 20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator # show boot-target secondary expand

Boot Target:
  Type      LUN      WWN
  -----  -----
  Secondary    1200 20:00:00:00:20:00:00:23
server /org/wwn-pool/initiator #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create boot-target	
delete boot-target	
enter boot-target	
scope boot-target	
show initiator	

**show callhome**

# show callhome

To display callhome information, use the **show callhome** command.

**show callhome [detail | expand | fsm status]\***

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about callhome.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays details about callhome.
<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

## Command Default

Displays callhome information.

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display callhome information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # show callhome

Callhome:
  Admin State: On
  Throttling State: On
  Contact Information: admin
  Customer Contact Email: tgv@tgv.com
  From Email: ref@tgv.com
  Reply To Email: admin021@tgv.com
  Phone Contact e.g., +1-011-408-555-1212: +16504441234
  Street Address: 12 First St.
  Contract Id:
  Customer Id:
  Site Id:
  Urgency: Debugging
  SMTP Server Address: adminHost
  SMTP Server Port: 25
switch-A /monitoring #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show event</b>	
<b>show snmp-trap</b>	

show cap-qual

# show cap-qual

To display capacity qualification information, use the **show cap-qual** command.

```
show cap-qual [detail | expand | fcoe | non-virtualized-eth-if | non-virtualized-fc-if |
path-encap-consolidated | path-encap-virtual | protected-eth-if | protected-fc-if | protected-fcoe |
virtualized-eth-if | virtualized-fc-if | virtualized-scsi-if]*
```

Syntax Description	
<b>fcoe</b>	(Optional) Displays Fibre Channel over Ethernet information.
<b>non-virtualized-eth-if</b>	(Optional) Displays non-virtualized Ethernet interface information.
<b>non-virtualized-fc-if</b>	(Optional) Displays non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface information.
<b>path-encap-consolidated</b>	(Optional) Displays an consolidated encapsulated path information.
<b>path-encap-virtual</b>	(Optional) Displays an virtual encapsulated path information.
<b>protected-eth-if</b>	(Optional) Displays a protected Ethernet interface information.
<b>protected-fc-if</b>	(Optional) Displays a protected Fibre Channel interface information.
<b>protected-fcoe</b>	(Optional) Displays a protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface information.
<b>virtualized-eth-if</b>	(Optional) Displays a virtualized Ethernet interface information.
<b>virtualized-fc-if</b>	(Optional) Displays a virtualized Fibre Channel interface information.
<b>virtualized-scsi-if</b>	(Optional) Displays a virtualized SCSI interface information.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded capacity qualification information.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed capacity qualification information.

**Command Default** Displays capacity qualification information.

**Command Modes** Adapter (/org/server-qual/adapter)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display capacity qualification information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope server-qual sq10
switch-A /org/server-qual # scope adapter
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter # show cap-qual
```

```
Adapter Capacity Qualification:
  Type           Maximum
  -----
  Fcoe          Unspecified
switch-A /org/server-qual/adapter #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show chassis</b>	
<b>show memory</b>	

**show cap-policy**

# show cap-policy

To display information on the global policy to decide the power capping scheme, use the **show cap-policy** command.

**show cap-policy {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b> (Optional) To view expanded information on the global power capping policy.
	<b>detail</b> (Optional) To view detailed information on the global power capping policy.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display information on the global power capping policy.
-----------------	---

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # show cap-policy expand
Power capping scheme
-----
Policy Driven Chassis Group Cap
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create power-group	

# show card Command

To display information on a fabric card, use the **show card** command.

**show card [ *id* ] {expand|detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><b><i>id</i></b> (Optional) To display information on a specific fabric card. It must be a value between 0 and 4294967295.</p> <p><b>expand</b> To display information on all fabric cards.</p> <p><b>detail</b> To display detailed information on all fabric cards.</p>
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** By default, this command displays information on all fabric cards.

**Command Modes** Fabric Interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to display information on a specific fabric card.

```
UCS-A # scope fabric-interconnect a
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect # show card 1
Fabric Card
-----
ID      Overall Status
--      -----
1       Operable
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
scope card	
scope beacon-led	

**show cat-updater**

# show cat-updater

To display information about previous capability catalog file updates, use the **show cat-updater** command.

**show cat-updater [filename ]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filename</i>	(Optional) To display information about a specific update, enter the name of the capability catalog update file.
---------------------------	-----------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Capability (/system/capability)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to display information about previous capability catalog file update operations. If you do not specify an update file name, all previous update operations are displayed.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to display the details of previous capability catalog update operations:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # show cat-updater
Catalog Updater:
File Name Protocol Server          Userid      Status
-----  -----
ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin           Scp        192.0.2.111    user1      Failed
UCS-A /system/capability #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope cat-updater	

# show certreq

To display a certificate request, use the **show certreq** command.

## show certreq

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays a certificate request.

**Command Modes** Keyring (/security/keyring)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display a certificate request:

```
switch-A# scope security
switch-A /chassis # scope keyring kr10
switch-A /chassis/server # show certreq
```

```
Request:
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBfzCB6QIBADASMRAwDgYDVQQDEwcxLjEuMS4xMIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUA
A4GNADCBiQKBgQDpXUUWe0PfRBOQevT2Y6vs8E8MOBLVn0kJ1iyGPdcfII9GrMX5
iiF+X1vjZ0kvLpoQ4Z1wGdA3JFIm71gcfgf84140n9vMsFCmqcmoWzX8H0bqnUfw/
YN71NSKJomjSguhsGBfxHaoAcVP4pg6Ss0dDZpBXch4As1emU7VAD/yuwIDAQAB
oC4wLAYJKoZIhvvcNAQkOMR8wHTAbBgNVHREBAf8EETAPggcxLjEuMS4xhwQBAQEB
MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAUAA4GBAB7Aqcyp1qWqkZs2T92mLXZ8ApSyjNddhj54zSLY
6L+U4255miPOvCNHo8r3K1zG8jvnL76aBYbWDJfyJEZUIcHs4g1MvztSr0bw8Jcj
pfNVFVhidMgxvMWK1RYM/POcQn6sy3YWZfFajrtXhQisu/KTV8Q6DFzd0b0fSHPu
hX6D
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

```
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

**show certreq****Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show keyring</b>	
<b>show trustpoint</b>	

# show cfg-export-policy

To display information on the configuration export policy, use the **show cfg-export-policy** command.

**show cfg-export-policy {name | detail | expand}**

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Displays information on a specific configuration export policy.
<i>detail</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on all configuration export policies.
<i>expand</i>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on all configuration export policies.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays the name, description and admin state of the configuration export policies.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A configuration export policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information on the configuration export policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show cfg-export-policy expand

Config Export policy:
  Name: sample
  Description: Configuration export policy
  Admin state: Disabled

  FSM Status:
    Affected object: org-root/cfg-exp-policy-sample
    Current FSM: nop
    Status: nop
    Completion time: 1970-01-01T00:00:00.000
    Progress (%): 100%

UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show cfg-export-policy fsm status	

---

show cfg-export-policy fsm status

# show cfg-export-policy fsm status

To display information on the FSM status for the configuration export policy, use the **show cfg-export-policy fsm status** command.

**show cfg-export-policy fsm status {name | detail | expand}**

Syntax Description	
<i>name</i>	(Optional) Displays FSM status for a specific configuration export policy.
<i>detail</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the FSM status.
<i>expand</i>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the FSM status.

---

**Command Default** By default, this command displays FSM status information for the configuration export policies.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

---

**Usage Guidelines** A configuration export policy must be configured to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display expanded information for a configuration export policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show cfg-export-policy fsm status expand
Name: sample

FSM Status:
  Affected object: org-root/cfg-export-policy-default/fsm
  Current FSM: nop
  Status: nop
  Completion time: 1970-01-01T00:00:00.000
  Progress (%): 100

UCS-A /org #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope cfg-export-policy	

---

# show chassis-conn-policy

To display information on the chassis connectivity policy, use the **show chassis-conn-policy** command.

**show chassis-conn-policy [chassis id {a| b}][detail]**

## Syntax Description

<i>chassis id</i>	ID of the chassis.
<b>a</b>	Specifies Fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies Fabric B.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the chassis connectivity policy.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays information on the chassis connectivity policy configured for Fabric A and B.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on the chassis connectivity policy for Fabric A:

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # show chassis-connectivity-policy 1 a
Chassis Connectivity Policy:
Chassis ID  Fabric ID  Link Aggregation Preference
-----  -----  -----
      1          A            Global
UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope chassis-conn-policy	

```
show chassis-conn-policy
```

Command	Description
set link-aggregation-pref	

# show chassis

To display chassis information, use the **show chassis** command.

```
show chassis [id | decommissioned | detail | fabric | firmware | fsm | inventory [detail | expand | fabric | fan | iom | psu | server] | iom | version]
```

## Syntax Description

<b><i>id</i></b>	(Optional) Displays information for a specific chassis.
<b>decommissioned</b>	(Optional) Displays information about a decommissioned chassis.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the chassis.
<b>fabric</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the fabric.
<b>firmware</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the firmware.
<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the finite state machine.
<b>inventory</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the chassis.
<b>iom</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the input/output module.
<b>version</b>	(Optional) Displays the version numbers of all the devices in the chassis.

## Command Default

Displays chassis information.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show chassis** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of chassis.

The **show iom** command can be run in chassis (/chassis) mode.

## Examples

This example shows how to display chassis information:

```
switch-A# show chassis
Chassis:
```

**show chassis**

```
Chassis      Overall Status      Admin State
-----      -----
          1 Accessibility Problem   Acknowledged
switch-A#
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show iom</b>	
<b>show server</b>	

# show cimc

To display Cisco Integrated Management Controller (CIMC) information, use the **show cimc** command.

**show cimc [detail | expand | fsm status]\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays details about the CIMC. <b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays details about the CIMC, including the management interface IP address, and the management endpoint log. <b>fsm status</b> (Optional) Displays finite state machine information.
---------------------------	---

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Server (/chassis/server)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modifications</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display CIMC information:

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show cimc detail

CIMC:
  Product Name: Cisco B200-M1
  PID: N20-B6620-1
  VID: V01
  Vendor: Cisco Systems Inc
  Serial (SN): QC1125200H9
  Revision: 0
  GUID:
  Current Task:

switch-A /chassis/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show chassis</b>	

**show cimc**

Command	Description
<b>show server</b>	

# show cimxml

To display Common Information Model (CIM) XML port information, use the **show cimxml** command.

## show cimxml

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays CIM XML port information.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display CIM XML port information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
switch-A /system/services # show cimxml
```

```
Name: cimxml
      Admin State: Disabled
      Port: 5988
switch-A /system/services #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show https	

**show class cpu-stats**

# show class cpu-stats

To display information about the CPU statistics class, use the **show class cpu-stats** command.

**show class cpu-stats [detail | expand]\***

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the CPU statistics class.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information about the CPU statistics class.

## Command Default

Displays information about the CPU statistics class.

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about the CPU statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy stp10
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class cpu-stats expand
```

```
Stats Class:
Stats Class: Cpu Stats
```

```
Stats Property:
Stats Property: Cpu Stats Cpu Temp
Norm Value: 0.000000
Stats Property: Cpu Stats Cpu Temp Avg
Norm Value: 0.000000
switch-A /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show class dimm-stats</b>	
<b>show stats-threshold-policy</b>	

**show class dimm-env-stats**

# show class dimm-env-stats

To display information about the dual in-line memory module (DIMM) environment statistics, use the **show class dimm-env-stats** command.

**show class dimm-env-stats [detail | expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the DIMM environment statistics.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the DIMM environment statistics in expanded format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about the DIMM environment statistics class:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class dimm-env-stats detail

Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Dimm Env Stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class dimm-env-stats	
delete class dimm-env-stats	
enter class dimm-env-stats	
scope class dimm-env-stats	

# show class env-stats

To display information about the environment statistics class configuration, use the **show class env-stats** command.

**show class env-stats [detail | expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the environment statistics class configuration.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the environment statistics class configuration in expanded format. This is the default output format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Ethernet server statistics threshold policy(eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about all configured environment statistics classes:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class env-stats
```

```
Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Env Stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class env-stats	
delete class env-stats	
enter class env-stats	
scope class env-stats	

---

**show class ethernet-port-err-stats**

# show class ethernet-port-err-stats

To display an Ethernet port error statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-err-stats** command.

**show class ethernet-port-err-stats {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>expand</b></td><td>(Optional) Displays limited details.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>detail</b></td><td>(Optional) Displays details in list form.</td></tr> </table>	<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details.	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in list form.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details.				
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in list form.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to display an Ethernet port error statistics class.				
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display an Ethernet port error statistics class: <pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10 switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-err-stats  Stats Class:   Stats Class   -----   Ethernet Port Err Stats  switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>				
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show class</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	show class	
Command	Description				
show class					

# show class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

To display an Ethernet port multicast statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-multicast-stats** command.

**show class ethernet-port-multicast-stats {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
 Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display an Ethernet port multicast statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to display an Ethernet port multicast statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-multicast-stats

Stats Class:
Stats Class
-----
Ethernet Port Multicast Stats

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

---

show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

## show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats

To display an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats** command.

**show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays limited details.
	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays details in list form.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to display an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display an Ethernet port over-under-sized statistics class:
	<pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10 switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-over-under-sized-stats  Stats Class: Stats Class ----- Ethernet Port Over Under Sized Stats  switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	

# show class ethernet-port-stats

To display an Ethernet port statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-stats** command.

**show class ethernet-port-stats {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b>  <b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details.  (Optional) Displays details in list form.
---------------------------	------------------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to display an Ethernet port statistics class.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display an Ethernet port statistics class:
<pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10 switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-stats  Stats Class:   Stats Class   -----   Ethernet Port Stats  switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>	

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	

---

show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

# show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets

To display an Ethernet port large packet statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets** command.

**show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays limited details.
	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays details in list form.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy) Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to display an Ethernet port large packet statistics class.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display an Ethernet port large packet statistics class:
	<pre>switch-A# scope org org3 switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10 switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-large-packets  Stats Class: Stats Class ----- Ethernet Port Stats By Size Large Packets  switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show class	

# show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

To display an Ethernet port small packet statistics class, use the **show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets** command.

**show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)  
Statistics threshold policy under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display an Ethernet port small packet statistics class.

## Examples

This example shows how to display an Ethernet port small packet statistics class:

```
switch-A# scope org org3
switch-A /org # scope stats-threshold-policy p10
switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class ethernet-port-stats-by-size-small-packets

Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Ethernet Port Stats By Size Small Packets

switch-A /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show class	

**show class ether-pause-stats**

## show class ether-pause-stats

To display information about the Ethernet pause statistics class configuration, use the **show class ether-pause-stats** command.

**show class ether-pause-stats [detail | expand]**

Syntax Description	
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the Ethernet pause statistics class configuration.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the Ethernet pause statistics class configuration, in expanded format. This is the default output format.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Ethernet threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the configuration information of the Ethernet pause statistics class:

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class ether-pause-stats

Stats Class:
Stats Class
-----
Ether Pause Stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create class ether-pause-stats	
	delete class ether-pause-stats	
	enter class ether-pause-stats	
	scope class ether-pause-stats	

# show class io-card-stats

To display information about the Ethernet IO card statistics, use the **show class io-card-stats** command.

**show class io-card-stats [detail | expand]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information about the Ethernet IO card statistics. <b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays information about the Ethernet IO card statistics, in expanded format. This is the default output format.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Ethernet statistics threshold policy (/eth-server/stats-threshold-policy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display all the IO card statistics classes configured in the system:
-----------------	--

```
server# scope eth-server
server /eth-server # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy # show class io-card-stats

Stats Class:
  Stats Class
  -----
  Io Card Stats
server /eth-server/stats-threshold-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create class io-card-stats	
	delete class io-card-stats	
	enter class io-card-stats	
	scope class io-card-stats	

---

**show class memory-array-env-stats**

# show class memory-array-env-stats

To display the configuration information about the memory array environment statistics class, use the **show class memory-array-env-stats** command.

**show class memory-array-env-stats [detail | expand]**

Syntax Description	
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the memory array environment statistics.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the memory array environment statistics, in expanded format. This is the default output format.

---

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.3.1	This command was introduced.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to enter the memory array environment statistics class mode:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class memory-array-env-stats

Stats Class:
Stats Class
-----
Memory Array Env Stats
server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create class memory-array-env-stats	
	delete class memory-array-env-stats	
	enter class memory-array-env-stats	
	scope class memory-array-env-stats	

---

# show class motherboard-temp-stats

To display information on the motherboard temperature statistics class, use the **show class motherboard-temp-stats** command.

**show class motherboard-temp-stats {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) To view information on the motherboard temperature statistics class and the properties that are set for it.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) To view information on the motherboard temperature statistics class.

## Command Default

By default, the command displays the detailed information of the class.

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A statistics threshold policy and a motherboard temperature statistics class must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to view expanded information on the motherboard temperature statistics class.

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org/ # scope stats-threshold-policy sample
UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class motherboard-temp-stats expand

Stats Class:
Stats Class: Motherboard Temp Stats

Stats Property:
Stats Property: Motherboard Temp Stats Motherboard Rear Temperature Min
Norm Value: 1.000000

Threshold Value:
  Direction    Severity    Esc Value    Deesc Value
  -----      -----      -----      -----
  Above Normal  Warning     0.000000   2.000000

UCS-A /org/stats-threshold-policy/class #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class motherboard-temp-stats	

```
show class motherboard-temp-stats
```

Command	Description
enter class motherboard-temp-stats	
scope class motherboard-temp-stats	
delete class motherboard-temp-stats	

# show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal completion error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats** command.

**show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats [detail | expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal completion error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to display configuration information of all PCIe fatal completion error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats

server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-completion-error-stats	

**show class pcie-fatal-error-stats**

## show class pcie-fatal-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-error-stats** command.

**show class pcie-fatal-error-stats [detail | expand]**

### Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal error statistics class.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to display the configuration information of all PCIe fatal error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-error-stats

server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-error-stats	

# show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal protocol error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats** command.

**show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats [detail | expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal protocol error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

### Examples

This example shows how to display configuration information of all PCIe fatal protocol error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats

server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-protocol-error-stats	

**show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats**

# show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

To display the configuration information of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) Express (PCIe) fatal receive error statistics class, use the **show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats** command.

**show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats [detail | expand]**

Syntax Description	
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed configuration information about the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the PCIe fatal receive error statistics class, in an expanded format. This is the default output format.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Statistics threshold policy (/org/stats-threshold-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.3.1	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the configuration information of all PCIe fatal receive error statistics classes in the system:

```
server# scope org
server /org # scope stats-threshold-policy default
server /org/stats-threshold-policy # show class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats

server /org/stats-threshold-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
delete class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
enter class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	
scope class pcie-fatal-receiving-error-stats	

# show cli

To display CLI information, use the `show cli` command.

**show cli {command-status | history | mode-info | session-config | shell-type}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	
<b>command-status</b>	(Optional) Displays the command status.
<b>history</b>	(Optional) Displays the history of command usage.
<b>mode-info</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the mode you are in.
<b>session-config</b>	(Optional) Displays information about your session configuration.
<b>shell-type</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the command shell type.

**Command Default** Displays CLI information.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information about your session configuration:

```
switch-A# show cli session-config
```

```
Suppress Headers: off
Suppress Field Spillover: off
Table Field Delimiter: none
switch-A#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show configuration</b>	
	<b>show system</b>	

**show cli history**

# show cli history

To display the history of commands that were run, use the **show cli history** command.

## show cli history

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** By default, the command displays the list of commands that were run.

**Command Modes** Any command mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to view the CLI history.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # show cli history

1 00:00:00 scope org Test
2 00:00:00 scope service-profile sample
3 00:00:00 show cli history

Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show cli	

# show clock (system)

To display the system clock, use the **show clock** command.

**show clock [detail]**

Syntax Description	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Services (/system/services)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	This command does not require a license.	
Examples	This example shows how to display the clock: <pre>switch-A# scope system switch-A /system # scope services switch-A /system/services # show clock Tue Apr 20 13:24:33 PDT 2010 switch-A /system/services #</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	set clock (system)	
	set timezone	

**show cluster**

# show cluster

To display cluster information, use the **show cluster** command.

**show cluster{extended-state | state}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>extended-state</b>	Displays extended information about the state of the cluster.
	<b>state</b>	Specifies information about the state of the cluster.

**Command Default** Displays cluster information.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to display extended information about the state of the cluster:

```
switch-A# show cluster extended-state
Cluster Id: 0x7433f72a371511de-0xb90b000decblad44
Start time: Tue Jul  7 09:17:46 2009
Last election time: Tue Jul  7 09:22:17 2009
A: UP, PRIMARY
B: UP, INAPPLICABLE, (Management services: DOWN)
A: memb state UP, lead state PRIMARY, mgmt services state: UP
B: memb state UP, lead state INAPPLICABLE, mgmt services state: DOWN
    heartbeat state PRIMARY_OK
INTERNAL NETWORK INTERFACES:
eth1, UP
eth2, UP
HA NOT READY
Management services are unresponsive on peer switch
No chassis configured
switch-A#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show org</b>	
	<b>show vif</b>	

# show communication-policy-ctrl

To display information on the communication policies control, use the **show communication-policy-ctrl** command.

**show communication-policy-ctrl [detail] [expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the communication policy control.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the communication policy control.

## Command Default

By default, the command displays the communication policies control source.

## Command Modes

Control Endpoint Policy (/system/control-ep policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control endpoint policy must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on the communication policies control.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # show communication-policy-ctrl

Communication Policies Control:
  Policy Source
  -----
    Global

UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show control-ep policy	

**show connectivity**

# show connectivity

To display connectivity information, use the **show connectivity** command.

## show connectivity

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays connectivity information.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.0(1)		This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display connectivity information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # show connectivity
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show hv-conn	
show inventory	

# show console-auth

To display the console authentication information, use the **show console-auth** command.

**show console-auth [detail]**

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays additional information of the authentication mechanism.
<b>Command Default</b>	This command displays information on the console authentication mechanism in a tabular format.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Security (/security)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view information on console authentication:	
	<pre>Switch-A # scope security Switch-A /security # show console-auth detail  Console authentication:   Realm: Local   Authentication Server Group: Default</pre>	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope console-auth	
	scope auth-server-group	

**show control-ep**

# show control-ep

To display information on the control end point policy, use the **show control-ep** command.

**show control-ep [policy] [detail] [expand]**

Syntax Description	
<b>policy</b>	(Optional) Displays the service registry IP address of the policy.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information of the policy.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays information on the source for all policies.

**Command Default** By default, the command displays the service registry IP address of the policy.

**Command Modes** System (/system)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A control end point policy must be configured to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display detailed information on the control end point policy.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # show control-ep detail

Policy Control Endpoint:
Type: Policy
Service Registry Hostname or IP Address: 1.2.3.4
Registration State: Registered
Suspend State: off
Ack State: No Ack
Current Task 1: Verify GUID of new UCS Central with current
(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:ExtpolEpRepairCert:verifyGUID)
Current Task 2: (FMS-STAGE:sam:dme:PolicyControlEpOperate:Resolve

UCS-A /system #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>create control-ep policy</b>	
	<b>enter control-ep policy</b>	

Command	Description
scope control-ep policy	
delete control-ep policy	

---

 show core-export-target

# show core-export-target

To display core export target information, use the **show core-export-target** command.

**show core-export-target [detail | fsm status]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays details about the core export target. <b>fsm status</b> (Optional) Displays the status of the finite state machine.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** Displays core export target information.

**Command Modes** Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This command shows how to display core export target information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # show core-export-target
```

```
Core Export Target:
  Server Name:
  Port: 69
  Path:
  Administrative State: Disabled
  Description:
  Current Task:
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show cores	
	show fsm	

# show cores

To displays the core dump file, use the **show cores** command.

**show cores [name {a| b}] [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific core dump file.
<b>a</b>	Displays the core dump file for switch A.
<b>b</b>	Displays the core dump file for switch B.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the core dump file.

## Command Default

Displays the core dump file.

## Command Modes

Sysdebug (/monitoring/sysdebug)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the core dump file:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope sysdebug
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug # show cores

Core Files:
  Name      Fabric ID
  -----
  1266567175_SAM_Pubs-B_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.18412.tar.gz
    B
  1266270932_SAM_Pubs-B_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.8876.tar.gz
    B
  1265702128_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_portAG_log.8802.tar.gz
    A
  1265443496_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.22792.tar.gz
    A
  1265130233_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_bladeAG_log.8801.tar.gz
    A
  1264676542_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_portAG_log.12062.tar.gz
```

**show cores**

```
      A  
1263728238_SAM_Pubs-A_svc_sam_portAG_log.3266.tar.gz  
      A  
switch-A /monitoring/sysdebug #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<a href="#">show core-export-target</a>	

# show cpu

To display CPU information, use the **show cpu** command.

## show cpu [detail]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays details about the CPU.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	Displays CPU information.
------------------------	---------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display CPU details:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1
switch-A /chassis/server # show cpu

Server 1/1:
  ID  Presence          Architecture      Socket Cores   Speed (GHz)
  -  -----
    1  Equipped          Xeon             CPU1    4        2.266000
    2  Equipped          Xeon             CPU2    4        2.266000
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show server	

**show datetime-policy-ctrl**

## show datetime-policy-ctrl

To display information on the control source for the date and time policies, use the **show datetime-policy-ctrl** command.

**show datetime-policy-ctrl{detail|expand}**

Syntax Description	
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the source.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the source.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep policy)
----------------------	---

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display detailed source information on the date and time policy control.
-----------------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description

# show default-auth

To display information on the default authentication mechanism, use the **show default-auth** command.

## show default-auth [detail]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) To view the realm group and the authentication server group for the default authentication mechanism.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** By default, this command lists the realm and the authentication server group details in a tabular format.

**Command Modes** Security (/security)  
Authentication Domain (/security/auth-domain)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** An authentication domain must be created to use this command within the authentication domain mode.

**Examples** This example shows how to view the default authentication mechanism for an authentication domain.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope auth-domain Sample
Switch-A /security/auth-domain # show default-auth detail

Default authentication:
  Realm: Local
  Authentication server group: Testing
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create default-auth	
	scope default-auth	
	enter default-auth	
	delete default-auth	

**show destination**

# show destination

To display destination information, use the **show destination** command.

**show destination** [*email-address* | **detail** | **expand**]

Syntax Description	
<i>email-address</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific email address.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays a list of email addresses.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays a list of email addresses.

**Command Default** Displays destination information.

**Command Modes** Profile (/monitoring/callhome/profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show destination** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of email addresses.

**Examples** This example shows how to display a list of email addresses:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring# scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # scope profile
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile # show destination detail
```

```
Destination:
  Email: bob@cisco.com
  Email: sally@cisco.com
switch-A /monitoring/callhome/profile #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show profile	

**show disk**

# show disk

To display disk information, use the **show disk** command.

**show disk [vendor model revision | detail | expand]\***

## Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific vendor name.
<i>model</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific model number.
<i>revision</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific revision number.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays some details about each disk.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays complete details about each disk.

## Command Default

Displays disk information.

## Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You can also use the **show disk** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of disks.



### Note

If the server contains one or more SATA devices, such as a hard disk drive or solid state drive, this command displays ATA in the Vendor field. Use the **expand** keyword to display additional vendor information.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of disks:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope capability
switch-A /system/capability # show disk
Disk Capacity:
  Vendor          Model          HW Revision
  -----
  ATA            SSDSA2SH064G1GC INTEL    0
  FUJITSU        MBB2147RC      0
  FUJITSU        MBC2073RC      0
  SEAGATE        ST9146802SS    0
```

```
SEAGATE           ST973402SS      0
SEAGATE           ST973451SS      0
switch-A /system/capability #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show cpu	
show memory	

**show distributed-virtual-switch**

# show distributed-virtual-switch

To display distributed virtual switch information, use the **show distributed-virtual-switch** command in folder mode.

**show distributed-virtual-switch [dvs-name | detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>dvs-name</b> The name of the distributed virtual switch. <b>detail</b> Specifies detailed distributed virtual switch information, in list format.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center/folder)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display distributed virtual switch information:
-----------------	---

```

switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # scope vcenter vc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter # scope data-center dc10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # scope folder f10
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center # show distributed-virtual-switch dvs10

Distributed Virtual Switch:
  Name      Admin State
  -----
  dvs10    Disable

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware/vcenter/data-center #

```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show data-center	
	show folder	

# show dns-policy-ctrl

To display information on the control for the DNS policy, use the **show dns-policy-ctrl** command.

**show dns-policy-ctrl [detail] [expand]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information on the DNS policy control.
	<b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays expanded information on the DNS policy control.

**Command Default** By default, this command displays detailed information.

**Command Modes** Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display expanded information on the DNS policy control.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # show dns-policy-ctrl expand

DNS Policies Control:
Policy Source:
-----
Global

UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show backup-policy-ctrl	
	show communication-policy-ctrl	
	show datetime-policy-ctrl	
	show fault-policy-ctrl	
	show infra-pack-ctrl	

**show dns-policy-ctrl**

Command	Description
show mep-policy-ctrl	
show monitoring-policy-ctrl	
show powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
show psu-policy-ctrl	
show security-policy-ctrl	

# show dns

To display DNS information, use the **show dns** command.

## show dns

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Displays DNS information.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display DNS information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope services
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show ntp	

**show download-task**

# show download-task

To display download task information, use the **show download-task** command.

**show download-task [file-name | detail | fsm]\***

## Syntax Description

<b>file-name</b>	(Optional) Displays a specific download.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays complete details about each download.
<b>fsm</b>	(Optional)

## Command Default

Displays download task information.

## Command Modes

Firmware (/firmware)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show download-task** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of downloads.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of downloads:

```
switch-A# scope firmware
switch-A /firmware # show download-task

Download task:
  File Name Protocol Server      Userid      State
  -----
  ucs-dplug.4.0.1a.N2.1.1.61.gbin
    Scp      10.193.1.28    jaunderw    Failed
  ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.0.1.61.gbin
    Scp      t1.nuovasystems jaunderw    Failed
  ucs-k9-bundle.1.0.0.1.71.gbin
    Scp      t1.nuovasystems jaunderw    Failed
switch-A /firmware #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fsm	
show image	

**show dynamic-conn-policy**

# show dynamic-conn-policy

To display dynamic vNIC connection policy information, use the **show dynamic-conn-policy** command.

**show dynamic-conn-policy [vnic-name | detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>vnic-name</b> (Optional) Displays information about a specific vNIC. <b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays details about all vNICs.
---------------------------	---

**Command Default** Displays dynamic vNIC connection policy information.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of dynamic vNIC connection policies.

**Examples** This example shows how to display a list of dynamic vNIC connection policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # show dynamic-vnic-conn-policy
```

```
Dynamic vNIC Connectivity Policy:
  Name          Dynamic Eth Enforcement Protection Adapter Profile Pin Group
  -----
  org10/dvcp10   60      Best Effort Protected
  org10/dvcp11   61      Best Effort Protected
switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vhba-templ	
	show vnic-templ	

# show egress-policy

To display egress-policy information, use the **show egress-policy** command in qos-policy mode.

**show egress-policy [detail | expand]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> Displays all egress policy information, in list format. <b>expand</b> Displays all egress policy information, in table format.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	QoS-policy (/org/qos-policy)
----------------------	------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display expanded egress policy information:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope org
switch-A /system # scope qos-policy
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # show egress-policy expand

Egress QoS Policy:
  Prio      Rate      Burst
  -----  -----  -----
  Best Effort 100000    10000

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show data-center	
	show folder	

**show environment**

# show environment

To display environment information, use the **show environment** command.

**show environment [adapter | board | cpu | detail | expand | memory]**

## Syntax Description

<b>adapter</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the adapter.
<b>board</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the motherboard.
<b>cpu</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the CPU.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional)
<b>expand</b>	(Optional)
<b>memory</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the memory.

## Command Default

Displays environment information.

## Command Modes

Server (/chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show environment** command without any arguments or keywords to display the state of the server.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about the motherboard:

```
switch-A#scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show environment
```

```
Server 1/1:
  Oper Power: On
```

```
Motherboard:  
Threshold Status: OK  
Power State: N/A  
Thermal Status: OK  
Voltage Status: OK  
CMOS Battery Voltage Status: OK  
switch-A /chassis/server #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show memory	
show server	

**show error-recovery**

# show error-recovery

To display error recovery information, use the **show error-recovery** command.

**show error-recovery [detail | expand]\***

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about error recovery.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about error recovery.

## Command Default

Displays error recovery information.

## Command Modes

Fibre Channel host (/chassis/server/adapter/host-fc)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display

```
switch-A /org # scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-fc 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-fc-if # show error-recovery
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show port	

# show eth-classified

To Ethernet classified information, use the **show eth-classified** command.

**show error-recovery [bronze | detail | gold | platinum | silver]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>bronze</b> (Optional) Displays the bronze class. <b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays all the classes. <b>gold</b> (Optional) Displays the gold class. <b>platinum</b> (Optional) Displays the platinum class. <b>silver</b> (Optional) Displays the silver class.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** Displays Ethernet classified class information.

**Command Modes** QoS (/eth-server/qos)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the platinum Ethernet classified class:

```
switch-A# scope eth-server
switch-A /eth-server # scope qos
switch-A /eth-server/qos # show eth-classified platinum
```

```
Ethernet Classified Class
  Priority: Platinum
  Cos: 5
  Weight: 10
  Bw Percent: Not Applicable
  Drop: No Drop
  Mtu: Normal
  Multicast Optimize: No
```

**show eth-classified**

```
Admin State: Disabled
switch-A /eth-server/qos #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show eth-best-effort	
show fc	

# show eth-if

To display Ethernet interface information, use the **show eth-if** command.

**show eth-if [interface-name | detail | expand]\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>interface-name</i> (Optional) Displays information about a specific interface.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed Ethernet interface information.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited Ethernet interface information.

**Command Default** Displays Ethernet interface information.

**Command Modes** Virtual NIC (/org/service-profile/vnic)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display Ethernet interface information:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10
switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic10
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # show eth-if
```

```
Ethernet Interface:
  Name: default
  Dynamic MAC Addr: 00:00:00:00:00:00
  Default Network: Yes
  VLAN ID: 1
switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

**show eth-if****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fc-if	
show vnic	

# show eth-if (vnic-iscsi)

To display information on the VLAN Ethernet interface, use the **show eth-if** command.

**show eth-if {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	To display expanded information.
<b>detail</b>	To display detailed information.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

iSCSI VNIC (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi)

## Command History

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Ethernet interfaces for the iSCSI VNIC must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information on the Ethernet interface.

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # show eth-if expand

Ethernet Interface:
  VLan Name: testing
  IPv4 Interface:
  DHCP Initiator IP Params:
    Static target:
      Priority: 1
      Name: trial
      Port: 3260
      Auth Name: sample

    Target Lun:
      Target LUN ID:
      -----
      1

UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi #
```

```
show eth-if (vnic-iscsi)
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create eth-if (vnic-iscsi)	
scope eth-if (vnic-iscsi)	
enter eth-if (vnic-iscsi)	

# show eth-mon-session

To display the Ethernet traffic monitoring session, use the **show eth-mon-session** command.

**show eth-mon-session [ *name* ] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b><i>name</i></b>	(Optional) Name of the Ethernet traffic monitoring session.
<b>expand</b>	Displays additional information on all Ethernet traffic monitoring sessions, in list format.
<b>detail</b>	Displays information on all Ethernet traffic monitoring session, in list format.

## Command Default

Displays information on all Ethernet Traffic monitoring sessions.

## Command Modes

Fabric (/eth-traffic-mon/fabric)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You can use the show command without any options to view all the Ethernet traffic monitoring sessions.

## Examples

This example shows how to view information on a specific Ethernet traffic monitoring session:

```
Switch-A # scope eth-traffic-mon
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric # show eth-mon-session Default detail

Ether Traffic Monitoring Session:
Name: Default
Admin State: Disabled
Oper State: Error
Oper State Reason: Session Admin Shut

Switch-A /eth-traffic-mon/fabric #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create eth-mon-session	
delete eth-mon-session	

**show eth-profile**

# show eth-profile

To display Ethernet profile information, use the **show eth-profile** command.

**show eth-profile [profile-name | detail | expand]\***

## Syntax Description

<i>profile-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific Ethernet profile.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about all Ethernet profiles.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about all Ethernet profiles.

## Command Default

Displays Ethernet profile information.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show eth-profile** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of Ethernet profiles.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of Ethernet profiles:

```
switch# scope org org10
switch /org # show eth-profile
```

```
Eth Profile:
Name
-----
org10/ep10
org10/ep11
org10/ep12
switch /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fc-profile	
show service-profile	

**show eth-target**

# show eth-target

To display information on the Ethernet target endpoint, use the **show eth-target** command.

**show eth-target {name| detail| expand}**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>name</b></td><td>(Optional) To view information on a specific Ethernet target endpoint.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>detail</b></td><td>(Optional) To view detailed information on all configured Ethernet target endpoints.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>expand</b></td><td>(Optional) To view expanded information on all Ethernet target endpoints.</td></tr> </table>	<b>name</b>	(Optional) To view information on a specific Ethernet target endpoint.	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) To view detailed information on all configured Ethernet target endpoints.	<b>expand</b>	(Optional) To view expanded information on all Ethernet target endpoints.
<b>name</b>	(Optional) To view information on a specific Ethernet target endpoint.						
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) To view detailed information on all configured Ethernet target endpoints.						
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) To view expanded information on all Ethernet target endpoints.						

**Command Default** By default, this command displays expanded information on the Ethernet target endpoints.

**Command Modes** Interface (/eth-storage/fabric/interface)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, Ethernet target endpoints must be configured for a fabric interface.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information on a specific Ethernet target endpoint.

```

Switch-A # scope eth-storage
Switch-A /eth-storage # scope fabric a
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric # scope interface 1 2
Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface # show eth-target Test

Ethernet Target Endpoint:

Name      Target MAC Address
----      -----
Test      11:22:33:44:55:66

Switch-A /eth-storage/fabric/interface #

```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create eth-target	
	create interface	

# show eth-uplink

To display Ethernet uplink information, use the **show eth-uplink** command.

**show eth-profile [detail | expand | fsm status]\***

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays some detail about the Ethernet uplink.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays all details about the Ethernet uplink.
<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays the finite state machine.

## Command Default

Displays Ethernet uplink information.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display Ethernet uplink information:

```
switch# show eth-uplink expand
```

```
Ethernet Uplink:
  Mode: End Host
  Fabric:
    Id: A
    Id: B
  Stats Threshold Policy:
    Full Name: fabric/lan/thr-policy-default
  VLAN:
    Name      VLAN ID   Fabric ID Native VLAN
    -----  -----
    default        1          Dual       Yes
switch#
```

```
show eth-uplink
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show eth-profile	
show fabric-interconnect	

# show event

To display event information, use the **show event** command.

**show event [event-id | detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>event-id</b>	(Optional) Displays a specific event.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays all events.

## Command Default

Displays event information.

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show event** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of events.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of events:

```
switch-A# show event

Creation Time          ID      Description
-----
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162 33117 [FSM:STAGE:END]: unprovisioning the Virtual
media bootable device for blade 1/1(
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162 33118 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Disconnect pre-boot environment
agent for server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162 33119 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Disconnect pre-boot environment
agent for server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162 33120 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Shutdown the server 1/1; deep
discovery completed(FSM-STAGE:sam
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162 33121 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Shutdown the server 1/1; deep
discovery completed(FSM-STAGE:sam
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162 33122 [FSM:STAGE:SKIP]: Invoke post-discovery policies
on server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme
2009-07-31T06:45:40.162 33123 [FSM:STAGE:END]: Invoke post-discovery policies
on server 1/1(FSM-STAGE:sam:dme:
switch-A#
```

**show event****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fault	
show sel	

# show execute-disable

To view execute-disable information, use the **show execute-disable** command.

**show execute-disable {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b>  <b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays information on execute-disable options in an expanded form.  (Optional) Displays detailed information.
---------------------------	------------------------------------	--

**Command Default** Displays expanded form of information.

**Command Modes** BIOS Policy (/org/bios-policy)  
BIOS Settings for a server (/chassis/server/bios/bios-settings)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to view expanded execute-disable information for a BIOS Policy.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope bios-policy sample
Switch-A /org/bios-policy # show execute-disable expand

Execute Disable
Bit
---
Enabled

Switch-A /org/bios-policy #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
set execute-disable bit	

**show extension-key**

# show extension-key

To display extension key information, use the **show extension-key** command in vmware mode.

**show extension-key [detail | fsm status]**

Syntax Description	detail	Specifies detailed extension key information, in list format.
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display extension key information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # show extension-key detail

Extension Key:
  Key: Cisco-UCSM-DOC-TEAM-EXT-KEY
  Current Task: Busy

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

# show ext-eth-if

To display external Ethernet interface information, use the **show ext-eth-if** command.

**show ext-eth-if [interface-id | detail | expand]**

## Syntax Description

<i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific interface.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about all interfaces.
<b>expand</b>	Displays a list of interfaces.

## Command Default

Displays information about the external Ethernet interfaces.

## Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/server/adapter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show ext-eth-if** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of interfaces.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of interfaces:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # show ext-eth-if
```

Ext Interface:					
Adapter Id	Id	Mac	Fabric	ID	Oper State
1	1	00:23:04:C6:A2:8C	A		Link Up
1	2	00:23:04:C6:A2:8D	B		Link Up

**show ext-eth-if****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show host-eth-if	
show host-fc-if	

# show ext-ipv6-rss-hash

To display IPv6 RSS hash profile information, use the **show ext-ipv6-rss-hash** command.

**show ext-ipv6-rss-hash [ detail | expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.

## Command Default

Displays information about the external IPv6 RSS hash profile.

## Command Modes

Host Ethernet (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the external IPv6 RSS hash profile:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if # show ext-ipv6-rss-hash
```

```
External IPv6 RSS Hash Profile:
  IP Hash: Disabled
  TCP Hash: Disabled
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipv4-rss-hash	
show ipv6-rss-hash	

show fabric

# show fabric

To display fabric interconnect information, use the **show fabric** command.

## **fc-uplink mode**

**show fabric [ a | b | detail | expand]**

## **chassis mode**

**show fabric [detail]**

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
<b>b</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.

### Command Default

Displays information about the fabric interconnect.

### Command Modes

Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)

Chassis (/chassis)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fabric** command in chassis mode, without any arguments or keywords, to display a list of fabrics.

### Examples

This example shows how to display a list of fabrics:

```
switch-A# scope fc-uplink
switch-A /fc-uplink # show fabric
```

Locale:

## **Related Commands**

Command	Description
show interface	
show pin-group	

**show fabric-interconnect**

# show fabric-interconnect

To display fabric interconnect information, use the **show fabric-interconnect** command.

**show fabric-interconnect [ a| b][detail| fsm status]**

Syntax Description	
<b>a</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
<b>b</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect.
<b>fsm status</b>	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.

**Command Default** Displays information about the fabric interconnect.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display a list of fabric interconnects:

```
switch-A# show fabric-interconnect

Fabric Interconnect:
  ID OOB IP Addr      OOB Gateway      OOB Netmask      Operability
  -- -----
  A  10.193.66.91    10.193.64.1    255.255.248.0    Operable
  B  10.193.66.92    10.193.64.1    255.255.248.0    Operable

switch-A#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show fabric-interconnect inventory</b>	
	<b>show fabric-interconnect mode</b>	

# show fabric-interconnect inventory

To display fabric interconnect hardware information, use the **show fabric-interconnect inventory** command.

**show fabric-interconnect inventory [id { a| b}][expand] [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric A.
<b>b</b>	(Optional) Displays information about Fabric B.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect hardware.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the fabric interconnect hardware.

**Command Default** Displays information about the fabric interconnect hardware.

**Command Modes** Any command mode

## Command History

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of fabric interconnect hardware:

```
switch-A# show fabric-interconnect inventory
      ID      PID          Vendor        Serial (SN)  HW Revision Total Memory (MB)
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
      A      N10-S6100    Cisco Systems, In SSI12480266 0          3549
      B      N10-S6100    Cisco Systems, In SSI12520C81 0          3549

switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show fabric-interconnect	
show fabric-interconnect mode	

**show fabric-interconnect mode**

# show fabric-interconnect mode

To display the fabric interconnect mode, use the **show fabric-interconnect mode** command.

## show fabric-interconnect mode

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

## Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.1(1)		This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the fabric interconnect mode:

```
switch-A# show fabric-interconnect mode
Ethernet switching mode:
Mode: End Host
FC switching mode:
Mode: End Host
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
show fabric-interconnect	

# show fabric-port-channel

To display information on the fabric port channels, use the **show fabric-port-channel** command.

**show fabric-port-channel [ *port channel id* ] {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><b><i>port channel id</i></b> (Optional) The ID of the port channel interface. It must be a value between 1024 and 4096.</p> <p><b>expand</b> Displays expanded information on the port channel interface, including member port information.</p> <p><b>detail</b> Displays detailed information on the port channel interface.</p>
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric within the Ethernet server mode (/eth-server/fabric)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	The fabric port channels must be available to use this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display information on the fabric port channels available in fabric A in the Ethernet server mode:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope eth-server
UCS-A /eth-server # scope fabric a
UCS-A /eth-server/fabric # show fabric-port-channel

Fabric Port Channel:

  Port Channel ID    Chassis ID    Admin State    Oper State    State Reason
  -----  -----  -----
      1123          1        Enabled        Up

UCS-A /eth-server/fabric #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope fabric-port-channel	

**show fabric-port-channel**

Command	Description
show host-port-channel	

# show failover

To display failover timeout information, use the **show failover** command.

**show failover [detail | expand]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed failover timeout information.
	<b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays detailed failover timeout information.

**Command Default** Displays information about the failover timeout.

**Command Modes** Host Ethernet (/chassis/server/adapter/host-eth)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display detailed failover timeout information:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # scope adapter 1/1/1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter # scope host-eth 1
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth # show failover
```

```
Ethernet Failover Profile:
  Timeout (sec): 5
switch-A /chassis/server/adapter/host-eth #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show event	
	show fault	

**show fan**

# show fan

To display fan information, use the **show fan** command.

## **capability mode**

**show fan [vendor model hardware-rev | detail | expand]**

## **fan-module mode**

**show fan [detail | expand]**

### Syntax Description

<b>vendor</b>	(Optional) Displays the vendor name.
<b>model</b>	(Optional) Displays the model number.
<b>hw-rev</b>	(Optional) Displays the hardware revision number.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed fan information.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded fan information.

### Command Default

Displays information about the fan.

### Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)  
 Fan module (/chassis/fan-module)  
 Fabric interconnect (any command mode)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fan** command without any arguments or keywords, in capability mode, to display a list of fans.

### Examples

This command shows how to display a list of fans:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope capability
```

```
switch-A /system/capability # show fan
```

Fan Module: Vendor	Model	HW Revision
Cisco	73-11624-02	04
Cisco Systems	N5K-C5010-FAN	0
Cisco Systems	N5K-C5020-FAN	0
Cisco Systems Inc	N10-FAN1=	0
Cisco Systems Inc	N10-FAN2=	0
Cisco Systems Inc	N20-FAN5	0
N/A	N10-FAN1	0
N/A	N10-FAN2	0

```
switch-A /system/capability #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<a href="#">show chassis</a>	
<a href="#">show server</a>	

**show fan-module**

# show fan-module

To display fan module information, use the **show fan-module** command.

**show fan [traymodule][detail][expand]**

## Syntax Description

<i>tray module</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific module in a specific tray.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about all fans.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited information about all fans.

## Command Default

Displays information about the fan module.

## Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fan-module** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of fan modules.

## Examples

This command shows how to display a list of fan modules:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /system/capability # show fan-module
```

Fan Module:		Overall Status
Tray	Module	
-----	-----	-----
1	1	Operable
1	2	Operable
1	3	Operable
1	4	Operable
1	5	Operable
1	6	Operable
1	7	Operable
1	8	Operable

```
switch-A /system/capability #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fan	
show iom	

**show fault-policy-ctrl**

# show fault-policy-ctrl

To display information on the control for the fault policy, use the **show fault-policy-ctrl** command.

**show fault-policy-ctrl [detail] [expand]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information on the fault policy control. <b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays expanded information on the fault policy control.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** By default, this command displays detailed information.

**Command Modes** Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display expanded information on the fault policy control.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # show fault-policy-ctrl expand

DNS Policies Control:
Policy Source:
-----
Global

UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show backup-policy-ctrl	
	show communication-policy-ctrl	
	show datetime-policy-ctrl	
	show dns-policy-ctrl	
	show infra-pack-ctrl	

Command	Description
show mep-policy-ctrl	
show monitoring-policy-ctrl	
show powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
show psu-policy-ctrl	
show security-policy-ctrl	

**show fault policy**

# show fault policy

To display fault policy information, use the **show fault policy** command.

## **show fault policy [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information about the fault policy.						
<b>Command Default</b>	Displays information about the fault policy.						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Monitoring (/monitoring)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.		
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display the fault policy:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope monitoring switch-A /monitoring # show fault policy</pre> <pre>Fault Policy:   Clear Action: Retain   Retention Interval: 00:01:00:00   Flap Interval (sec): 10 switch-A /monitoring # show fault policy</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show fault</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show syslog</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	show fault		show syslog	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>						
show fault							
show syslog							

# show fault-suppress-task

To display details of the fault suppress task of an organization, use the **show fault-suppress-task** command.

**show fault-suppress-task [ *name* ] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b><i>name</i></b>	(Optional) Name of the fault suppress task.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information on the fault suppress tasks.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information on the fault suppress tasks.

## Command Default

By default, this command lists all the fault suppress tasks that are configured in a tabular format.

## Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)  
Fabric Extender (/fex)  
IOM (/chassis/iom)  
Server (/chassis/server)  
Organization (/org)  
Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A minimum of one fault suppress task must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information on all configured fault suppress tasks for an organization.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show fault suppress-task detail
```

Fault Suppress Task:

```
Name: Sample
Status: None
Schedule: Sample_policy
Suppress Policy Name:
Current task:
```

```
Name: Test
Status: None
```

```
show fault-suppress-task
```

```
Schedule: sample
Suppress Policy Name: testing_policy
Current Task:
```

```
UCS-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create fault-suppress-task	
enter fault-suppress-task	
scope fault-suppress-task	
delete fault-suppress-task	

# show fc

To display Fibre Channel class information, use the **show fc** command.

## show fc [detail]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed Fibre Channel class information.						
<b>Command Default</b>	Displays information about the Fibre Channel class.						
<b>Command Modes</b>	QoS (/eth-server/qos)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.		
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display Fibre Channel class information:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope eth-server switch-A /eth-server # scope qos switch-A /eth-server/qos # show fc</pre> <p>FC Class:    Priority: 1    Cos: 3    Weight: 5    Bw Percent: 50    Drop: No Drop    Mtu: Fc    Admin State: Enabled</p> <pre>switch-A /eth-server/qos #</pre>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show eth-best-effort</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show eth-classified</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	show eth-best-effort		show eth-classified	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>						
show eth-best-effort							
show eth-classified							

**show fcoeinterface**

# show fcoeinterface

To display information on the FCoE interface, use the **show fcoeinterface** command.

**show fcoeinterface [expand] [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays expanded information on the FCoE interface.
	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information on the FCoE interface.

**Command Default** By default, this command displays all configured interfaces in the tabular format.

**Command Modes** Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)  
Fabric within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** An FCoE interface must exist to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information on FCoE interfaces of a fabric.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # show fcoeinterface expand

Slot ID  Plot ID  Admin State  Operational State  State Reason  Lic State
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----
  1        22    Enabled      Unknown      Unknown      License OK
  2        32    Enabled      Unknown      Unknown      License OK
  3        38    Enabled      Unknown      Unknown      License OK

UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fcoeinterface	
	enter fcoeinterface	
	scope fcoeinterface	

Command	Description
delete fcoeinterface	

**show fc-if**

# show fc-if

To display Fibre Channel interface information, use the **show fc-if** command.

**show fc-if [detail][expand]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>detail</b></td><td>(Optional) Displays detailed Fibre Channel interface information.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>expand</b></td><td>(Optional) Displays expanded Fibre Channel interface information.</td></tr> </table>	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed Fibre Channel interface information.	<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded Fibre Channel interface information.		
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed Fibre Channel interface information.						
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded Fibre Channel interface information.						
<b>Command Default</b>	Displays information about Fibre Channel interfaces.						
<b>Command Modes</b>	Virtual HBA (/org/service-profile/vhba)						
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.		
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>						
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.						
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.						
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display Fibre Channel interface information:</p> <pre>switch-A# scope org org10 switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp10 switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vhba vhba10 switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba # show fc-if</pre> <p>Fibre Channel Interface: Name: default vSAN ID: 1 switch-A /org/service-profile/vhba #</p>						
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show eth-if</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>show vhba</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	show eth-if		show vhba	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>						
show eth-if							
show vhba							

# show fc-profile

To display Fibre Channel profile information, use the **show fc-profile** command.

**show fc-profile [profile-name][detail][expand]**

## Syntax Description

<i>profile-name</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific Fibre Channel profile.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about all Fibre Channel profiles.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information about all Fibre Channel profiles.

## Command Default

Displays information about Fibre Channel profiles.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show fc-profile** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of Fibre Channel profiles.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of Fibre Channel profiles:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org/ # show fc-profile
```

```
FC Profile:
  Name
  -----
  org10/fcp10
  org10/fcp11
switch-A /org/ #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show eth-profile	

**show fc-profile**

Command	Description
show org	

# show fc-storage

To display information on the Fibre Channel storage device, use the **show fc-storage** command.

**show fc-storage {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) To view additional information about the Fibre Channel storage device.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) To view detailed information about the Fibre Channel storage device.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays the Fibre Channel over Ethernet native VLAN ID.

## Command Modes

Any command mode.

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to view expanded information on the Fibre Channel storage device.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # show fc-storage expand

FC Storage:

FCoE Storage Native VLAN: 44

VSAN:
Name: VSAN100_storage
ID: 100
FCoE VLAN ID: 100
Default zoning: disabled
Overall status: ok
Member Port:
Fabric ID   Slot ID   Port ID   Oper State   State Reason           Oper Speed
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
A          2          3        Down      Administratively down  Indeterminate

Name: test
ID: 200
FCoE VLAN ID: 200
Default zoning: disabled
Overall status: ok
Member Port:
Fabric ID   Slot ID   Port ID   Oper State   State Reason           Oper Speed
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
A          3          4        Down      Administratively down  Indeterminate
```

```
show fc-storage
```

Switch-A /org #

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
scope fc-storage	
create vsan	
create vlan	

# show fc-zone

To display information on the Fibre Channel zone, use the **show fc** command.

**show fc[detail| storage-target| zone-name| vhba]**

## Syntax Description

<i>detail</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed information
<i>storage-target</i>	Displays information on all zones configured with filtering on storage targets.
<i>vhba</i>	Displays information on all zones configured with filtering on VHBAs.
<i>zone-name</i>	Displays information on all zones configured with filtering on zone names.

## Command Default

By default, the command lists all zones configured for the service profile.

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows the zone information configured for a service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # show fc-zone

Service profile: Sample
Server: 1/3

Fabric ID  VSAN  Initiator Name  Zone Name          Storage Target
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----
A          2      vhba1           ucs_sam_A_2_sample_vhba1  50:11:12:33:44:55:11
A          3      vhba2           ucs_sam_A_3_sample_vhba1  40:11:23:34:55:66:77

UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set zoning-type	

**show fcoe-member-port**

# show fcoe-member-port

To display information on FCoE member ports for an FCoE port channel, use the **show fcoe-member-port** command.

**show fcoe-member-port** *slot ID* *port ID* *fsm status* *detail* *expand*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	
<i>slot ID</i>	Slot identification number
<i>port ID</i>	Port identification number.
<i>fsm status</i>	FSM status
<i>detail</i>	Displays detailed information on FCoE member port.
<i>expand</i>	Displays expanded information on FCoE member port.

**Command Default** By default, this command displays all FCoE member ports in a tabular format.

**Command Modes** FCoE port channel (/fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A minimum of one FCoE member port must be configured to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information on FCoE member ports.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope fcoe-port-channel 1
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel # show fcoe-member-port
```

FCoE member port:

Fabric ID	Slot ID	Port ID	Membership	Admin State
A	1	22	Down	Enabled
A	2	10	Down	Enabled
B	3	15	Down	Enabled
B	4	40	Down	Enabled

```
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/fcoe-port-channel #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create fcoe-member-port	
enter fcoe-member-port	
scope fcoe-member-port	
delete fcoe-member-port	

**show fcoe-port-channel**

# show fcoe-port-channel

To display information on FCoE port channels for a fabric, use the **show fcoe-port-channel** command.

**show fcoe-port-channel *fcoe-port-channel ID* detail expand**

## Syntax Description

<i>fcoe-port-channel ID</i>	The FCoE port channel ID. It is a number between 1 and 256.
<i>detail</i>	Displays detailed information on the port channel.
<i>expand</i>	Displays expanded information on the port channel.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays all configured FCoE port channels for the fabric in a tabular format.

## Command Modes

Fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A minimum of one FCoE port channel must be available to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on a specific FCoE port channel for a fabric.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # show fcoe-port-channel 2

FCoE Port Channel:
-----
```

FCoE port channel ID	Name	Operational State	State Qual
2	sample	Indeterminate	

```
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create fcoe-port-channel	
create fcoe-member-port	
create mon-src	

Command	Description
set direction	
delete fcoe-port-channel	

**show fcoeinterface**

# show fcoeinterface

To display information on the FCoE interface, use the **show fcoeinterface** command.

**show fcoeinterface [expand] [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays expanded information on the FCoE interface.
	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information on the FCoE interface.

**Command Default** By default, this command displays all configured interfaces in the tabular format.

**Command Modes** Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink)  
Fabric within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** An FCoE interface must exist to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information on FCoE interfaces of a fabric.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # show fcoeinterface expand

Slot ID  Plot ID  Admin State  Operational State  State Reason  Lic State
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----
  1        22    Enabled      Unknown      Unknown      License OK
  2        32    Enabled      Unknown      Unknown      License OK
  3        38    Enabled      Unknown      Unknown      License OK

UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create fcoeinterface	
	enter fcoeinterface	
	scope fcoeinterface	

Command	Description
delete fcoeinterface	

show feature

# show feature

To display information on a feature, use the **show feature** command.

**show feature [name vendor version] [detail]**

Syntax Description	
<i>name</i>	Name of the feature. The name can include a maximum of 64 characters.
<i>vendor</i>	Name of the vendor. The name can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<i>version</i>	Version of the feature. The version can include a maximum of 510 characters.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) To display detailed information.

**Command Default** By default, this command displays the license feature information in a tabular format.

**Command Modes** License (/license)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to display detailed information on a license feature.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show feature detail

License feature:
Name: ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
Vendor: cisco
Version: 1.0
Type: Counted
Grace Period: 120

Switch-A /license #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	install file	
	clear file	

# show file

To view licenses installed on a fabric interconnect, use the **show file** command.

**show file license file name detail**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>license file name</b> (Optional) The name of a license file. Use this option to view the details of a specific license file. <b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays the licenses installed on the fabric interconnect with the level of detail specified in the command.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	License (/license)
----------------------	--------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view the licenses details installed on a fabric interconnect.
-----------------	---

```

Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show file detail

License file: UCSFEAT20100928112305377.lic
ID : 1212121212121212
Version: 1.0
Scope: A
State: Installed
Features
Feature names:ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
Vendor: cisco
Version: 1.0
Quantity: 24
Lines:
Line ID: 1
Type: Increment
Expiry Date: Never
Pak:
Quantity: 24
Signature: B1010101010101

License file: UCSFEAT20100928112332175.lic
ID : 1313131313131313
Version: 1.0

```

**show file**

```
Scope: B
State: Installed
Features
Feature names:ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
Vendor: cisco
Version: 1.0
Quantity: 24
Lines:
Line ID: 1
Type: Increment
Expiry Date: Never
Pak:
Quantity: 24
Signature: F302020202020
```

Switch-A /license #

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
install file	
show usage	

# show host-port-channel

To display information on host port channels, use the **show host-port-channel** command.

**show host-port-channel [ *port channel id* ] {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><b><i>port channel id</i></b> (Optional) ID of the port channel. It must be a value between 1024 and 4096.</p> <p><b>expand</b> Displays expanded information on the host port channel, including member port information.</p> <p><b>detail</b> Displays detailed information on the host port channel.</p>
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric within the Ethernet server mode (/eth-server/fabric)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Host port channels must be configured to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display information on host port channels within a fabric in the Ethernet server mode:
-----------------	--

```
UCS-A # scope eth-server
UCS-A /eth-server # scope fabric a
UCS-A /eth-server/fabric # show host-port-channel

Host Port channel:

  Port Channel ID  Chassis ID      Oper State  State Reason
  -----  -----  -----
    1125            2                Up

UCS-A /eth-server/fabric #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show fabric-port-channel	
	scope host-port-channel	

**show identity iqn**

# show identity iqn

To display the IQN information for a system, use the **show identity iqn** command.

**show identity iqn {detail | Word}**

## Syntax Description

<i>detail</i>	To display detailed information on the IQN identities.
---------------	--

<i>Word</i>	To display information on a specific IQN identity.
-------------	--

## Command Default

By default, the command lists information on all IQN identities configured for an IQN pool.

## Command Modes

IQN Pool (/org/iqn-pool)

## Command History

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

IQN pools and prefixes must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on IQN identities for an IQN pool.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope iqn-pool sample
UCS-A /org/iqn-pool # show identity iqn

IQN Prefix      IQN Name      Assigned      Pool DN
-----          -----          -----          -----
test1           sample:1      No            org-root/iqn-pool-sample
test2           sample:2      No            org-root/iqn-pool-sample
test3           sample:3      No            org-root/iqn-pool-sample

UCS-A /org/iqn-pool #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create iqn-pool	
create block	
set iqn-prefix	

# show identity (server)

To display identity information for a server, use the **show identity** command.

## show identity

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display identity information for a server:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# scope server 1/1
switch-A /chassis/server # show identity

Server 1/1:
  Burned-In UUID: 6bf4c501-d3a9-11dd-b4d9-000bab01bfd6
  Dynamic UUID: 6bf4c501-d3a9-11dd-b4d9-000bab01bfd6

  Ext Interface:

  Adapter Interface Mac
  -----
    1      1 00:24:97:1F:5B:F2
    1      2 00:24:97:1F:5B:F3

switch-A /chassis/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show chassis	
	show server	

**show identity (service-profile)**

# show identity (service-profile)

To display identifier information for a service profile, use the **show identity** command.

## show identity

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Service profile (/org/service-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display identifier information for a service profile:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
switch-A /org/service-profile # show identity

Service Profile Name: org100/sp100
UUID Suffix Pool:
Dynamic UUID: Derived

switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show service-profile	

# show identity mac-addr

To display the MAC address identity information for a system, use the **show identity mac-addr** command.

**show identity mac-addr [ *id* ] [pool-info| profile-info]+ [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b><i>id</i></b>	Displays identity information for a specific MAC address. Specify a MAC address in the format NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN.
<b>pool-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
<b>profile-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the identity information in list format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the MAC address identity information for a system:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # show identity mac-addr
MAC Address      Assigned Owner      Assigned Service Profile
-----
00:25:B5:00:00:00 Yes      Pool      org-root/ls-Blade6-Default/ether-eth1
00:25:B5:00:00:01 No       Pool
00:25:B5:00:00:02 No       Pool
00:25:B5:00:00:03 No       Pool
--More--

switch-A /org # show identity mac-addr pool-info
MAC Address      Assigned Owner      Pool DN
-----
00:25:B5:00:00:00 Yes      Pool      org-root/mac-pool-default/00:25:B5:00:00:00
00:25:B5:00:00:01 No       Pool      org-root/mac-pool-p100/00:25:B5:00:00:01
00:25:B5:00:00:02 No       Pool      org-root/mac-pool-p100/00:25:B5:00:00:02
00:25:B5:00:00:03 No       Pool      org-root/mac-pool-p100/00:25:B5:00:00:03
--More--

switch-A /org #
```

```
show identity mac-addr
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show org	

# show identity uuid

To display the universally unique identifier (UUID) identity information for a system, use the **show identity uuid** command.

**show identity uuid [ *id* ] [pool-info|profile-info]+ [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b><i>id</i></b>	Displays identity information for a specific UUID. Specify a UUID in the form NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<b>pool-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
<b>profile-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the identity information in list format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.1(1)		This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the UUID identity information for a system:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # show identity uuid

UUID          Assigned Owner      Assigned Service Profile
-----          -----
0000-000000000001 No          Pool

switch-A /org # show identity uuid pool-info
UUID          Assigned Owner      Pool DN
-----          -----
0000-000000000001 No          Pool      org-root/uuid-pool-p100/0000-000000000001

switch-A /org #
```

```
show identity uuid
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show org	

# show identity wnn

To display the world-wide name (WWN) identity information for a system, use the **show identity wnn** command.

**show identity wnn [ *id* ] [pool-info|profile-info]+ [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b><i>id</i></b>	Displays identity information for a specific WWN. Specify a unique WWN in the form HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH:HH.
<b>pool-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the pool.
<b>profile-info</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information for the profile.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the identity information in list format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the WWN identity information for a system:

```
switch-A# scope org /org100
switch-A /org # show identity wnn
WWN          Assigned Owner      Assigned Service Profile
-----
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 No        Pool
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:01 No        Pool
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:02 No        Pool
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:03 No        Pool
--More--

switch-A /org # show identity wnn pool-info
WWN          Assigned Owner      Pool DN
-----
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00 No        Pool      org-root/wwn-pool-p44/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:00
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:01 No        Pool      org-root/wwn-pool-oneWWtwoNN/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:01
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:02 No        Pool      org-root/wwn-pool-default/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:02
20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:03 No        Pool      org-root/wwn-pool-default/20:00:00:25:B5:00:00:03
```

```
show identity wwn
```

--More--

switch-A /org #

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show org	

# show infra-pack-ctrl

To display information on the control source for the Infra pack policy, use the **show infra-pack-ctrl** command.

**show infra-pack-ctrl [detail] [expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the Infra pack policy control.
---------------	--

<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the Infra pack policy control.
---------------	--

## Command Default

By default, this command displays detailed information.

## Command Modes

Control endpoint policy (/system/control-ep policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control endpoint policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information on the Infra pack policy control.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # show infra-pack-ctrl expand

Infra Pack Policy Control:
Policy Source:
-----
Global

UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup-policy-ctrl	
show communication-policy-ctrl	
show datetime-policy-ctrl	
show dns-policy-ctrl	
show fault-policy-ctrl	

```
show infra-pack-ctrl
```

Command	Description
show mep-policy-ctrl	
show monitoring-policy-ctrl	
show powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
show psu-policy-ctrl	
show security-policy-ctrl	

# show initiator-group

To display information on an initiator-group of a service profile or SAN connectivity policy, use the **show initiator-group** command.

**show initiator-group [ *name* ] {expand|detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) To display information on a specific initiator group.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information on all configured initiator groups.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information on all configured initiator groups.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays all configured initiator groups.

## Command Modes

SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy)

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Initiator groups must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on all configured initiator groups for a service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # show initiator-group detail
```

Initiator Group:

```
Name: Test
Protocol: derived
Oper Protocol: fc
Storage-connection-policy: default
Remote disk name:
Fc Zoning Type: Sist
```

```
Name: Sample
Protocol: Fc
Oper Protocol: fc
Storage-connection-policy: default
Remote disk name:
Fc Zoning Type: Sist
```

```
UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

**show initiator-group****Related Commands**

Command	Description
create initiator-group	
enter initiator-group	
scope initiator-group	
delete initiator-group	
create initiator	
create storage-connection-policy	

# show interface

To display information about one or more interfaces on a fabric interconnect, use the **show interface** command.

## show interface

**show interface [slot-id port-id|fsm] [expand|detail]**

### Syntax Description

<b>slot-id</b>	(Optional) Slot identification number. The range of valid values is 2 to 5.
<b>port-id</b>	(Optional) Port identification number. The range of valid values is 1 to 40.
<b>fsm</b>	(Optional) Displays finite state machine information.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the interface.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about the interface, including the admin state, operating state, and port mode.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Fabric interconnect under Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet server (/eth-server/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric)

Fabric interconnect under Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display information about one or more interfaces on a fabric interconnect.

### Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information about interfaces on a fabric interconnect:

```
switch-A# scope eth-storage
switch-A# /eth-storage # scope fabric b
switch-A# /eth-storage/fabric # show interface expand

Storage Ethernet Interface:
  Slot ID: 2
  Port Id: 7
  Admin State: Enabled
  Oper State: Sfp Not Present
```

**show interface**

```

State Reason: Unknown

Slot ID: 3
Port Id: 15
Admin State: Enabled
Oper State: Sfp Not Present
State Reason: Unknown
switch-A /eth-storage/fabric #

```

**Examples**

This example shows how to display detailed information about a specific interface:

```

switch-A# scope eth-storage
switch-A# /eth-storage # scope fabric b
switch-A# /eth-storage/fabric # show interface 2 7 detail

Storage Ethernet Interface:
  Slot ID: 2
  Port Id: 7
  User Label:
    Admin State: Enabled
    Oper State: Sfp Not Present
    Port mode: Trunk
    Pin group name:
    State Reason: Unknown
    Current Task:
switch-A /eth-storage/fabric #

```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>create interface</b>	

# show inventory

To display the configuration of the Call Home periodic system inventory message, use the **show inventory** command.

**show inventory [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Display additional configuration details.
---------------	--

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

/exec/monitoring/callhome

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the configuration of the Call Home periodic system inventory message.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the configuration of the Call Home periodic system inventory message:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # scope callhome
switch-A /monitoring/callhome # show inventory detail

Callhome periodic system inventory:
Send periodically: Off
Interval days: 14
Hour of day to send: 17
Minute of hour: 30
Time last sent: Never
Next scheduled: Never
Send Now: No

switch-A /monitoring/callhome/inventory #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set interval-days	
set send-periodically	
set timeofday-hour	
set timeofday-minute	

**show inventory (fabric-interconnect)**

# show inventory (fabric-interconnect)

To display the physical inventory information for a fabric interconnect, use the **show inventory** command.

**show inventory {detail | expand}**

## Syntax Description

<i>detail</i>	Displays summary information in a list.
<i>expand</i>	Displays details of the physical components of the fabric interconnect such as ports and the transceivers in them, the power supply unit and FAN components.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays ID, PID, vendor, serial number, hardware revision, and total memory of the fabric interconnect in a tabular format.

## Command Modes

Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information for a fabric interconnect.

```
UCS-A # scope fabric-interconnect a
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect # show inventory expand

A:
Fabric Card:

Slot      Description          Num Ports     State      PID                  Serial (SN)
---      -----              -----      ---      ---                  -----
1        02 16 port flexible GEM    16      Online    UCS-FI-6248UP    JAF1453BNBL

Ether Port:

Slot      Port      Oper State      MAC                  Role      Xvcr
---      ---      -----      ---                  ---      ---
1        1        Up            00:05:73:CB:64:E8    Network   N/A
2        8        Sfp Not Present 00:05:73:B0:07:CF    Server    N/A

FAN:

ID      PID                  Serial (SN)      Overall Status
---      ---                  -----      -----
1      UCS-FAN-6248UP        N/A            Operable
```

```
PSU:  
PSU      PID          Serial (SN)      Overall Status  
---      ---          -----  
1       UCS-PSU-6248UP-AC    ART1452X0BR   Operable  
  
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show fabric-interconnect	

**show ipmi-user**

# show ipmi-user

To display IPMI user information, use the **show ipmi-user** command.

**show ipmi-user [ipmi-user-name | detail | expand]\***

## Syntax Description

<i>ipmi-user-name</i>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific IPMI user.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about all end-point users.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about all end-point users.

## Command Default

Displays IPMI user information.

## Command Modes

IPMI access profile (/org/ipmi-access-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced as show epuser.
1.4(1)	This command was renamed as show ipmi-user.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show ipmi-user** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of IPMI users.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of IPMI users:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile ipmiAP10
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # show ipmi-user
```

```
IPMI user:
User Name   End point user privilege Password
-----
epu10      Readonly
epu11      Readonly
switch-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create ipmi-user	
scope ipmi-user	
enter ipmi-user	
show ipmi-access-profile	

**show iqn-pool**

# show iqn-pool

To display information on the IQN pools, use the **show iqn-pool** command.

**show iqn-pool {name | detail | expand}**

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	To display information on a specific IQN pool.
<i>detail</i>	To display detailed information on a specific IQN pool or on all IQN pools.
<i>expand</i>	To display expanded information on a specific IQN pool or on all IQN pools.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays information on all configured IQN pools.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(2)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

IQN pools must be configured before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to view expanded information for a configured IQN pool.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show iqn-pool Sample1 expand

IQN Pool:
  Name: Sample1
  IQN prefix: example
  Size: 3
  Assigned: 0

  Block of IQN Names:
    Suffix      From      To
    -----      ---      --
    trial      0         2

  Pooled:
    Name      Assigned      Assigned To Dn
    -----      -----      -----

```

```
Test:0      No
Test:1      No
Test:2      No
```

```
UCS-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create iqn-pool	
scope iqn-pool	
enter iqn-pool	
delete iqn-pool	

**show iscsi-policy**

# show iscsi-policy

To display information on the iSCSI policy, use the **show iscsi-policy** command.

**show iscsi-policy [ *name* ] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b><i>name</i></b>	(Optional) To display information on a specific iSCSI policy.
<b>expand</b>	To display expanded information on all available iSCSI policies.
<b>detail</b>	To display detailed information on all available iSCSI policies.

## Command Default

By default, the command lists the iSCSI policies that are available.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

An iSCSI policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information on the iSCSI policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show iscsi-policy detail
Iscsi adapter Policy:
  Name: sample
  Description: sample iscsi adapter policy
UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create iscsi-policy	
set descr	
set iscsi-protocol-item	

# show iscsi-protocol-profile

To display information on the iSCSI protocol items, use the **show iscsi-protocol-profile** command.

**show iscsi-protocol-profile {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>expand</b>	To display expanded information.
<b>detail</b>	To display detailed information.

## Command Default

By default, the command displays detailed information.

## Command Modes

iSCSI Adapter policy (/org/iscsi-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The iSCSI protocol items must be defined for an iSCSI adapter policy to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to view expanded information on the iSCSI protocol items.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope iscsi-policy sample
UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy # show iscsi-protocol-profile expand

Iscsi protocol item:
Connection timeout (secs): 255
Lun Busy Retry Count: 50
TCP Time Stamp: yes
DHCP Timeout: 90

UCS-A /org/iscsi-policy #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
set iscsi-protocol-item connection-timeout	
set iscsi-protocol-item dhcp-timeout	
set iscsi-protocol-item lun-busy-retry-count	
set iscsi-protocol-item tcp-time-stamp	

**show iscsi**

# show iscsi

To display information on the boot iSCSI, use the **show iscsi** command.

**show iscsi {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b>	To display information on the boot iSCSI.
	<b>detail</b>	To display detailed information on the boot iSCSI.

**Command Default** By default, this command displays detailed information.

**Command Modes** Boot Policy (/org/boot-policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** An iSCSI for a boot policy must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display expanded information on the boot iSCSI.

```
UCS-A # scope org test
UCS-A /org # scope boot-policy default
UCS-A /org/boot-policy # show iscsi expand

Boot ISCSI:

Order: 4

ISCSI Image Path:
  iscsivnicname: sample

UCS-A /org/boot-policy #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create iscsi	
	create path	
	set iscsivnicname	

# show lan-connectivity-policy

To display information on the vNIC LAN connectivity policy, use the **show lan-connectivity-policy** command.

**show lan-connectivity-policy [ *name* ] [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) Displays information on a specific vNIC LAN connectivity policy.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on all vNIC LAN connectivity policies that are configured.

## Command Default

By default, the command lists all the vNIC LAN connectivity policies that are configured for an organization.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on the vNIC LAN connectivity policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show lan-connectivity-policy sample

vNIC LAN Connectivity Policy:
  Name      Description
  ----      -----
  Sample    sample_description

UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create lan-connectivity-policy	
scope lan-connectivity-policy	
enter lan-connectivity-policy	
delete lan-connectivity-policy	

**show ldap-group**

# show ldap-group

To display information on LDAP groups, use the **show ldap-group** command.

**show ldap-group [ Group DN ] [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>Group DN</i>  <b>detail</b>	(Optional) Name of the LDAP group.  (Optional) To view detailed information of all the LDAP groups.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------	---

**Command Default** By default, this command will list the LDAP groups on the system.

**Command Modes** LDAP (/security/ldap)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** An LDAP group must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information on all LDAP groups on the system:

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # show ldap-group detail

LDAP group Default
  Roles:
    Name: server-profile
    Name: server-security
    Name: storage
  Locales:
    Name: Sample

LDAP group Example
  Roles:
    Name: sample

  Locales:
    Name: Sample
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
scope ldap-group	

Command	Description
create ldap-group	
enter ldap-group	
delete ldap-group	

**show ldap-group-rule**

# show ldap-group-rule

To display information on the LDAP group rules, use the **show ldap-group-rule** command.

## show ldap-group-rule [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays additional information on the LDAP group rules.
--------------------	--------	---

**Command Default** By default, this command lists the LDAP group rule that is enabled.

**Command Modes** LDAP (/security/ldap)  
Server (/security/ldap/server)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command in the LDAP server mode, an LDAP server must be created.

**Examples** This example shows how to view the LDAP group rules information for an LDAP server.

```
Switch-A # scope security
Switch-A /security # scope ldap
Switch-A /security/ldap # scope server Default
Switch-A /security/ldap/server # show ldap-group-rule detail
```

Ldap group rules:

```
Group traversal: Non Recursive
Check user's ldap group: Enable
attribute holding parent DNS: up

Switch-A /security/ldap/server #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	create ldap-group-rule	
	scope ldap-group-rule	
	enter ldap-group-rule	
	delete ldap-group-rule	

# show license brief

To display a list of license files, use the **show license brief** command.

## show license brief

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	This command has been deprecated.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

This command was deprecated. Use the **showfile** command in the License mode (/license).

**Examples** This example shows how to display a list of license files:

```
switch-A# show license brief
Enterprise.lic
FibreChannel.lic

switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

**show license default**

# show license default

To display services using the default license, use the **show license default** command.

## show license default

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **show usage** command in the License mode (/license).

## Examples

This example shows how to display the services using the default license:

```
switch-A# show license default
```

Feature	Default License Count
FM_SERVER_PKG	-
ENTERPRISE_PKG	-
FC_FEATURES_PKG	-
ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG	8
ETH_MODULE_ACTIVATION_PKG	0

```
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# show license file

To display the contents of a license file, use the **show license file** command.

**show license file [ *license-file-name* ]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>license-file-name</i>	Displays the contents of the specified file.						
<b>Command Default</b>	None							
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode							
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1.4(1)</td><td>This command was deprecated.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Release	Modification	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.	1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.
Release	Modification							
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.							
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.							
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>This command does not require a license.</p> <p>This command has been deprecated. Use the <b>show file</b> command in the License mode (/license).</p>							
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display the contents of a license file:</p> <pre>switch-A# show license file enter.lic  enter.lic: SERVER this_host ANY VENDOR cisco INCREMENT ENTERPRISE_PKG cisco 1.0 permanent uncounted \     VENDOR_STRING=&lt;LIC_SOURCE&gt;UCS_SWIFT&lt;/LIC_SOURCE&gt;&lt;SKU&gt;ENTERPRISE_PKG=&lt;/SKU&gt; \     HOSTID=VDH=FLC12360025 \     NOTICE=&lt;LicFileID&gt;20090519230254773&lt;/LicFileID&gt;&lt;LicLineID&gt;1&lt;/LicLineID&gt; \     &lt;PAK&gt;&lt;/PAK&gt;" SIGN=134D2848E9B0  switch-A#</pre>							
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>						
	connect local-mgmt							

**show license host-id**

## show license host-id

To display the ID of this host for licensing, use the **show license host-id** command.

### show license host-id

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **show server-host-id** command in the License mode (/license).

### Examples

This example shows how to display the ID of this host for licensing:

```
switch-A# show license host-id
License hostid: VDH=FOX064317SQ
switch-A#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# show license usage

To display the usage of some or all license packages, use the **show license usage** command.

```
show license usage [enterprise-pkg|eth-module-activation-pkg|eth-port-activation-pkg|fc-features-pkg|fm-server-pkg]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>enterprise-pkg</b>	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Enterprise package license files.
<b>eth-module-activation-pkg</b>	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Ethernet module activation package license files.
<b>eth-port-activation-pkg</b>	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Ethernet port activation package license files.
<b>fc-features-pkg</b>	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Fibre Channel features package license files.
<b>fm-server-pkg</b>	(Optional) Displays the contents of only the Enterprise package license files.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

This command has been deprecated. Use the **show usage** command in the License mode (/license).

**show license usage**

## Examples

This example shows how to display the usage of the license packages:

```
switch-A# show license usage
```

Feature	Ins Count	Lic	Status	Expiry Date	Comments
FM_SERVER_PKG	No	-	Unused		-
ENTERPRISE_PKG	Yes	-	Unused	Never	-
FC_FEATURES_PKG	Yes	-	Unused	Never	-
ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG	Yes	25	Unused	Never	-
ETH_MODULE_ACTIVATION_PKG	No	0	Unused		-

```
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# show local-disk

To display information on the disk drive status, use the **show local-disk** command.

**show local-disk [ID] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>ID</b>	(Optional) ID of the local disk drive.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information on the disk drive status.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information on the disk drive status.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays information on all the disk drives.

## Command Modes

RAID controller (/chassis/server/raid-controller)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command is supported on blade servers that use the LSI1064E firmware.

## Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information on a specific disk drive:

```
UCS-A # scope chassis 1
UCS-A /chassis # scope server 2
UCS-A /chassis/server # scope raid-controller 1 sas
UCS-A /chassis/server/raid-controller # show local-disk 1 detail
```

Local disk:

```
ID: 1
Block size: 512
Blocks: 143374744
Size (MB): 70007
Technology: HDD
Operability: Operable
Presence: Equipped
Product Name: 73GB 3Gbps SAS 15K RPM SSF HDD/hot plug/drive sled mounted
PID: N20-D073GB
VID: V01
Vendor: Seagate Technology
Vendor Description:
Serial: 3PD1LXP80000098455K4W
HW: 0
```

```
UCS-A /chassis/server/raid-controller #
```

**show local-disk****Related Commands**

Command	Description
scope raid-controller	
show local-disk-config	

# show local-disk-config-policy

To display local disk configuration policy information, use the **show local-disk-config-policy** command.

**show local-disk-config-policy [name | detail | expand]\***

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific local disk configuration policy.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays details about boot policies.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays limited details about boot policies.

## Command Default

Displays local disk configuration policy information.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show local-disk-config-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of boot policies.

## Examples

This example shows how to display a list of boot policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # show local-disk-config-policy
```

Local Disk Config Policy:		
Name	Mode	Protect Configuration
org10/bp10	Any Configuration	No
org10/bp11	Any Configuration	Yes

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show org</b>	

**show maint-policy**

# show maint-policy

To display information on the maintenance policies, use the **show maint-policy** command.

**show maint-policy [ *name* ] [detail]**

Syntax Description	
<b>name</b>	(Optional) Name of the maintenance policy. This option will display information only on the specified policy.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) This option displays information on all the maintenance policies that are created.

**Command Default** By default, this command will list the maintenance policies that are created, and the respective scheduler information.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to view detailed information on the maintenance policies.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # show maint-policy detail

Maintenance Policy:
  Name: Default
  Scheduler: Timed
  Uptime Disruptions: Immediate

  Name: Sample
  Scheduler: Test
  Uptime Disruptions: Immediate
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
scope maint-policy	
enter maint-policy	
create maint-policy	

Command	Description
delete maint-policy	

**show mcast-policy**

# show mcast-policy

To display information on a multicast policy, use the **show mcast-policy** command.

**show mcast-policy [ *name* ] [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) To display information on a specific multicast policy.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) To display detailed information on all multicast policies.

## Command Default

By default, this command lists all the multicast policies that are configured.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A minimum of one multicast policy must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on a specific multicast policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show mcast-policy sample

Multicast Policy:

Name      IGMP snooping state    IGMP snooping querier state    IGMP snooping querier IPv4
addresses
-----
-----          -----
sample     enabled                  enabled                      1.2.3.4

UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
set querier	
set querierip	
enter mcast-policy	

Command	Description
show mcast-policy	
delete mcast-policy	

**show member-fcoe-port-channel**

# show member-fcoe-port-channel

To display information on the member FCoE port channel, use the **show member-fcoe-port-channel** command.

**show member-fcoe-port-channel [expand] [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays expanded information on the FCoE port channel. <b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information on the FCoE port channel.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** By default, this command displays all configured interfaces in the tabular format.

**Command Modes** VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A member FCoE port channel must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information on member FCoE port channels.

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # show member-fcoe-port-channel expand

Slot ID Admin State Operational State State Reason
----- -----
 1   Enabled     Unknown      Unknown
 2   Enabled     Unknown      Unknown
 3   Enabled     Unknown      Unknown

UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create member-fcoe-port-channel	
	enter member-fcoe-port-channel	
	scope member-fcoe-port-channel	

Command	Description
delete member-fcoe-port-channel	

**show member-port-channel**

# show member-port-channel

To display information on configured member port channels, use the **show member-port-channel** command.

**show member-port-channel [{a| b} *port channel id*] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>port channel id</i>	ID of the port channel.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information.

## Command Default

By default, the command displays information on all configured member port channels.

## Command Modes

VSAN (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
 VSAN within fabric (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)  
 VLAN within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/vlan)  
 VLAN within a fabric in the Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/fabric/vlan)  
 VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)  
 VLAN within a fabric in Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.0(1)	This command was introduced in the Ethernet uplink mode.

## Usage Guidelines

You must create a VSAN or a VLAN and member port channels before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on the member port channels:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan # show member-port-channel
```

Member Port Channel:

```
Fabric ID      Port Channel ID      Oper State      State reason
-----        -----
A             2                  Indeterminate   Unknown
B             3                  Indeterminate   Unknown

UCS-A /fc-uplink/fabric/vsan #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create member-port-channel	
enter member-port-channel	
scope member-port-channel	
delete member-port-channel	

**show member-port**

# show member-port

To display information on configured member ports, use the **show member-port** command.

**show member-port [{a| b} slot-id port-id]{expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot id</i>	Slot identification number.
<i>port id</i>	Port identification number.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays information on all configured member ports.

## Command Modes

VLAN within Ethernet storage (/eth-storage/vlan)  
VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)  
VLAN within a fabric in the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)  
VSAN within the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/vsan)  
VSAN within the fabric interconnect mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command is not available in the Port Channel mode within /eth-uplink/switch mode.  This command can be used in the VLAN mode within Ethernet Storage. (/eth-storage/vlan).
2.0(1)	This command was introduced in the following command modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)</li><li>• VLAN within a fabric in the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)</li></ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

You must configure member ports before you use this command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display information on member ports:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-uplink
UCS-A /fc-uplink # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan # show member-port b 2 16
```

Member Port:

Fabric ID	Slot ID	Port ID	Oper State	State Reason	Oper Speed
B	2	16	SFP not present	SFP not present	Indeterminate

```
UCS-A /fc-uplink/vsan #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create member-port	
enter member-port	
scope member-port	
delete member-port	

---

**show member-port fc**

# show member-port fc

To display information on the Fibre Channel member ports, use the **show member-port fc** command.

**show member-port fc [{a| b} slot-id port-id] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays all the Fibre Channel member ports that have been configured.

## Command Modes

VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel storage mode (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within the Fibre Channel storage mode (/fc-storage/vsan)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

You must configure Fibre Channel member ports before you use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on the Fibre Channel member ports:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-storage
UCS-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan # show member-port fc a 1 22

FC Member Port:

Fabric ID   Slot ID   Port ID   Oper State   State Reason   Oper Speed
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----
A           1          22        Admin Down    Administratively Down  Indeterminate

UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create member-port fc	
enter member-port fc	
scope member-port fc	
delete member-port fc	

**show member-port fcoe**

## show member-port fcoe

To display information on the Fibre Channel over Ethernet member ports, use the **show member-port fcoe** command.

**show member-port fcoe [{a| b} slot-id port-id] {expand| detail}\***

### Syntax Description

<b>a</b>	Specifies fabric A.
<b>b</b>	Specifies fabric B.
<i>slot-id</i>	Slot identification number.
<i>port-id</i>	Port identification number.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information.

### Command Default

By default, this command displays information on all the Fibre channel over Ethernet member ports.

### Command Modes

VSAN within the Fibre Channel storage command mode (/fc-storage/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)

VSAN within the Fibre Channel uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/vsan)

VSAN within a fabric in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.
2.1	This command was introduced in the Fibre Channel uplink command mode.

### Usage Guidelines

You must create Fibre Channel over Ethernet member ports before you use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to display information on Fibre channel over Ethernet member ports:

```
UCS-A # scope fc-storage
UCS-A /fc-storage # scope vsan sample
UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan # show member-port fcoe a 1 223
FCOE Member Port:
```

Fabric ID	Slot ID	Port ID	Oper State	State Reason	Oper Speed
A	1	223	Admin Down	Administratively Down	Indeterminate

UCS-A /fc-storage/vsan #

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create member-port fcoe	
enter member-port fcoe	
scope member-port fcoe	
delete member-port fcoe	

**show mep-policy-ctrl**

# show mep-policy-ctrl

To display information on the control for the managed end point log policy, use the **show mep-policy-ctrl** command.

**show mep-policy-ctrl [detail] [expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the managed end point log policy control.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the managed end point log policy control.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays detailed information.

## Command Modes

Control end point policy (/system/control-ep policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control end point policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information on the managed end point log policy control.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # show mep-policy-ctrl expand

Managed End Point Log Policy Control:
Policy Source:
-----
Global

UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup-policy-ctrl	
show communication-policy-ctrl	
show datetime-policy-ctrl	

Command	Description
show dns-policy-ctrl	
show infra-pack-ctrl	
show mep-policy-ctrl	
show monitoring-policy-ctrl	
show powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
show psu-policy-ctrl	
show security-policy-ctrl	

**show mgmt-if-mon-policy**

## show mgmt-if-mon-policy

To display information on the management interface monitor settings, use the **show mgmt-if-mon-policy** command.

### show mgmt-if-mon-policy

This command has no arguments or keywords

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Monitoring (/monitoring)

### Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.4(1)		This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to display information on the management interface monitor settings.

```
Switch-A # scope monitoring
Switch-A /monitoring # show mgmt-if-mon-policy

Admin status: Disabled
Polling interval: 90
Max Failure Reports: 3
Monitoring mechanism: Mii Status

MII Status Settings:
-----
Mii Status Retry Interval: 5
Mii Status Retry Count: 3

Ping Gateway Settings:
-----
Number of ping requests: 3
Deadline time to wait for ping responses: 15

Arp Target Settings:
-----
Number of arp requests: 3
Deadline time to wait for arp responses: 10
Arp IP Target1: 0.0.0.0
Arp IP Target2: 0.0.0.0
Arp IP Target3: 0.0.0.0

Switch-A /monitoring #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
set mgmt-if-mon-policy	

**show mon-src**

## show mon-src

To display information on a monitor source session, use the **show mon-src** command.

**show mon-src [ name ] {expand| detail}\***

### Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) Use this option to view information on a specific monitor source session.
<b>expand</b>	Use this option to view detailed information on all monitor source sessions.
<b>detail</b>	Use this option to view information on the monitor source sessions

### Command Default

By default, this command lists the monitor source session, and the direction of the session in a tabular format.

### Command Modes

- External Ethernet Interface (/chassis/server/adapter/ext-eth-if)
- Fibre Channel interface within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/fabric/fc)
- Fibre Channel over Ethernet interface within fabric (/fc-storage/fabric/fcoe)
- Interface within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/interface)
- Interface within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/interface)
- Port channel within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
- Port channel within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/port-channel)
- VHBA within service profile (/org/service-profile/vhba)
- VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/vlan)
- VLAN within Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric/vlan)
- VNIC within service profile (/org/service-profile/vnic)
- VSAN within Fibre Channel Uplink (/fc-uplink/fabric/vsan)
- VSAN within Fibre Channel uplink (/fc-uplink/vsan)
- VSAN within Fibre Channel Storage (/fc-storage/fabric/vsan)
- VSAN within Fibre Channel storage (/fc-storage/vsan)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

A monitor source session must be created to use this command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display the monitor source session information for a VNIC in a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic example
Switch-A /org/service-profile/vnic # show mon-src Testing
```

```
Monitor Source:
  Name          Direction
  -----        -----
  Testing       Both
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
set direction	
create mon-src	
enter mon-src	
scope mon-src	
delete mon-src	

**show monitoring-policy-ctrl**

# show monitoring-policy-ctrl

To display information on the control for the monitoring policy, use the **show monitoring-policy-ctrl** command.

**show monitoring-policy-ctrl [detail] [expand]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information on the monitoring policy control. <b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays expanded information on the monitoring policy control.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** By default, this command displays detailed information.

**Command Modes** Control end point policy (/system/control-ep policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A control end point policy must be configured to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display expanded information on the monitoring policy control.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # show monitoring-policy-ctrl expand

Monitoring Policies Control:
Policy Source:
-----
Global

UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show backup-policy-ctrl	
	show communication-policy-ctrl	
	show datetime-policy-ctrl	
	show dns-policy-ctrl	
	show fault-policy-ctrl	

Command	Description
show infra-pack-ctrl	
show mep-policy-ctrl	
show powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
show psu-policy-ctrl	
show security-policy-ctrl	

**show nw-ctrl-policy**

# show nw-ctrl-policy

To display network control policy information, use the **show nw-ctrl-policy** command.

**show nw-ctrl-policy [ name ] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) The name of the network control policy. This option displays information on the specified network control policy.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Lists all the network control policies that are configured, along with additional information.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Lists all the network control policies along with information on CDP and the uplink fail action.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays all the configured network control policies along with CDP and uplink fail action specifications.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)  
Ethernet storage (/eth-storage)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(2)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Ethernet storage command mode.
1.4(1)	This command was deprecated from the Organization command mode.

## Usage Guidelines

A network control policy must be configured to use this command.

To use the detail or expand option, the uplink fail action must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display network control policy information:

```
UCS-A # scope org org10
UCS-A /org # show nw-ctrl-policy nCP100

Network Control Policy:
  Name      CDP      Uplink fail action
  ----      -----   -----
  nCP100    Enabled   Warning

UCS-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create nw-ctrl-policy	
scope nw-ctrl-policy	
enter nw-ctrl-policy	
delete nw-ctrl-policy	
set uplink-fail-action	

**show occurrence one-time**

## show occurrence one-time

To display information on the one-time occurrence schedules that are configured, use the **show occurrence one-time** command.

**show occurrence one-time [ name ] [detail]**

### Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) The name of the one time schedule occurrence. This option will display information on the specified one-time schedule.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) This option displays information on all one time occurrence schedules that have been configured. It also displays additional information on each schedule.

### Command Default

By default, this command displays the name, the start date, and the executed tasks of the schedule.

### Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A schedule and one-time occurrence schedule must be created prior to using this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information on the one-time occurrence schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # show occurrence one-time detail
```

One-Time Occurrence:

```
Name: Sample
Start Date: 2010-11-02 T12:23:00:00
Max Duration (dd:hh:mm:ss):None
Max Concur Tasks: Unlimited
Max Tasks: Unlimited
Min Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
Executed Jobs: 0
```

```
Switch-A /system/schedule #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create occurrence one-time	
scope occurrence one-time	

Command	Description
enter occurrence one-time	
delete occurrence one-time	

**show occurrence recurring**

# show occurrence recurring

To display information on the recurring occurrence of a schedule, use the **show occurrence recurring** command.

**show occurrence recurring [ name ] [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) The name of the recurring occurrence of a schedule. This option displays information on the specified recurring occurrence of the schedule.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) This option displays information on all recurring occurrences that have been created.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays information on all recurring occurrences of the schedule in a tabular format.

## Command Modes

Schedule (/system/schedule)

## Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
1.4(1)		This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A schedule policy and a recurring occurrence for the schedule must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to view information on the recurring occurrence of a schedule.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope schedule Default
Switch-A /system/schedule # show occurrence recurring detail
```

Recurring Occurrence:

```
Name: Trial
Day: Every day
Hour: Every hour
Minute: Every Minute
Max Duration (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
Max Concur Tasks: 0
Max Tasks: 4
Min Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
Executed Tasks: 0
```

```
Name: Sample
Day: Monday
Hour: Every hour
Minute: Every Minute
Max Duration (dd:hh:mm:ss): None
Max Concur Tasks: 2
Max Tasks: 4
```

Min Interval (dd:hh:mm:ss): None  
Executed Tasks: 1

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create occurrence recurring	
scope occurrence recurring	
enter occurrence recurring	
delete occurrence recurring	

**show password-profile**

# show password-profile

To display information on the password profile, use the **show password-profile** command.

**show password-profile [detail]**

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the password profile.
--------------------	--------	---

**Command Default** By default, this command displays if changing passwords during an interval is enabled or not.

**Command Modes** Security (/security)

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must be an administrator user or have aaa privileges to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display detailed information on the password profile:

```
UCS-A # scope security
UCS-A /security # show password-profile detail

Password Profile:

Password history count: 0
No password changes allowed: 24
Password change during interval: Enable
Password change interval (in Hours) : 48
Password change count: 2

UCS-A /security #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope password-profile	
	set clear password-history	
	set change-count	
	set change-interval	

Command	Description
set no-change-interval	
set change-during-interval	
set history-count	

**show pending-changes**

# show pending-changes

To view the changes that are pending for a service profile, use the **show pending-changes** command.

**show pending-changes {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b> (Optional) To view expanded information on the changes that are pending.
	<b>detail</b> (Optional) To view detailed information on the changes that are pending.

**Command Default** By default, the command displays expanded information on a service profile.

**Command Modes** Service Profile (/org/service-profile)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A service profile must be created to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to view detailed information on a service profile.

```
Switch-A # scope org Test
Switch-A /org # scope service-profile sample
Switch-A /org/service-profile # show pending-changes detail

Pending Changes:
-----
Scheduler: Test
Changed by: admin
Acked by: user
Modified date: 2011-10-03 T09:47:32.618
State: Untriggered
Admin State: Untriggered
Pending Changes: 1
Pending Disruptions: 0

Switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create service-profile	
	show service-profile	

# show pooled

To display information on the pools, use the **show pooled** command.

## IP pool configuration

**show pooled *a.b.c.d* detail expand**

## UUID Suffix pool, and MAC pool configuration

**show pooled *ID* detail expand**

## IQN pool configuration

**show pooled *suffix* detail expand**

### Syntax Description

<i>a.b.c.d</i>	The IPv4 address of the IP pool.
<i>ID</i>	The name of the UUID suffix pool. You should have configured this name to use this option.
<i>suffix</i>	To display information on a specific IQN pool. You should have configured a suffix for an IQN pool to use this option.
<i>detail</i>	To display detailed information on the configured pools.
<i>expand</i>	To display expanded information on the configured pools.

**Command Default** By default, this command lists all the pools that are available.

### Command Modes

- IP pool (/org/ip-pool)
- IQN pool (/org/iqn-pool)
- UUID suffix pool (/org/uuid-suffix-pool)
- MAC pool (/org/mac-pool)

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.0(2)	This command was introduced in the IQN pool command mode.

**show pooled****Usage Guidelines**

Pools must be configured before you use this command.

**Examples**

This example shows how to display pools configured for an UUID suffix pool.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope uuid-suffix-pool Sample1
UCS-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool # show pooled expand
```

Pooled:		
ID	Assigned	Assigned to dn
--	-----	-----
0000-000000000001	No	
0000-000000000002	No	
0000-000000000003	No	

```
UCS-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create block	

# show port-channel

To view information on a port channel, use the **show port-channel** command.

**show port-channel [ *port-channel-id* ] {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><b><i>port-channel-id</i></b>      (Optional) Specify a port channel ID to view information on a specific port channel.</p> <p><b>detail</b>      (Optional) Use this option to view information on all port channels that are created.</p> <p><b>expand</b>      (Optional) Use this option to view detailed information on all port channels that are created and the associated member port channels.</p>
---------------------------	---

**Command Default** By default, the command displays information on all configured port channels in a tabular format.

**Command Modes** Fabric interconnect within the Ethernet Uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric)  
Fabric interconnect within the Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric)  
Fabric interconnect within the Fibre Channel Uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric Interconnect mode within the Ethernet uplink mode (/eth-uplink/fabric).
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced in the Fabric Interconnect mode within the Fibre Channel uplink mode (/fc-uplink/fabric) and Ethernet storage mode (/eth-storage/fabric).

**Usage Guidelines** You must create port channels before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to view detailed information on all port channels:

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric # show port-channel detail

Port Channel:
  Channel ID: 1
  Name: Sample
  Admin State: Enabled
  Oper State: Up
```

```
show port-channel
```

```
Admin Speed: Auto  
Oper Speed (Gbps): 8
```

```
Switch-A /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create port-channel	
scope port-channel	
enter port-channel	
delete port-channel	

# show ports

To display information on ports configured for a fabric interconnect or a switch card, use the **show ports** command.

## show ports

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Fabric interconnect (/fabric-interconnect) Card (/fabric-interconnect/card)
----------------------	--

Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(3)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example displays the ports configured for a fabric-interconnect.
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope fabric-interconnect a
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect # show ports

Ether Port:
Slot    Port    Oper State      MAC                Role      Xcvr
----    ----    -----          ---                ----      ----
1       1       Up              54:7F:EE:4C:58:E8  Server   H10gb Culm
1       2       Up              54:7F:EE:4C:58:F9  Server   H10gb Culm
1       3       Sfp not present 54:7F:EE:4C:58:G1     Unknown  N/A

FC Port:
Slot    Port    Oper State      Wwn
----    ----    -----          ---
2       1       Sfp not present 20:41:54:7F:EE:4C:58:00
2       2       Sfp not present 21:42:55:8F:FF:5C:69:00

UCS-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope card	

**show power-budget**

# show power-budget

To display the committed power usage level of a server, use the **show power-budget** command.

**show power-budget [detail| expand]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information in list form. <b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays expanded information.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to display the committed power usage level of a server.

**Examples** The following example displays the power usage level setting for server 4 in chassis 2:

```
UCS-A# scope server 2/4
UCS-A /chassis/server # show power-budget

Power Budget:
  Committed (W): 1000
  Oper Committed (W): Disabled

UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set power-budget committed	

# show power-control-policy

To display information on the configured power policies, use the **show power-control-policy** command.

**show power-control-policy [ name ] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) The name of the power control policy. This option displays information on the specified power control policy.
<b>expand</b>	This option lists all the power control policies and the organization for which they have been created.
<b>detail</b>	This option lists all the power control policies and lists additional information on the priorities configured for each power control policy.

## Command Default

By default, this command lists all the power control policies that have been configured.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to view information on the power control policies.

```
Switch-A # scope org
Switch-A /org # show power-control-policy detail

Power Policy:
  Name: Sample
  Admin Priority: 5
  Oper Priority: 5

  Name: Test
  Admin Priority: 2
  Oper Priority: 2

Switch-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create power-control-policy	

```
show power-control-policy
```

Command	Description
scope power-control-policy	
enter power-control-policy	
set power-control-policy	
delete power-control-policy	

# show power-group

To view information on power groups, use the **show power-group** command.

**show power-group [ name ] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) The name of the power group. This option displays information on the specified power group.
<b>expand</b>	This option lists all the power groups that are configured along with additional information such as configured chassis.
<b>detail</b>	This option lists all the configured power groups and provides detailed information on each power group.

## Command Default

By default, this command lists the configured power groups in a tabular format.

## Command Modes

Power Capping Management (/power-cap-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Power groups must be created and a chassis must be associated with each power group to view complete information on the power groups.

## Examples

This example shows how to view detailed information of the power groups.

```
Switch-A # scope power-cap-mgmt
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt # show power-group expand

Group:
  Name: Default
  Peak (W): Unbound
  Operstate: Cap ok

  Chassis:
    ID      Status
    --      -----
    1      Cap OK

  Name: Sample
  Peak (W): Unbound
  Operstate: Cap ok
```

```
show power-group
```

```
Chassis:  
ID      Status  
--  
1       Cap OK  
  
Switch-A /power-cap-mgmt #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create power-group	
scope power-group	
enter power-group	
delete power-group	

# show powermgmt-policy-ctrl

To display information on the control for the power management policy, use the **show powermgmt-policy-ctrl** command.

**show powermgmt-policy-ctrl [detail] [expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the power management policy control.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the power management policy control.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays detailed information.

## Command Modes

Control end point policy (/system/control-ep policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control end point policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information on the power management policy control.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # show powermgmt-policy-ctrl expand

Power Mgmt Policy Control:
  Policy Source:
  -----
  Global

UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup-policy-ctrl	
show communication-policy-ctrl	
show datetime-policy-ctrl	

**show powermgmt-policy-ctrl**

Command	Description
show dns-policy-ctrl	
show fault-policy-ctrl	
show infra-pack-ctrl	
show mep-policy-ctrl	
show monitoring-policy-ctrl	
show psu-policy-ctrl	
show security-policy-ctrl	

# show pre-login-banner

To view the pre-login banner message of the switch, use the **show pre-login-banner** command.

## show pre-login-banner [detail]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b>	To view detailed display of the pre-login banner.
<b>Command Default</b>	None	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Banner (/security/banner)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0	This command was introduced.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A pre-login banner message must be set to use this command.	
<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view the pre-login banner message.  UCS-A # <b>scope security</b> UCS-A /security # <b>scope banner</b> UCS-A /security/banner # <b>show pre-login-banner</b>  Pre login banner: Message: ----- Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect	
<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set message	
	clear message	

**show psu-policy-ctrl**

# show psu-policy-ctrl

To display information on the control source for the PSU policies, use the **show psu-policy-ctrl** command.

**show psu-policy-ctrl [detail] [expand]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information on the control source for the PSU policy. <b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays expanded information on the control source for the PSU policy.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** By default, this command displays detailed information on the control source.

**Command Modes** Control end point policy (/system/control-ep policy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A control end point policy must be configured to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display expanded information on the control source for the PSU policies.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # show security-policy-ctrl expand

PSU Policy Control:
Policy Source:
-----
Global

UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show backup-policy-ctrl	
	show communication-policy-ctrl	
	show datetime-policy-ctrl	
	show dns-policy-ctrl	

Command	Description
show fault-policy-ctrl	
show infra-pack-ctrl	
show mep-policy-ctrl	
show monitoring-policy-ctrl	
show powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
show security-policy-ctrl	

**show psu-policy**

# show psu-policy

To display PSU policy information, use the **show psu-policy** command in org mode.

**show psu-policy [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b>	Displays the full policy, in list format.
---------------------------	---------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Organization (/org)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display the full policy:

```
switch-A # scope org org100
switch-A /org # show psu-policy psup100

PSU Policy:
  Redundancy: n-plus-1
  Description: psup100

switch-A /org #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	set redundancy	
	show psu	

# show rackserver-disc-policy

To display information on the rack server discovery policy, use the **show rackserver-disc-policy** command.

## show rackserver-disc-policy [detail]

Syntax Description	detail	(Optional) To view detailed information on a rack server discovery policy.
--------------------	--------	--

Command Default	Displays information on the rackserver disc policy in a tabular format.
-----------------	---

Command Modes	Organization (/org)
---------------	---------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	None
------------------	------

Examples	This example shows how to view detailed information on the rack server disc policy.
----------	---

```
Switch-A # scope org Sample
Switch-A /org # show rackserver-disc-policy detail

Rack Server Discovery Policy:
Action: Immediate
Scrub Policy: Default
Description: Sample policy

Switch-A /org #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	scope rackserver-disc-policy	

**show raid-battery**

# show raid-battery

To display information on the battery backup unit (BBU), use the **show raid-battery** command.

**show raid-battery *detail***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>detail</i>	Displays detailed information on the RAID battery.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	RAID controller (/chassis/server/raid-controller)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None
-------------------------	------

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to view information on the batter backup unit of a server:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A # scope chassis 1
UCS-A /chassis # scope server 3
UCS-A /chassis/server # scope raid-controller 1 sas
UCS-A /chassis/server/raid-controller # show raid-battery detail
UCS-A /chassis/server/raid-controller #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>

# show scheduler

To display information on a scheduler policy, use the **show scheduler** command.

**show scheduler [ *name* ] {expand|detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) The name of the scheduler. This option displays information on the specified scheduler.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Lists all the schedulers and the maintenance policies that have been configured for each policy.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Lists all the schedulers that have been configured.

## Command Default

By default, this command only lists the schedulers that have been configured.

## Command Modes

System (/system)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A scheduler policy must be created to use this command.

The one-time and periodic maintenance window policies must be configured to use the expand option with this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to view information of a scheduler.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # show scheduler expand

Name: Default

One-time Maintenance Window:

Name      Start Date          Executed Jobs
-----  -----
Test      2010-09-04 T03:00:00:000      2

Periodic Maintenance Window:

Name      Day       Hour     Minute   Executed Jobs
-----  ---       ---      ---      -----
Trial    Monday     2        30           3
```

**show scheduler****Related Commands**

Command	Description
create scheduler	
scope scheduler	
enter scheduler	
set scheduler	
delete scheduler	

# show security-policy-ctrl

To display information on the control source for the security policies, use the **show security-policy-ctrl** command.

**show security-policy-ctrl [detail] [expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the control source for the security policy.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the control source for the security policy.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays detailed information on the control source.

## Command Modes

Control end point policy (/system/control-ep policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A control end point policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information on the control source for the security policies.

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope control-ep policy
UCS-A /system/control-ep # show security-policy-ctrl expand

Security Policies Control:
Policy Source:
-----
Global

UCS-A /system/control-ep #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show backup-policy-ctrl	
show communication-policy-ctrl	
show datetime-policy-ctrl	

**show security-policy-ctrl**

Command	Description
show dns-policy-ctrl	
show fault-policy-ctrl	
show infra-pack-ctrl	
show mep-policy-ctrl	
show monitoring-policy-ctrl	
show powermgmt-policy-ctrl	
show psu-policy-ctrl	

# show security fsm status

To display security-related finite state machine information, use the **show security fsm status** command.

## show security fsm status

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display security-related finite state machine information:

```
switch-A# show security fsm status

FSM 1:
    Remote Result: Not Applicable
    Remote Error Code: None
    Remote Error Description:
    Status: Nop
    Previous Status: Update User Ep Success
    Timestamp: 2010-02-18T05:19:05.705
    Try: 0
    Progress (%): 100
    Current Task:
```

```
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description

**show sel**

# show sel

To display the contents of the system event log (SEL) of a server, use the **show sel** command.

**show sel *server-id***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>server-id</i>	The server identifier, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
---------------------------	------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display the contents of the SEL for server 1 in chassis 1:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# show sel 1/1
  1 | 02/15/2010 17:23:27 | BIOS | System Event #0x83 | Timestamp clock synch | SEL
timestamp clock updated, event is first of pair | Asserted
  2 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Drive slot(Bay) SAS0_LINK_STATUS #0x21 | Transition
to Degraded | Asserted
  3 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Drive slot(Bay) SAS0_LINK_STATUS #0x21 | Transition
to On Line | Deasserted
  4 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED is blinking
fast | Asserted
  5 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED is on |
Deasserted
  6 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_FPID #0x5b | LED is on | Asserted
  7 | 02/15/2010 17:23:28 | BMC | Platform alert LED_FPID #0x5b | LED is off | Deasserted

  8 | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Entity presence MAIN_POWER #0x52 | Device Absent |
Asserted
  9 | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Entity presence MAIN_POWER #0x52 | Device Present |
Deasserted
  a | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED is on |
Asserted
  b | 02/15/2010 17:23:29 | BMC | Platform alert LED_SAS0_FAULT #0x59 | LED color is
green | Asserted
--More--

switch-A#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description

## **show server actual-boot-order**

## **show server actual-boot-order**

To display the actual boot order of a server, use the **show server actual-boot-order** command.

**show server actual-boot-order[uuid *dynamic-uuid*] *server-id***

## **Command Default**

**Command Modes** Any command mode

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

This example shows how to display the actual boot order of server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server actual-boot-order 1/3

Server 1/3:
  Last Update: 2010-02-18T05:20:33.603
  Network Device
    (1) Cisco NIC 11:0.0
    (2) Cisco NIC 12:0.0
  CD/DVD
    (1) Cisco Virtual CD/DVD 1.19
  HDD
    (1) #0100 ID00 LUN0 FUJITSU MBC207
  FDD
    (1) Cisco Virtual HDD 1.19
    (2) Cisco Virtual Floppy 1.19
  Internal EFI Shell
```

```
switch-A#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show server boot-order	

**show server adapter**

# show server adapter

To display information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter** command.

**show server adapter [uuid *dynamic-uuid*] [server-id] [detail]**

Syntax Description		
<b>uuid <i>dynamic-uuid</i></b>	(Optional)	Displays information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<b>server-id</b>	(Optional)	Displays information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional)	Displays detailed information in list form.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter 1/3

Server 1/3:
   Adapter PID      Vendor          Serial      Overall Status
   ----- -----
   1 N20-AC0002 Cisco Systems Inc QCI13110017 Operable

switch-A#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show server adapter identity	
	show server adapter inventory	
	show server adapter layer2	

Command	Description
show server adapter status	

**show server adapter identity**

# show server adapter identity

To display identity information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter identity** command.

**show server adapter identity [uuid *dynamic-uuid*] *server-id***

Syntax Description	<b>uuid <i>dynamic-uuid</i></b> (Optional) Displays identity information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<b>server-id</b>	(Optional) Displays identity information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Any command mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

**Examples** This example shows how to display identity information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter identity 1/3

Server 1/3:
Burned-In UUID: 12345678-abcd-ef12-3456-0123456789ab
Dynamic UUID: 12345678-abcd-ef12-abcd-0000000015d9
Adapter 1:
    Product Name: Cisco UCS VIC M81KR Virtual Interface Card
    PID: N20-AC0002
    VID: V01
    Vendor: Cisco Systems Inc
    Serial: QCI13110017
    Revision: 0

    Ext Interface:

    Adapter Interface Mac
    -----
        1      1 00:24:97:1F:5C:34
        1      2 00:24:97:1F:5C:35

switch-A#
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show server adapter	
show server adapter inventory	
show server adapter layer2	
show server adapter status	

**show server adapter inventory**

# show server adapter inventory

To display inventory information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter inventory** command.

**show server adapter inventory [uuid *dynamic-uuid*] [server-id] [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>uuid <i>dynamic-uuid</i></b>	(Optional) Displays inventory information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<b>server-id</b>	(Optional) Displays inventory information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display inventory information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter inventory 1/3

Server 1/3:
   Adapter PID          Vendor           Serial      Overall Status
   ----- -----
   1 N20-AC0002 Cisco Systems Inc QCI13110017 Operable

switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server adapter	
show server adapter identity	
show server adapter layer2	

Command	Description
show server adapter status	

**show server adapter layer2**

## show server adapter layer2

To display Layer 2 information about the network adapters, use the **show server adapter layer2** command.

**show server adapter layer2 [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.
---------------------------	---------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display Layer 2 information about the network adapters:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# scope server 1/5
switch-A /chassis/server # show server adapter layer2

Ext Interface:

Adapter Interface Mac
-----
 1      1 00:26:51:0A:A3:0C
 1      2 00:26:51:0A:A3:0D

switch-A#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show server adapter	
	show server adapter identity	
	show server adapter inventory	
	show server adapter status	

# show server adapter status

To display status information about network adapters in a server, use the **show server adapter status** command.

**show server adapter status [uuid *dynamic-uuid*] [server-id] [detail]**

## Syntax Description

<b>uuid <i>dynamic-uuid</i></b>	(Optional) Displays status information about network adapters in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN.
<b>server-id</b>	(Optional) Displays status information about network adapters in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Any command mode

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command does not require a license.

## Examples

This example shows how to display status information about network adapters in server 3 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server adapter status 1/3
Server 1/3:
  Overall Status
  -----
  Operable
switch-A#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show server adapter	
show server adapter identity	
show server adapter inventory	

show server adapter status

Command	Description
show server adapter layer2	

## **show server boot-order**

To display the boot order of a server, use the **show server boot-order** command.

**show server boot-order [uuid *dynamic-uuid*|*server-id*]**

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

This example shows how to display the boot order of server 5 in chassis 1:

```
switch-A# show server boot-order 1/5
```

Boot Definition:  
Full Name: sys/chassis-1/blade-5/boot-policy  
Reboot on Update: No

Boot LAN:  
Order: 1

LAN Image Path:  
Type: Primary  
VNIC: default

switch-A#

**show server boot-order****Related Commands**

Command	Description
show server actual-boot-order	

# show server cpu

To display information about the CPUs in a server, use the **show server cpu** command.

**show server cpu [uuid *dynamic-uuid*] [server-id] [detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>uuid <i>dynamic-uuid</i></b> (Optional) Displays information about the CPUs in a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN. <b>server-id</b> (Optional) Displays information about the CPUs in a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number. <b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.1(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.								
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display information about the CPUs in server 5 in chassis 1:</p> <pre>switch-A# show server cpu 1/5  Server 1/5:   ID  Presence          Architecture      Socket Cores   Speed (GHz)   --  -----            -----           -----  -----     1  Equipped         Xeon             CPU1    4       2.666000     2  Equipped         Xeon             CPU2    4       2.666000  switch-A#</pre>								
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show server actual-boot-order</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>show adapter</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>show server boot-order</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	show server actual-boot-order		show adapter		show server boot-order	
Command	Description								
show server actual-boot-order									
show adapter									
show server boot-order									

**show server cpu**

Command	Description
show server identity	
show server inventory	

# show server identity

To display identity information about a server, use the **show server identity** command.

**show server identity [uuid dynamic-uuid| server-id]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>uuid dynamic-uuid</b> (Optional) Displays identity information about a server with a dynamic universally unique identifier (UUID). Specify a dynamic UUID in the form NNNNNNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNN-NNNNNNNNNNNN. <b>server-id</b> (Optional) Displays identity information about a specific server, expressed as chassis-number/server-number.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command does not require a license.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display identity information about server 5 in chassis 1:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A# show server identity 1/5

Server 1/5:
  Burned-In UUID: 0d05e5b2-0707-11df-b252-000bab01c0fb
  Dynamic UUID: 0d05e5b2-0707-11df-b252-000bab01c0fb

  Ext Interface:

  Adapter Interface Mac
  -----
    1      1 00:26:51:0A:A3:0C
    1      2 00:26:51:0A:A3:0D

switch-A#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show server cpu	
	show server adapter	

**show server-host-id**

# show server-host-id

To view the host ID of a Fabric Interconnect, use the **show server-host-id** command.

**show server-host-id *a b detail***

## Syntax Description

<i>a</i>	(Optional). The identifier for server A.
<i>b</i>	(Optional). The identifier for server B.
<i>detail</i>	This option will display the host ID for all fabric interconnects that are available.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

License (/license)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to view the host ID of all fabric interconnects.

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show server-host-id

Server host id:
Scope      Host ID
----      -----
A          VDH=SSI13420MRJ
B          VDH=FLCI2360018

Switch-A /license #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show file	
show usage	

# show server status

To display information on the status of a server, use the **show server status** command.

**show server status {ID | detail | chassis id /blade id | UUID}**

## Syntax Description

<i>ID</i>	The server ID. The value must be a number between 1 and 255.
<i>detail</i>	To display detailed status information on the server.
<i>chassis ID / blade ID</i>	The chassis and blade ID of the server.
<i>UUID</i>	The UUID of the server.

## Command Default

By default, the command lists status information on all servers.

## Command Modes

Server (chassis/server)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to display status information for a specific server using the chassis and blade ID.

```
UCS-A # scope server 1/1
UCS-A /chassis/server # show server status 1/1

  Server      Slot Status      Availability      Overall Status      Discovery
  -----      ----- -----
  1/1        Equipped       Available      Unassociated      Complete

UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope server	

**show service-profile assoc**

# show service-profile assoc

To display information on the service profile association, use the **show service-profile assoc** command.

**show service-profile assoc {detail | org | server | UUID}**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	To display detailed information on the service profile.
<b>org</b>	To display service profile information associated with a specific organization.
<b>server</b>	To display service profile information associated with a specific server.
<b>uuid</b>	To display service profile information associated with a UUID.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays information on all service profiles that are created.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Service profiles must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display service profile associations.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show service-profile assoc

Service Profile Name      Association      Server      Server Pool
-----  -----  -----
Trial                    Associated       1/1        default
Sample                   Associated       2/1        default
Example                  Associated       2/2        default

UCS-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show service-profile status	
show service-profile circuit	
show service-profile connectivity	
show service-profile detail	
show service-profile expand	
show service-profile fsm	
show service-profile identity	
show service-profile inventory	
show service-profile path	
show service-profile name	

**show service-profile circuit**

# show service-profile circuit

To display information on the service profile circuit, use the **show service-profile circuit** command.

**show service-profile circuit {detail | name | org | server | UUID}**

## Syntax Description

<b>detail</b>	To display detailed information on the service profile.
<b>name</b>	To display information on a specific service profile.
<b>org</b>	To display service profile information associated with a specific organization.
<b>server</b>	To display service profile information associated with a specific server.
<b>uuid</b>	To display service profile information associated with a UUID.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays information on all service profiles that are created.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Service profiles must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display service profile circuit information

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show service-profile circuit

Service Profile: Example
Server: 1/1

Service Profile: Sample
Server: 1/2

Service Profile: Trial
Server: 2/2

UCS-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show service-profile assoc	
show service-profile status	
show service-profile connectivity	
show service-profile detail	
show service-profile expand	
show service-profile fsm	
show service-profile identity	
show service-profile inventory	
show service-profile path	
show service-profile name	

**show service-profile detail**

# show service-profile detail

To display detailed information on the status of the service profile, use the **show service-profile detail** command.

## show service-profile detail

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

## Command History

	Release	Modification
1.0(1)		This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A service profile must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information on all service profiles:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show service-profile detail

Service Profile:
  Service Profile Name: Sample
  Type: Instance
  Server: 1/2
  Selected Server: 1
  User Label:
  Description:
  Assignment: Assigned
  Association: Associated
  Power State: On
  Op State: Config Failure
  Oper Qualifier:
  Conf State: Failed
  Config Qual: Insufficient resources, System UUID Assignment
  Dynamic UUID: Derived
  Server Pool: default
  Source Template:
  UUID Suffix Pool: Default
  Oper UUID Suffix Pool: org-root/uuid-pool-default
  Boot Policy:
  Oper Boot Policy: org-root/boot-policy-default
  BIOS Policy:
  Oper BIOS Policy:
  Host f/w Policy:
  Oper Host f/w Policy:
  Dynamic vNIC Connectivity Policy:
  Oper Dynamic vNIC Connectivity Policy:
  Local Disk Policy: default
  Oper Local Disk Policy: org/local-disk-config-default
  Maintenance Policy:
```

```

Oper Maintenance Policy: org-root/maint-default
Mgmt f/w Policy:
Oper Mgmt f/w Policy:
IPMI access Policy:
Oper IPMI access Policy:
Power Policy: default
Power Operational Policy: org-root/power-policy-default
SQL Policy:
Oper SQL Policy:
Stats Policy: default
Oper Stats Policy: org-root/thr-policy-default
Scrub Policy:
Oper Scrub Policy: org-root/scrub-default
vNIC/vHBA Placement Policy:
Oper vNIC/vHBA Placement Policy:
External Management IP State: None
Migration Restriction:
Assignment Status:
Assignment Issues:
  Current Task 1:
  Current Task 2:
  Current Task 3: Resolving and applying identifiers
Pending Changes:
Scheduler:
Changed by:
Acked By:
modified date: 1970:01:01T00:00:00
State: untriggered
Admin State: untriggered
Pending changes: 0

```

UCS-A /org #

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile assoc	
show service-profile circuit	
show service-profile connectivity	
show service-profile expand	
show service-profile fsm	
show service-profile identity	
show service-profile inventory	
show service-profile path	
show service-profile status	
show service-profile name	

**show service-profile expand**

# show service-profile expand

To display detailed information on the status of the service profile, use the **show service-profile expand** command.

## show service-profile expand

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

### Command History

	Release	Modification
1.0(1)		This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A service profile must be created to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to display expanded information on all service profiles:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show service-profile expand

Service Profile:
  Service Profile Name: Sample
  Type: Instance
  Server: 1/2
  Assignment: Assigned
  Association: Associated

Pending Changes:
  State          Pending Changes          Pending Disruptions
  -----          -----
  Untriggered    0                         0

Boot Definition:
  Full name: org-root/ls-test/boot-policy
  Reboot on Update: No

vNIC:
  Name: test
  Fabric ID: A
  Dynamic MAC Addr: Derived

Ethernet Interface:
  Name: Sample
  Dynamic MAC Addr: Derived
  Default Network: No
  VLAN ID: 1
  Operational VLAN: fabric/lan/net-default

UCS-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show service-profile assoc	
show service-profile circuit	
show service-profile connectivity	
show service-profile detail	
show service-profile fsm	
show service-profile identity	
show service-profile inventory	
show service-profile path	
show service-profile status	
show service-profile name	

**show service-profile fsm**

# show service-profile fsm

To display information on the finite state machine (FSM) of a service profile, use the **show service-profile fsm** command.

**show service-profile fsm {status| name}**

## Syntax Description

<b>fsm status</b>	To display information on the FSM status of the service profile.
<b>name</b>	To display information on the FSM status of a specific service profile.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays information on all service profiles that are created.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Service profiles must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display FSM information for a specific service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show service-profile fsm status sample

Service Profile Name: sample

FSM 1:
  Remote Result:
  Remote Error Code:
  Remote Error Description:
  Status:
  Previous Status:
  Timestamp:
  Try:
  Flags:
  Progress (%):
  Current Task:

FSM 2:
  Status: NoP
  Previous Status: NoP
  Timestamp: Never
  Try: 0
  Flags: 0
```

```
Progress (%): 100
Current Task: Resolving and applying identifiers
UCS-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show service-profile assoc	
show service-profile status	
show service-profile circuit	
show service-profile connectivity	
show service-profile detail	
show service-profile expand	
show service-profile identity	
show service-profile inventory	
show service-profile path	
show service-profile name	

**show service-profile identity**

# show service-profile identity

To display the identity information of all service profiles, use the **show service-profile identity** command.

**show service-profile inventory{name | org | server | uuid}**

Syntax Description		
	<b>name</b>	To display identity information on a specific service profile.
	<b>org</b>	To display identity information on service profiles associated with a specific organization.
	<b>server</b>	To display identity information of the service profiles associated with a specific server.
	<b>uuid</b>	To display UUID identity information on the service profiles.

**Command Default** By default, the command displays identity information on all configured service profiles.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A service profile must be created before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display identity information for a specific service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show service-profile identity name sample1

Service Profile Name: sample1
UUID Suffix Pool: default
Dynamic UUID: Derived

vNIC FC Node: 1
WWN Pool: node-default
Dynamic WWNN: Pool Derived

UCS-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show service-profile assoc	
show service-profile circuit	
show service-profile connectivity	
show service-profile detail	
show service-profile expand	
show service-profile fsm	
show service-profile inventory	
show service-profile path	
show service-profile status	
show service-profile name	

**show service-profile inventory**

# show service-profile inventory

To display the inventory information of all service profiles, use the **show service-profile inventory** command.

**show service-profile inventory{adapter | bios | board | cpu | detail | expand | memory | mgmt | name | org | server | storage | uuid}**

Syntax Description	
	<b>adapter</b> To display information on the adapters associated with the service profiles.
	<b>bios</b> To display information on the BIOS associated with the service profiles.
	<b>board</b> To display information on the boards associated with the service profiles.
	<b>cpu</b> To display information on the CPUs associated with the service profiles.
	<b>detail</b> To display detailed inventory information on the service profiles.
	<b>expand</b> To display expanded information on the service profiles.
	<b>memory</b> To display information on the memory usage associated with the service profiles.
	<b>mgmt</b> To display information on the management details associated with the service profiles
	<b>name</b> To display inventory information on a specific service profile.
	<b>org</b> To display inventory information on service profiles associated with a specific organization.
	<b>server</b> To display server inventory information of the service profiles.
	<b>storage</b> To display storage inventory information of the service profiles.
	<b>uuid</b> To display UUID inventory information on the service profiles.

**Command Default** By default, this command displays all service profiles, along with information on the type of template used, the server it is associated with, and the association status.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A service profile must be created before you use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display inventory information of all configured service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show service-profile inventory adapter

Service Profile Name: Sample
Type: Initial Template
Server: 1/1
Description:
Assignment: Assigned
Association: Associated

Service Profile Name: Example
Type: Initial Template
Server:
Description:
Assignment: Unassigned
Association: Unassociated

UCS-A /org #
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
show service-profile assoc	
show service-profile circuit	
show service-profile connectivity	
show service-profile detail	
show service-profile expand	
show service-profile fsm	
show service-profile identity	
show service-profile path	

**show service-profile inventory**

Command	Description
show service-profile status	
show service-profile name	

# show service-profile status

To display information on the status of the service profile, use the **show service-profile status** command.

**show service-profile status** {*detail* | *expand* | *name* | *org* | *power* | *server* | *Thermal* | *UUID* | *voltage*}

Syntax Description		
	<i>detail</i>	To display detailed information.
	<i>expand</i>	To display expanded information.
	<i>name</i>	To display information on a specific service profile.
	<i>org</i>	To display information on service profiles associated with a particular organization.
	<i>power</i>	To display power status information.
	<i>server</i>	To display information on the servers that the service profile is associated with.
	<i>thermal</i>	To display thermal power status information.
	<i>UUID</i>	To display UUID information.
	<i>voltage</i>	To display voltage information.

**Command Default** By default, this command lists the status of all the service profiles that are configured.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A service profile must be created to use this command.

**show service-profile status**

## Examples

This example shows how to display the power status of all service profiles:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show service-profile status

Service Profile Name      Server    Assignment   Association   Power State   Op State
-----                   -----      -----       -----        -----        -----
Trial                     1/1       Assigned    Associated   On           OK
Sample                    1/2       Assigned    Associated   On           OK
Example                  2/1       Assigned    Associated   On           OK

UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create service-profile	
show service-profile assoc	
show service-profile circuit	
show service-profile connectivity	
show service-profile detail	
show service-profile expand	
show service-profile fsm	
show service-profile identity	
show service-profile inventory	
show service-profile path	
show service-profile name	

# show snmp-user

To display SNMPv3 user information, use the **show snmp-user** command.

**showsntp-user [user-name]**

## Syntax Description

<i>user-name</i>	User name.
------------------	------------

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Monitoring (/monitoring)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display SNMPv3 user information:

```
switch-A# scope monitoring
switch-A /monitoring # show snmp-user

switch-A /monitoring # SNMPv3 User:
  Name          Authentication type
  -----
  su100          Md5
switch-A /monitoring #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show snmp	
show snmp-trap	

**show sol-policy**

# show sol-policy

To display SoL policy information, use the **show sol-policy** command.

**show sol-policy [sol-policy-name | detail]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>sol-policy-name</i>  <b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays information about a specific SoL policy.  (Optional) Displays details about all SoL policies.
---------------------------	---	---

**Command Default** Displays information about SoL policies.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** This command does not require a license.

You can also use the **show sol-policy** command without any arguments or keywords to display a list of policies.

**Examples** This example shows how to display details about all SoL policies:

```
switch-A# scope org org10
switch-A /org # show sol-policy detail
```

```
SOL Policy:
  Name: org10/sol-p10
  Admin State: Disable
  Speed: 9600
  Description:
```

```
Name: org10/sol-p11
  Admin State: Disable
  Speed: 9600
  Description:
switch-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show org</b>	
<b>show qos-policy</b>	

**show sshkey**

# show sshkey

To display the SSH public key of the host, use the **show sshkey** command in local management mode.

## show sshkey

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** Local management (local-mgmt)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to display the SSH public key of the host.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the SSH public key of the host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# show sshkey
*****
SSH RSA Public Key
*****

ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAx1Yfe7GDtmCdgZ2TfQivPrQmXh6E808oOofhqqMBA72b
ACu/QJxYeR+S7yqfHJY11P/Uu+XC3GPueAk5sC3aMMboewYVt58BsmXeeRubaoO51t1GCQjwwEivQRgi
JGK2dyu1ZWzfiGgaYku3gCYqC59PS7F2TYIoJCWnXwIRI58= root@

switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

**show static-target-if**

# show static-target-if

To display information on the static target interface priority, use the **show static-target-if** command.

**show static-target-if [ *priority* ] {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	
<i>priority</i>	(Optional) To display information on a specific target interface priority.
<b>expand</b>	To display expanded information.
<b>detail</b>	To display detailed information.

**Command Default** By default, the command displays information on the static target interface priority in a tabular format.

**Command Modes** Ethernet Interface within the iSCSI VLAN (/org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** A static target interface priority must be set to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display detailed information on the static target interface priority.

```
UCS-A # scope org Test
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic-iscsi trial
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi # scope eth-if
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if # show static-target-if detail

Static target:
Priority: 1
Name: testing
Port: 3260
IP address: 10.0.0.0
Auth Name: example

UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic-iscsi/eth-if #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create static-target-if	

# show stats

To display the power usage of a server, use the **show stats** command.

## show stats

This command has no arguments or keywords.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server)
----------------------	--------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to display the power usage of a server.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example displays the power usage for server 4 in chassis 2:
-----------------	---

```
UCS-A# scope server 2/4
UCS-A /chassis/server # show stats

Mb Power Stats:
  Time Collected: 2010-04-20T08:45:31.209
  Monitored Object: sys/chassis-2/blade-4/board
  Suspect: No
  Consumed Power (W): 116.653679
  Input Voltage (V): 12.051000
  Input Current (A): 9.680000
  Thresholded: Input Voltage Min

Mb Temp Stats:
  Time Collected: 2010-04-20T08:45:31.209
  Monitored Object: sys/chassis-2/blade-4/board
  Suspect: No
  Fm Temp Sen Io (C): 19.000000
  Fm Temp Sen Rear (C): 18.000000
  Fm Temp Sen Rear L (C):: N/A
  Fm Temp Sen Rear R (C): N/A
  Thresholded: 0

UCS-A /chassis/server #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
set power-budget committed	

**show storage-connection-def**

# show storage-connection-def

To display information about the storage connection definition, use the **show storage-connection-def** command.

**show storage-connection-def {expand | detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information.
	<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information.

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Initiator group of SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group) Initiator group of service profile (/org/service-profile/initiator-group)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	A storage connection definition must be created to use this command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display information about the storage connection definition:
	<pre>UCS-A # scope org UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope initiator-group default UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group # show storage-connection-def  Storage Connection Definition:   Full Name: org-root/ls-sample/grp-default/fc-group/storage-conndef UCS-A /org/service-profile/initiator-group #</pre>

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	create storage-connection-def	
	enter storage-connection-def	
	scope storage-connection-def	
	delete storage-connection-def	

# show storage-connection-policy

To display information about storage connection policies, use the **show storage-connection-policy** command.

**show storage-connection-policy [ *name* ] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b><i>name</i></b>	(Optional) Name of the storage connection policy.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information on all configured policies.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information on all configured policies.

## Command Default

By default, this command lists all the storage connection policies that are configured.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on a specific storage connection policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show storage-connection policy scPolicyZone1 expand

Storage Connection Policy:
  Name: scPolicyZone1

  storage-target: 20:10:20:30:40:50:60:70
  target-path: A

  target-vsan:
    Name: default
    VSAN ID: 45
    Operational VSAN: fabric/san/net-vsanSample

UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
create storage-connection-policy	
create storage-target	

**show storage-controller**

# show storage-controller

To display information on storage controllers, use the **show storage-controller** command.

**show storage-controller [vendor model hw-rev] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<i>vendor</i>	(Optional) Vendor name of the storage controller.
<i>model</i>	Model number of the storage controller. You must specify the model number if you have specified the vendor name.
<i>hw-rev</i>	Hardware revision number of the storage controller. You must specify the hardware revision number if you have specified the vendor name.
<b>expand</b>	(Optional) Displays expanded information on the available storage controllers.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information on the available storage controllers.

## Command Default

By default, the command lists all the storage controllers that are configured.

## Command Modes

Capability (/system/capability)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on all storage controllers:

```
UCS-A # scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # show storage-controller expand

Storage Controllers:

Vendor                Model                HW Revision
-----                -----                -----
Intel Corp.           82801JIR (ICHIOR) SATA RAID Controller  0
LSI Corp.             LSI 1064E              0
LSI Corp.             LSI SAS30813E-R        0

UCS-A /system/capability #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
scope storage-controller	

**show storage-target**

# show storage-target

To display information on the storage target endpoint, use the **show storage-target** command.

**show storage-target [ *wwn* ] {expand | detail}**

## Syntax Description

<b>wwn</b>	(Optional) World Wide Name of a specific target endpoint.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information about all configured target endpoints.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information about all configured target endpoints.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays the configured target endpoints, along with the WWN and target fabric paths.

## Command Modes

- Storage connection policy (/org/storage-connection-policy)
- Storage connection definition within a service profile (/org/service-profile/initiator-group/storage-connection-def)
- Storage connection definition within a SAN connectivity policy (/org/san-connectivity-policy/initiator-group/storage-connection-def)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Storage target endpoints for the policy must be configured to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about target endpoints of a storage connection policy:

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope storage-connection-policy scPolicyZone1
UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy # show storage-target 10:00:00:00:00:00:20 expand

storage target:
    WWN: 10:00:00:00:00:00:20
    target-path: B

    target-vsan:
        Name: default
        VSAN ID: 45
        Operational VSAN: fabric/san/net-vsандDefault

UCS-A /org/storage-connection-policy #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create storage-connection-policy	
create storage-target	
show storage-connection-policy	

show tech-support

# show tech-support

To view technical information on the chassis, fabric extender module (fex), server and the UCS Manager, use the **showtech-support** command.

**show tech-support *chassis fex server ucsm***

Syntax Description	<b>chassis</b> The ID of the chassis. The ID must be a numeric value between 1 and 255. <b>fex</b> The ID of the Fabric extender module. The ID must be a numeric value between 1 and 255. <b>server</b> The rack ID of the server. The value must be a numeric value. <b>ucsm</b> To view information on the Unified Computing System Manager software.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Local Management (/local-mgmt)				
Command History	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.3(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.				

**Usage Guidelines** A fabric must be specified to enter the Local Management command mode.  
The chassis and Fabric extender module ID must be values between 1 and 255.

**Examples** This example shows how to view information on the Unified Computing System Manager software on a switch.

```

Switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Switch-A (local-mgmt) # show tech-support ucsm

Brief Technical Support Information for Fabric A
*****
System Version and Platform Information
*****
'show system uptime'
System Start time:           Wed Nov 10 23:39:22 2010
System uptime:                84 days, 9 hours, 10 minutes, 7 seconds
Kernel uptime:                84 days, 9 hours, 10 minutes, 7 seconds
Active supervisor uptime:     84 days, 9 hours, 10 minutes, 7 seconds

'show system resources'
Load average: 1 minute:1.49      5 minutes: 0.68   15 minutes: 0.48

```

```
Processes:      456 total, 3 running
CPU states:    0.0% user, 2.0% kernel, 98.0% idle
Memory usage:  3634760K total, 1971160K used, 1663600K free, OK buffers, 1493404K cache

Switch-A (local-mgmt) #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show cli	
show clock	
show cluster	
show file	
show license	
show mgmt-ip-debug	
show open-network-ports	
show pmon	
show processes	
show sel	
show sshkey	
show version	

**show usage**

# show usage

To view license usage for a fabric interconnect, use the **show usage** command.

**show usage *a b detail Feature***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	
<i>a</i>	(Optional) Use this option to view the license usage for scope A.
<i>b</i>	(Optional) Use this option to view the license usage for scope B.
<i>detail</i>	(Optional) Use this option to view the complete details of the license usage for scope A and B.
<i>Feature</i>	(Optional) Use this option to view the license usage based on a feature name.

**Command Default** By default, the command displays license usage information according to a feature name in a tabular format.

**Command Modes** License (/license)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to view detailed license usage information for a fabric interconnect:

```
Switch-A # scope license
Switch-A /license # show usage detail

License instace: ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
Scope : A
Default: 8
Total Quant: 8
Used Quant: 5
State: License OK
Peer Status: Matching
Grace Used: 0

License instace: ETH_PORT_ACTIVATION_PKG
Scope : B
Default: 8
Total Quant: 8
Used Quant: 5
State: License OK
Peer Status: Matching
Grace Used: 0
```

```
Switch-A /license #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show file	
show server-host-id	

**show vcenter**

# show vcenter

To display VCenter information, use the **show vcenter** command in vmware mode.

**show vcenter [vcenter-name | detail | fsm status]**

## Syntax Description

<i>vcenter-name</i>	The name of the VCenter.
<b>detail</b>	Displays all VCenter information, in list format.
<b>fsm status</b>	Displays all VCenter finite state machine information, in list format.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display VCenter information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # show vcenter vc10

vCenter:
  Name: vc10
  Description: test
  Hostname or IP address:
  Certificate:
  vCenter Server Version:

switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
show data-center	
show folder	

# show vcon

To display vCon information, use the **show vcon** command.

**show vcon [1 | 2| detail | expand]**

## Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 1.
<b>2</b>	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 2.
<b>detail</b>	Displays all vCons.
<b>expand</b>	Displays all vCons.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

vCon policy (/org/vcon-policy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display vCon information:

```
UCS-A # scope org org100
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sp100
UCS-A /org/service-profile* # show vcon 1

Virtual Network Interfaces:
    Virtual Network Interfaces ID: 1
        Selection Preference: All

UCS-A /org/service-profile* #
```

**show vcon (/service-profile)**

## show vcon (/service-profile)

To display information on the virtual network interfaces associated with a service profile, use the **show vcon** command.

**show vcon {1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | detail | expand}**

### Syntax Description

<b>1</b>	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 1.
<b>2</b>	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 2.
<b>3</b>	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 3.
<b>4</b>	Displays vCon information for virtual network interface 4.
<b>detail</b>	Displays all vCon information.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded vCon information.

### Command Default

By default, this command lists all the vCons associated the service profile.

### Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A service profile, and the virtual network interfaces must be created to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to display information on virtual network interfaces associated with a service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # show vcon expand
```

Virtual Network Interface:

```
vCON ID: 1
Selection Preference: All

vCON ID: 2
Selection Preference: All

vCON ID: 3
Selection Preference: All
```

```
vCON ID: 4
Selection Preference: All
UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create vcon	
create vcon-assign	

**show vhba-beh-policy**

# show vhba-beh-policy

To display information on the VHBA behavior policies, use the **show vhba-beh-policy** command.

**show vhba-beh-policy***detail | expand*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays expanded information on the VHBA behavior policy. <b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information on the VHBA behavior policy.
---------------------------	--

**Command Default** By default, the command lists the VHBA behavior policies that are configured.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must be in the root organization command mode to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display expanded information on the VHBA behavior policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show vhba-beh-policy expand

vHBA Behavior policy:

  Type      Name          Action      Template Name
  ----      ----          -----      -----
  VHBA     vhba-default    None

UCS-A #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	vnic-beh-policy	

# show vcon-assign

To display information on the virtual network interface assignment for a service profile, use the **show vcon-assign** command.

```
show vcon-assign ethernet {fc | vNIC/vHBA name}fc {ethernet | vNIC/vHBA name}detail expand
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ethernet</b>	The Ethernet virtual network interface.
<b>fc</b>	The Fibre Channel virtual network interface.
<i>vNIC/vHBA name</i>	The name of the virtual network interface card (vNIC) or the virtual host bus adapter (vHBA). The name can include a maximum of 32 characters.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
2.1(1)		This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A service profile must be created, and a vCONs must be assigned to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on the vCON assignment for a service profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # show vcon-assign fc ethernet sample_vnic_name expand

Service Profile: Sample
Virtual Network Interface

Virtual Network Interfaces ID: 1
vNIC/vHBA name: sample_vnic_name
Order: unspecified

UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

```
show vcon-assign
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create vcon-assign	
set admin-vcon	
set order	

# show vcon-mapping

To display information on the virtual network interface mapping for a service-profile, use **show vcon-mapping** command.

**show vcon-mapping detail**

## Syntax Description

<i>detail</i>	Displays detailed information on the virtual network interface mapping.
---------------	---

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Service profile (/org/service-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on the virtual network interface mapping for a service-profile.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile Sample
UCS-A /org/service-profile # show vcon-mapping

Service profile: Sample
Virtual Network Interface

VconID Assigned Equipment
-----
1. sys/chassis-1/blade-7/adapter-1
2. sys/chassis-2/blade-5/adapter-2

UCS-A /org/service-profile #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
scope service-profile	
create vcon	
create vcon-assign	

**show vcon-policy**

# show vcon-policy

To display vCon policy information, use the **show vcon-policy** command.

**show vcon-policy [policy-name | detail | expand]**

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-name</i>	The name of the policy. Displays the specified vCon policy.
<b>detail</b>	Displays the vCon policy that is associated with the service profile that you entered.
<b>expand</b>	Displays all vCon policies.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Examples

This example shows how to display vCon policy information:

```
UCS-A # scope org org100
UCS-A /org # show vcon-policy vcp100

vNIC/vHBA Placement Profile:
  Name
  -----
  org100/vcp100

UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

- [create vcon-policy](#)
- [scope org](#)

# show vif-ns

To display VIF namespace information, use the **show vif-ns** command.

## show vif-ns [detail]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>detail</b> (Optional) To view detailed VIF namespace information.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Server (/chassis/server)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Release</b></th><th><b>Modification</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>	2.0(1)	This command was introduced.
<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>				
2.0(1)	This command was introduced.				
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	None				
<b>Examples</b>	<p>This example shows how to display VIF namespace information.</p> <pre>UCS-A # scope server 1/1 UCS-A /chassis/server # show vif-ns  Server: 1/1 Adapter: sys/chassis-1/blade-1/adaptor-1/ Fabric ID   Side   VIF NS Size  VIf used  Allocation Status -----  -----  -----  -----  ----- A          Left    61        1        Available B          Left    61        1        Available  UCS-A /chassis/server #</pre>				
<b>Related Commands</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Command</b></th><th><b>Description</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show vif</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	show vif	
<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>				
show vif					

**show virtual-machine**

# show virtual-machine

To display virtual machine information, use the **show virtual-machine** command in vmware mode.

**show virtual-machine [uuid | detail | expand]**

Syntax Description	
<b>uuid</b>	The UUID of the virtual machine.
<b>detail</b>	Specifies detailed virtual machine information, in list format.
<b>expand</b>	Specifies expanded virtual machine information, in table format.

**Command Default** None

**Command Modes** VMware (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware)

Command History	Release	Modification
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to display virtual machine information:

```
switch-A# scope system
switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # scope vmware
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware # show virtual-machine
switch-A /system/vm-mgmt/vmware #
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show vcenter	

# show vlan

To display VLAN information, use the **show vlan** command.

**show vlan [ name ] {expand| detail}\***

## Syntax Description

<b>name</b>	(Optional) Displays information on a specific VLAN.
<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information.
<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information.

## Command Default

By default, this command displays all configured VLANs in a tabular format.

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)  
Fabric within Ethernet Uplink (/eth-uplink/fabric)  
Fabric within Ethernet Storage (eth-storage/fabric)  
Port profile (/system/vm-mgmt/vmware/profile-set/port-profile)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.4(1)	This command was introduced for a fabric in the Ethernet storage command mode and the Port profiles command mode.
2.1	The command output was modified to display information on the multicast policy that is set for the VLAN.

## Usage Guidelines

None

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on the VLAN that is configured in the Ethernet uplink command mode.

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # scope fabric a
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric # show vlan
```

VLAN:	Name	VLAN ID	Fabric ID	Native VLAN	Sharing Type	Primary Vlan	Multicast Policy Name
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**show vlan**

```
Test      13      A      No      none      Default      sample-policy
UCS-A /eth-uplink/fabric #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
create vlan	

# show vlan-group

To display information on configured VLAN groups for an Ethernet uplink, use the **show vlan-group** command.

**show vlan-group *name* detail expand**

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the VLAN group.
<i>detail</i>	Displays detailed information on the VLAN groups.
<i>expand</i>	Displays expanded information on the VLAN groups

## Command Default

By default, this command displays all configured VLAN groups for the Ethernet uplink in a tabular format.

## Command Modes

Ethernet uplink (/eth-uplink)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A minimum of one VLAN group must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on all configured VLAN groups.

```
UCS-A # scope eth-uplink
UCS-A /eth-uplink # show vlan-groups

Network groups:

Name      Size      Native VLAN Name      Native VLAN
-----  -----  -----  -----
Sample      0      sample_vlan_name      sample_native_vlan
default      1      default_vlan_name      default_native_vlan

UCS-A /eth-uplink #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan-group	
enter vlan-group	
scope vlan-group	

**show vlan-group**

Command	Description
delete vlan-group	

# show vlan-group-permit

To display information on the VLAN group permit, use the **show vlan-group-permit** command.

**show vlan-group-permit{name | detail | expand}**

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) To display information on a specific VLAN group permit.
<i>detail</i>	(Optional) To display detailed information on the configured VLAN group permits.
<i>expand</i>	(Optional) To display expanded information on the configured VLAN group permits.

## Command Default

By default, a list of all configured VLAN group permits is displayed.

## Command Modes

Organization (/org)

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

A VLAN group permit must be created to use this command.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information on a VLAN group permit.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show vlan-group-permit sample1
VLAN Group Permit:
  Name:
  -----
  sample1

UCS-A /org #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan-group-permit	
enter vlan-group-permit	
delete vlan-group-permit	

**show vlan-permit**

## show vlan-permit

To display information on the VLAN permit, use the **show vlan-permit** command.

**show vlan-permit{name | detail | expand}**

### Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) To display information on a specific VLAN permit.
<i>detail</i>	(Optional) To display detailed information on all VLAN permits.
<i>expand</i>	(Optional) To display expanded information on all VLAN permits

### Command Default

By default, the command lists all VLAN permits that are configured.

### Command Modes

Organization (/org)

### Command History

Release	Modification
2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

A minimum of one VLAN permit must be configured to use this command.

### Examples

This example shows how to display information on a specific VLAN permit

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show vlan-permit sample1 detail

VLAN Permit
Name
---
sample1

UCS-A /org #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
create vlan-permit	
enter vlan-permit	
delete vlan-permit	

# show vnic-beh-policy

To display information on the VNIC behavior policy, use the **show vnic-beh-policy** command.

**show vnic-beh-policy***detail | expand*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays expanded information on the VNIC behavior policy.
	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information on the VNIC behavior policy.

**Command Default** By default, the command lists the VNIC behavior policies that are configured.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must be in the root organization command mode to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display expanded information on the VNIC behavior policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show vnic-beh-policy expand

vNIC Behavior policy:

Type      Name          Action      Template Name
----      ----          -----      -----
VNIC     vnic-default    HW Inherit

UCS-A #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vhba-beh-policy	

**show vlan-port-count**

# show vlan-port-count

To view the Virtual LAN port count for a Fabric interconnect module, use the **show vlan-port-count** command.

**show vlan-port-count {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b>	Displays expanded information on the VLAN port count.
	<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information on the VLAN port count

**Command Default** Displays the Virtual LAN port count for a Fabric interconnect module.

**Command Modes** Fabric Interconnect module (/fabric-interconnect)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
	1.4(1)	The number of VLAN port instances that you can configure for a fabric is reduced from 8000 to 6000.
	2.1(1)	The command options <b>expand</b> and <b>detail</b> were introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must select a fabric to use this command.

You can configure a maximum of 6000 VLAN port instances for a given fabric-interconnect.

**Examples** This example shows how to view the Virtual LAN port counts for Fabric A.

```
UCS-A # scope fabric-interconnect a
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect # show vlan-port-count expand
```

VLAN-Port Count:

VLAN-Port Limit	Access	VLAN-Port-Count	Border VLAN-Port Count	Alloc	Status
2000	0	210	-		Available

```
UCS-A /fabric-interconnect #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope fabric-interconnect	

Command	Description
show activate	
show environment	
show event	
show fan	
show fault	
show file	
show firmware	
show fsm	
show image	
show inventory	
show psu	
show stats	
show storage	
show version	

**show vm-life-cycle-policy**

# show vm-life-cycle-policy

To display information on the virtual machine life cycle policy, use the **show vm-life-cycle-policy** command.

**show vm-life-cycle-policy {expand| detail}\***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b>	Displays additional information on the VM life cycle policy.
	<b>detail</b>	Displays detailed information on the VM life cycle policy.

**Command Default** By default, the command displays additional information on the VM life cycle policy.

**Command Modes** Virtual Machine Management (/system/vm-mgmt)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** None

**Examples** This example shows how to display detailed information on the VM lifecycle policy.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope vm-mgmt
Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt # show vm-life-cycle-policy detail

VM Life Cycle Policy:
  VM Retention Time (Minutes): 15
  vNIC Retention Time (Minutes): 15

Switch-A /system/vm-mgmt #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	scope vm-life-cycle-policy	

# show vnic-beh-policy

To display information on the VNIC behavior policy, use the **show vnic-beh-policy** command.

**show vnic-beh-policy***detail | expand*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>expand</b> (Optional) Displays expanded information on the VNIC behavior policy.
	<b>detail</b> (Optional) Displays detailed information on the VNIC behavior policy.

**Command Default** By default, the command lists the VNIC behavior policies that are configured.

**Command Modes** Organization (/org)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	2.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You must be in the root organization command mode to use this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to display expanded information on the VNIC behavior policy.

```
UCS-A # scope org
UCS-A /org # show vnic-beh-policy expand

vNIC Behavior policy:

Type      Name          Action      Template Name
----      ----          -----      -----
VNIC     vnic-default    HW Inherit

UCS-A #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	show vhba-beh-policy	

**show web-session-limits**

# show web-session-limits

To view information on the configured Web session limits, use the **show web-session-limits** command.

**show web-session-limits *detail***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>detail</i> (Optional) Use this option to view detailed information on all Web session limits that have been configured.
---------------------------	---

**Command Default** By default, the command displays information on the configured Web session limits in a tabular format.

**Command Modes** Services (/system/services)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.4(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Web session limits should have been configured prior to using this command.

**Examples** This example shows how to view information on the configured Web session limits.

```
Switch-A # scope system
Switch-A /system # scope services
Switch-A /system/services # show web-session-limits detail

Web Sessions:
Maximum logins for single user: 32
Maximum sessions: 256

Switch-A /system/services #
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
scope web-session-limits	
set peruser	
set total	

# ssh

To log in to a host that supports SSH, use the **ssh** command.

**ssh** *host-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>host-name</i>	Host name or IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
---------------------------	------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Local management (local-mgmt)
----------------------	-------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to log in to a host that supports SSH.
-------------------------	---

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to open an SSH connection to a host:
-----------------	---

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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switch-A(local-mgmt) # ssh 192.0.2.111
samdme@192.0.2.111's password:
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	connect local-mgmt	

# tail-mgmt-log

To display the last ten lines of a management log file and monitor new entries, use the **tail-mgmt-log** command in local management command mode.

**tail-mgmt-log** *filebase*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>filebase</i>	Base name of a management log file. See Usage Guidelines for valid base names.				
<b>Command Default</b>	None					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Local management (local-mgmt)					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.	
Release	Modification					
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.					

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the ten most recent lines of a management log file and monitor new entries.

Using the *filebase* argument, this command accesses the management log file at `/var/sysmgr/sam_logs/filebase.log`, displaying the ten most recent lines of the log file. After displaying the stored lines, the command remains open, displaying any new lines until you press the Ctrl-C key combination.

The following list shows the valid values for the *filebase* argument:

- httpd
- svc\_sam\_bladeAG
- svc\_sam\_cliD
- svc\_sam\_controller
- svc\_sam\_dcosAG
- svc\_sam\_dme
- svc\_sam\_extvmmAG
- svc\_sam\_hostagentAG
- svc\_sam\_nicAG
- svc\_sam\_pamProxy
- svc\_sam\_portAG

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

## Examples

This example shows how to monitor the most recent entries of a management log file:

```
switch-A# connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt)# tail-mgmt-log svc_sam_cliD
[INFO] [0xaddbbb0] [Jan 6 13:36:56.216] [sam_cliD:newSessionCb] received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/0(11908)
[INFO] [0xae13bbb0] [Jan 6 14:48:28.072] [sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
9512
[INFO] [0xae13bbb0] [Jan 6 14:48:28.073] [sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
11908
[INFO] [0xaddbbb0] [Jan 6 16:34:14.019] [sam_cliD:newSessionCb] received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/1(23013)
[INFO] [0xae13bbb0] [Jan 6 17:01:28.100] [sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
23013
[INFO] [0xaddbbb0] [Jan 12 16:07:28.315] [sam_cliD:newSessionCb] received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/2(8612)
[INFO] [0xaddbbb0] [Jan 12 16:09:45.404] [sam_cliD:newSessionCb] received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/3(8794)
[INFO] [0xae13bbb0] [Jan 12 16:09:58.073] [sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
8612
[INFO] [0xae13bbb0] [Jan 12 16:17:58.072] [sam_cliD:auditSessions] audit: removing terminal
8794
[INFO] [0xaddbbb0] [Jan 13 09:41:08.052] [sam_cliD:newSessionCb] received a vsh session
announce message for terminal: /dev/pts/4(8618)
Ctrl-C
switch-A(local-mgmt) #
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

# telnet

To log in to a host that supports Telnet, use the **telnet** command in local management command mode.

**telnet host-name [ port-num ]**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>host-name</i>	Host name or IP address. Specify the IP address in the format A.B.C.D.
	<i>port-num</i>	(Optional) TCP port number. The default is 23.

<b>Command Default</b>	None				
<b>Command Modes</b>	Local management (local-mgmt)				
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td> <td>This command was introduced.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Release	Modification				
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to log in to a host that supports Telnet.  This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the <b>connect local-mgmt</b> command to connect to that command line.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to open a Telnet connection to a host:  <pre>switch-A # connect local-mgmt a Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect  TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac  Copyright (c) 2009, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.  The copyrights to certain works contained herein are owned by other third parties and are used and distributed under license. Some parts of this software may be covered under the GNU Public License or the GNU Lesser General Public License. A copy of each such license is available at http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html  switch-A(local-mgmt)# telnet 10.193.66.111 Trying 10.20.30.111... Connected to 10.20.30.111. Escape character is '^]'.  SanJose login:</pre>
-----------------	--

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
connect local-mgmt	

**terminal length**

# terminal length

To set the number of lines to be displayed in the terminal window, use the **terminal length** command.

**terminal length *lines***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>lines</i>	Specifies the number of lines to be displayed in the terminal window.
---------------------------	--------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	None
------------------------	------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Use this command to set the number of lines to be displayed in the terminal window. The range for <i>lines</i> is 0 to 511 lines. Enter 0 to eliminate pausing.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to set the terminal length to 12 lines:
-----------------	--

```
switch-A# terminal length 12
switch-A *# commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	terminal width	

# terminal monitor

To enable the display of syslog messages in the terminal window, use the **terminal monitor** command.

## terminal [no] monitor

### Syntax Description

<b>no</b>	Disables the display of syslog messages in the terminal window.
-----------	---

### Command Default

Disabled

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display syslog messages in the terminal window. To prevent the display of syslog messages in the terminal window, enter the **terminal no monitor** command.

### Examples

This example shows how to enable the display of syslog messages in the terminal window:

```
switch-A# terminal monitor
switch-A *# commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
set syslog monitor	

# terminal session-timeout

To configure an inactivity timeout for terminal window sessions, use the **terminal session-timeout** command.

**terminal session-timeout *minutes***

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>minutes</i>	Specifies the number of minutes of inactivity before the terminal session disconnects.				
<b>Command Default</b>	Disabled					
<b>Command Modes</b>	Any command mode					
<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.0(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.	
Release	Modification					
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.					

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to configure the inactivity timeout for terminal window sessions. The range of *minutes* is 0 to 525600 minutes. To prevent the session from disconnecting due to inactivity, enter 0 minutes.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure an inactivity timeout of 60 minutes for a terminal window session:

```
switch-A# terminal session-timeout 60
switch-A *# commit-buffer
switch-A #
```

# terminal width

To set the number of characters per line to be displayed in the terminal window, use the **terminal width** command.

**terminal width** *characters*

Syntax Description	<i>characters</i> Specifies the number of characters per line to be displayed in the terminal window.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Any command mode	
Command History	Release	Modification
	1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set the number of characters per line to be displayed in the terminal window. The range for <i>characters</i> is 24 to 511 characters.	
Examples	This example shows how to set the terminal display width to 40 characters per line: <pre>switch-A# terminal width 40 switch-A *# commit-buffer switch-A #</pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	terminal length	

**top**

# top

To enter root from any mode, use the **top** command.

## top

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

Any command mode

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples**

This example shows how to enter root from any mode:

```
switch /system/services # top  
switch#
```

# traceroute

To view the route to a network host, use the **traceroute** command in local management command mode.

**traceroute host-name [source source]**

## Syntax Description

<i>host-name</i>	The host name or IP address of the destination network host.
<b>source</b> <i>source</i>	(Optional) Specifies the IP address to be used as the source address in outgoing probe packets.

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Local management (local-mgmt)

## Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to trace the route of IP packets to a network host.

You can use the optional **source** keyword to force the source address of the probe packets to be another IP address of the sending host.

This command is available on the local management port command line. Use the **connect local-mgmt** command to connect to that command line.

## Examples

This example shows how to trace the route to a network host:

```
switch-A # connect local-mgmt a
Cisco UCS 6100 Series Fabric Interconnect

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac

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http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html and
http://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html

switch-A(local-mgmt) # traceroute 64.102.255.44

traceroute to 64.102.255.44 (64.102.255.44), 30 hops max, 38 byte packets
 1  10.19.64.1 (10.19.64.1)  2.243 ms  3.317 ms  4.054 ms
```

**traceroute**

```

2 10.19.15.1 (10.19.15.1) 4.003 ms 3.823 ms 4.042 ms
3 172.28.177.129 (172.28.177.129) 4.022 ms 3.824 ms 4.051 ms
4 172.16.152.13 (172.16.152.13) 4.023 ms 3.815 ms 4.063 ms
5 192.168.241.162 (192.168.241.162) 4.026 ms 3.839 ms 4.075 ms
6 192.168.241.254 (192.168.241.254) 3.969 ms 3.801 ms 4.043 ms
7 10.112.4.157 (10.112.4.157) 4.007 ms 3.846 ms 4.044 ms
8 10.112.4.162 (10.112.4.162) 77.778 ms 77.646 ms 77.852 ms
9 10.112.4.110 (10.112.4.110) 77.851 ms 77.612 ms 77.848 ms
10 192.0.2.158 (192.0.2.158) 77.908 ms 77.553 ms 77.810 ms
11 64.102.241.134 (64.102.241.134) 77.851 ms 77.583 ms 77.807 ms
12 64.102.244.14 (64.102.244.14) 77.854 ms 77.534 ms 77.838 ms
13 64.102.255.44 (64.102.255.44) 77.874 ms 77.590 ms 77.800 ms

```

switch-A(local-mgmt)#

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
connect local-mgmt	

# up

To move up one mode, use the **up** command.

## up

This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

Any command mode

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples**

This example shows how to move up one mode:

```
switch-A /org/service-profile # up  
switch-A /org #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
top	

**update catalog**

# update catalog

To update and apply the capability catalog, use the **update catalog** command.

**update catalog *url***

**Syntax Description**

<i>url</i>	Specifies the URL of a capability catalog update file.
------------	--

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

Capability (/system/capability)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to perform a capability catalog update. Specify a URL containing the protocol, user, password, remote hostname, and remote path for the capability catalog update file. The URL can be specified using the syntax of one of the following protocols:

- FTP— **ftp:// hostname/path**
- SCP— **scp:// username@hostname/path**
- SFTP— **sftp:// username@hostname/path**
- TFTP— **tftp:// hostname:port-num/path**

If the remote host requires a username and password, use the URL format for the specific protocol, such as **ftp:// user:password@ hostname/path** for FTP.

When a username is specified without a password, you are prompted for a password.

**Examples**

This example shows how to update and apply the capability catalog using SCP:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope capability
UCS-A /system/capability # update catalog
scp://user1@192.0.2.111/catalogs/ucs-catalog.1.0.0.4.bin
Password:
UCS-A /system/capability #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
scope cat-updater	

**update firmware**

# update firmware

To update the firmware, use the **update firmware** command.

**update firmware *version* [activate|force]set-startup**

**Syntax Description**

<i>version</i>	Version number.
<b>activate</b>	(Optional) Specifies activation of firmware.
<b>force</b>	(Optional) Specifies force of firmware update.
<b>set-startup</b>	(Optional) Specifies set the firmware update on startup.

**Command Default**

None

**Command Modes**

Input/output module (/chassis/iom)  
BIOS (/chassis/server/bios)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
2.0(2)	This command was introduced in the BIOS command mode.

**Examples**

This example shows how to update the firmware:

```
switch-A# scope chassis 1
switch-A /chassis # scope iom 2
switch-A# /chassis/iom # update firmware 1.0(0.988)
switch-A# /chassis/iom* # activate firmware 1.0(0.988)
switch-A# /chassis/iom* # commit-buffer
switch-A# /chassis/iom #
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
show firmware	
show image	

# where

To determine where you are in the CLI, use the **where** command.

## where

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Command Default

None

### Command Modes

Any command mode

### Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

### Examples

This example shows how to determine where you are in the CLI:

```
switch-A /org/service-profile # where
Mode: /org/service-profile
Mode Data:
    scope org
        enter org org10
            enter service-profile sp10 instance
switch-A /org/service-profile #
```

■ where



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