



Network Analysis Module Command Reference

Release 3.4(1)

Corporate Headquarters Cisco Systems, Inc. 170 West Tasman Drive San Jose, CA 95134-1706 USA http://www.cisco.com Tel: 408 526-4000 800 553-NETS (6387) Fax: 408 526-4100

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Preface

This preface describes the audience, organization, and conventions of this publication, and provides information on how to obtain related documentation.

Audience

This publication is for experienced network administrators who are responsible for configuring and maintaining Catalyst 6500 series switches, the Catalyst 6500 series and Cisco 7600 series Network Analysis Module (NAM), and the Cisco Branch Routers Series Network Analysis Module (NM-NAM).

Organization

This publication is organized as follows:

Chapter	Title	Description
Chapter 1	Command-Line Interface	Describes how to log in to the NAM from the switch supervisor engine, information about the two CLI command modes (the command mode and subcommand mode) and information about NAM CLI edit and create modes.
Chapter 2	Network Analysis Module Commands	Lists alphabetically and provides detailed information for commands that are specific to the Catalyst 6500 series and Cisco 7600 series Network Analysis Module.
Appendix A	NAM Maintenance Partition CLI	Lists the NAM maintenance partition commands.
Appendix B	Acronyms	Defines the acronyms used in this publication.

Related Documentation

The Catalyst 6500 series switch Cisco IOS documentation set includes these documents:

- Release Notes for Catalyst 6500 Series Switch and Cisco 7600 Series Router Network Analysis Module
- Catalyst 6500 Series Switch and Cisco 7600 Series Router Network Analysis Module Installation and Configuration Note
- User Guide for the Network Analysis Module Traffic Analyzer, Release 3.1
- Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Module Installation Guide
- Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Cisco IOS Software Configuration Guide
- Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Cisco IOS System Message Guide
- Release Notes for Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Cisco IOS Software, Release X.X

For information about the NAM, refer to this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/cscowork/ps5401/index.html

The Cisco IOS documentation set includes these documents:

- Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide
- Command Reference

For information about the NM-NAM network module, refer to this URL:

http://lbj.cisco.com/targets/ucdit/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios123/123newft/123limit/123x/123xd/nm _nam.htm

For information about MIBs, refer to this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/public/sw-center/netmgmt/cmtk/mibs.shtml

For information about the Support Information for Platforms and Cisco IOS Software Images, use the Cisco Feature Navigator. The Cisco Feature Navigator allows you to find information about platform support and Cisco IOS software image support. Access the Cisco Feature Navigator at http://www.cisco.com/go/fn. You must have an account on Cisco.com. If you do not have an account or have forgotten your username or password, click Cancel at the login dialog box and follow the instructions that appear.

Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Description
boldface font	Commands, command options, and keywords are in boldface .
italic font	Arguments for which you supply values are in <i>italics</i> .
[]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{ x y z }	Alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars. Braces can also be used to group keywords and/or arguments; for example, { interface <i>interface</i> type }.
[x y z]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.

Convention	Description
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
screen font	Terminal sessions and information the system displays are in screen font.
boldface screen font	Information you must enter is in boldface screen font.
italic screen font	Arguments for which you supply values are in <i>italic screen</i> font.
^	The symbol ^ represents the key labeled Control—for example, the key combination ^D in a screen display means hold down the Control key while you press the D key.
< >	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.

Notes use the following conventions:

Note

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

Cautions use the following conventions:

Caution

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

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Cisco.com

You can access the most current Cisco documentation at this URL: http://www.cisco.com/univercd/home/home.htm You can access the Cisco website at this URL: http://www.cisco.com You can access international Cisco websites at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/public/countries_languages.shtml

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http://pgp.mit.edu:11371/pks/lookup?search=psirt%40cisco.com&op=index&exact=on

In an emergency, you can also reach PSIRT by telephone:

- 1 877 228-7302
- 1 408 525-6532

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http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

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http://tools.cisco.com/RPF/register/register.do



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Submitting a Service Request

Using the online TAC Service Request Tool is the fastest way to open S3 and S4 service requests. (S3 and S4 service requests are those in which your network is minimally impaired or for which you require product information.) After you describe your situation, the TAC Service Request Tool provides recommended solutions. If your issue is not resolved using the recommended resources, your service request is assigned to a Cisco TAC engineer. The TAC Service Request Tool is located at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/techsupport/servicerequest

For S1 or S2 service requests or if you do not have Internet access, contact the Cisco TAC by telephone. (S1 or S2 service requests are those in which your production network is down or severely degraded.) Cisco TAC engineers are assigned immediately to S1 and S2 service requests to help keep your business operations running smoothly.

To open a service request by telephone, use one of the following numbers:

Asia-Pacific: +61 2 8446 7411 (Australia: 1 800 805 227) EMEA: +32 2 704 55 55 USA: 1 800 553-2447

For a complete list of Cisco TAC contacts, go to this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/techsupport/contacts

Definitions of Service Request Severity

To ensure that all service requests are reported in a standard format, Cisco has established severity definitions.

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Severity 2 (S2)—Operation of an existing network is severely degraded, or significant aspects of your business operation are negatively affected by inadequate performance of Cisco products. You and Cisco will commit full-time resources during normal business hours to resolve the situation.

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• *Cisco Press* publishes a wide range of general networking, training and certification titles. Both new and experienced users will benefit from these publications. For current Cisco Press titles and other information, go to Cisco Press at this URL:

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• *Packet* magazine is the Cisco Systems technical user magazine for maximizing Internet and networking investments. Each quarter, Packet delivers coverage of the latest industry trends, technology breakthroughs, and Cisco products and solutions, as well as network deployment and troubleshooting tips, configuration examples, customer case studies, certification and training information, and links to scores of in-depth online resources. You can access Packet magazine at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/packet

• *iQ Magazine* is the quarterly publication from Cisco Systems designed to help growing companies learn how they can use technology to increase revenue, streamline their business, and expand services. The publication identifies the challenges facing these companies and the technologies to help solve them, using real-world case studies and business strategies to help readers make sound technology investment decisions. You can access iQ Magazine at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/go/iqmagazine

• *Internet Protocol Journal* is a quarterly journal published by Cisco Systems for engineering professionals involved in designing, developing, and operating public and private internets and intranets. You can access the Internet Protocol Journal at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/ipj

 World-class networking training is available from Cisco. You can view current offerings at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/learning/index.html

L



Command-Line Interface

This chapter provides information for understanding and using the Network Analysis Module (NAM) software by using the command-line interface (CLI). This chapter includes the following sections:

- Logging in to the NAM, page 1-1
- Getting Help, page 1-2
- Command Mode, page 1-3
- Subcommand Mode, page 1-3
- Creation and Edit Modes, page 1-4

For an overview of the Catalyst 6500 series Cisco IOS configuration, refer to the *Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Cisco IOS Software Configuration Guide*. For Catalyst 6500 series switch Cisco IOS commands, refer to the *Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Cisco IOS Command Reference*.

For an overview of the Catalyst 6500 series operating system software configuration, refer to the *Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Configuration Guide*. For Catalyst 6500 series switch operating system software commands, refer to the *Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Command Reference*.

For information about supported platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and Catalyst operating system releases, refer to this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/cscowork/ps5401/index.html

Logging in to the NAM

There are two levels of access on the Network Analysis Module, each with different privileges:

- Guest—Read-only access (default password is guest)
- Root—Full read-write access (default password is root)



The root account uses the **#** prompt; the guest account uses the **>** prompt.

To log into the NAM, perform these steps:

Step 1 Log into the Catalyst 6500 series switch using the Telnet connection or the console port connection.

Step 2 Establish a console session with the NAM at the CLI prompt, using the session command:

Cisco IOS Software:

```
switch> session slot 4 processor 1
The default escape character is Ctrl-^, then x.
You can also type 'exit' at the remote prompt to end the session
Trying 127.0.0.41 ... Open
```

Cisco Network Analysis Module (WS-SVC-NAM-2)

login:

Catalyst Operating System Software:

```
switch> session 3
Trying NAM-3...
Connected to NAM-3.
Escape character is '^]'.
```

Cisco Network Analysis Module (WS-SVC-NAM-1)

login:

Step 3 Log into the NAM by typing **root** to log in as the root user or **guest** to log in as a guest user at the login prompt.

login: root

Step 4 At the password prompt, enter the password for the account. The default password for the root account is "root," and the default password for the guest account is "guest."

Password:

After a successful login, the command-line prompt appears as follows:

```
Cisco Network Analysis Module (WS-SVC-NAM-1) Console, 3.4(0.15) Copyright (c) 1999-2005 by cisco Systems, Inc.
```

root@localhost.cisco.com#

Getting Help

When you have successfully logged in, type a ? and press Return or enter the **help** command for a list of commands used to configure the NAM. For example:

```
Cisco Network Analysis Module (WS-SVC-NAM-1) Console, 3.1(0.22) Copyright (c) 1999-2003 by cisco Systems, Inc.
```

2	
- display help	
- configure NAM MIB/voice alarms	
- enable/disable autostart collections	
- clear access log / system alerts	
- configure NAM	
- retrieve the coredump file	
- configure capture/decode custom filters	
- differentiated service related configuration	ons
- log out of system	
- enable/disable outside logins	
- display help	
- set ip parameters	
- log out of system	
-	<pre>? display help configure NAM MIB/voice alarms enable/disable autostart collections clear access log / system alerts configure NAM retrieve the coredump file configure capture/decode custom filters differentiated service related configuratio log out of system enable/disable outside logins display help set ip parameters log out of system</pre>

mfgtest	- Manufacturing only tests
monitor	- enable collections
no	- delete various configurations
nslookup	- query nameservers
password	- set new password
patch	- download and install new patch
ping	- ping a network device
preferences	- configure web interface preferences for all users
reboot	- reboot the system
rmon	- configure RMON collections
rmwebusers	- remove all web users from local web user database
show	- show system parameters
shutdown	- shut down the system
snmp	- set snmp parameters
syslog	- configure NAM syslog
terminal	- set terminal parameters
time	- configure NAM system time settings
traceroute	- traceroute to a network device
trap-dest	- create/edit NAM trap destination
upgrade	- download and install new maintenance image
voice	- enable/disable voice collections
web-user	- create/edit local web user

Command Mode

The Network Analysis Module provides a configurable command mode accessible when you log into the NAM as "root." Certain commands enter into a subcommand mode. In all command and subcommand modes, the asterisk (*) specifies that the subcommand is mandatory.

Subcommand Mode

Some commands enter into a subcommand mode, which provides additional configuration commands that you can use in that mode. For example:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor host
Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-host)#
```

When you have entered the subcommand mode, type a ? or enter the **help** command for a list of commands available in that subcommand mode. For example:

```
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-host)# ?
? - display help
cancel - discard changes and exit from sub-command mode
control-index - specify the collection control index
data-source - specify the collection data source (*)
exit - exit from the sub-command mode
help - display help
owner - specify the collection owner
```

```
<u>Note</u>
```

For the commands that enter into a subcommand mode, the actual configuration is completed only when you enter the **Exit** command.

Creation and Edit Modes

Some commands run in a creation mode and an edit mode, which alternate depending on whether you are creating or changing (editing) a configuration. For example, if you are configuring an RMON buffer collection and you specify an index using the **index** command, if the index already exists, you will be in the edit mode. If the index does not exist, you will be in the creation mode. If you specify an index in creation mode, the index will be used. If you do not specify an index, or the index did not exist, a random index is used.



Network Analysis Module Commands

This chapter contains an alphabetical listing of the commands unique to the Catalyst 6500 series and Cisco 7600 series Network Analysis Module (NAM) and the NM-NAM network module.

For information about Cisco IOS commands that are used to configure the switch, refer to the current Cisco IOS documentation including:

- Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Cisco IOS Software Configuration Guide
- Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Cisco IOS Software Command Reference

For information about Catalyst operating system commands that are used to configure the switch, refer to the current Catalyst operating system documentation including:

- Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Configuration Guide
- Catalyst 6500 Series Switch Command Reference

For information about the NM-NAM network module, refer to this URL:

http://lbj.cisco.com/targets/ucdit/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios123/123newft/123limit/123x/123xd/nm _nam.htm

alarm event

To enter the alarm event configuration subcommand mode, and then configure alarm NAM events, use the **alarm event** command. To remove an alarm event, use the **no** form of this command.

alarm event

no alarm event 1-65535

Syntax Description	1-65535	Specifies the event control index.
Defaults	This command h	as no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Usage Guidelines	-	the alarm event submode, the following commands are available:
	• cancel —Dis	cards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
	• community	community_string-(Optional) Sets the community string.
	• description	description-string—Sets the alarm description.
	• exit—Saves	changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
	• index index-	-(Optional) Sets the alarm index. Range is from 1 to 65535.
		<i>r-string</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.
	• Owner Owne	(optional) specifies the concerton owner. Default is monitor.
	that	collections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections use a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string alMgr."
	• type [both	log none trap]—(Optional) Sets the event to both log and trap, log, none, or trap.
Examples	This example sho	ows how to configure an alarm event:
		cisco.com# alarm event
	5	subcommand mode for this command. come out of this mode.
	Type 'cancel' t	to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
	root@hsotname.c ?	sisco.com(sub-alarm-event)# ? - display help
	cancel	- discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
	community	- set community string
	description exit	- set description - exit from subcommand mode
	help	- display help
	index	- set index
	owner	- set owner string

```
type
                         - set type
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-alarm-event)# community public
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-alarm-event)# description test-event
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-alarm-event)# index 100
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-alarm-event)# owner monitor
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-alarm-event)# type both
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-alarm-event)# exit
Successfully created the event.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show alarm event
        100
Index:
Description:test-event
Type:
        Log and trap
Community: public
Owner:
          monitor
root@hostname.cisco.com#
```

Related Commands

alarm mib alarm voice show alarm event show alarm mib show alarm voice

alarm mib

To enter the alarm MIB configuration subcommand mode, and then configure NAM MIB alarms, use the **alarm mib** command. To remove an alarm MIB entry, use the **no** form of this command.

alarm mib

no alarm mib 1-65535

Syntax Description	1-65535 5	Specifies the event control index.
Defaults	This command has no default settin	gs.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Usage Guidelines	•	mode, the following commands are available:
	-	exits from the subcommand mode.
	-	From the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section. e falling event index. Range is from 1 to 65535.
	-	ptional) Sets the number of packets for the falling event threshold.
	-	s the alarm index. Range is from 1 to 65535.
	· • · ·	ets the polling interval in seconds. Default is 60 seconds.
	· • ·	the owner string. Default is monitor.
		configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string
	• rising-event 1-65535—Sets the	e rising event index. Range is from 1 to 65535.
	• rising-threshold <i>number</i> —(Op Default is 0 packets.	tional) Sets the number of packets for the rising event threshold.
	• sample-type absolute delta—	Sets the sample type to absolute or delta.
	• startup-alarm both falling n rising.	ising —Sets the startup alarm to both rising and falling, falling, or
	• variable OID—Sets the object	identifier (OID) variable.

Examples	This example shows he	ow to set a MIB alarm:
	Entering into subcom	mand mode for this command.
	Type 'exit' to come	out of this mode.
	Type 'cancel' to dis	card changes and to come out of this mode.
	root@hostname.cisco.	<pre>com(sub-alarm-mib)# ?</pre>
	?	- display help
	cancel	- discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
	exit	- exit from subcommand mode
	falling-event	- set falling event index (*)
	falling-threshold	- set number of pkts for falling threshold
	help	- display help
	index	- set alarm index
	interval	- set polling interval
	owner	- set owner string
	rising-event	- set rising event index (*)
	rising-threshold	- set number of pkts for rising threshold
	sample-type	- set sample type (*)
	startup-alarm	- set startup alarm (*)
	variable	- set variable (*)
	(*) - denotes a mand	latory field for this configuration.
	root@hostname.cisco.	<pre>com(sub-alarm-mib)# falling-event 100</pre>
	root@hostname.cisco.	<pre>com(sub-alarm-mib)# rising-event 100</pre>
	root@hostname.cisco.	com(sub-alarm-mib)# sample-type delta
	root@hostname.cisco.	<pre>com(sub-alarm-mib)# startup-alarm both</pre>
	root@hostname.cisco.	<pre>com(sub-alarm-mib) # variable nlHostInPkts.29673.0.1.4.10.77.201.68</pre>
	root@hostname.cisco.	com(sub-alarm-mib)# exit
	Successfully created	the NAM MIB alarm.
	root@hostname.cisco.	com# show alarm mib
	Index:	19967
	Polling interval:	60 secs
	Variable:	nlHostInPkts.29673.0.1.4.10.77.201.68
	Sample type:	Delta
	Startup:	Rising & falling
	Rising threshold:	0 Pkts
	Falling threshold:	0 Pkts
	Rising event index:	100
	Falling event index:	100
	Owner:	monitor
	root@hostname.cisco.	com#

Related Commands

alarm mib alarm voice show alarm event show alarm mib show alarm voice

alarm voice

To enter the alarm voice configuration subcommand mode, and then configure NAM voice alarms, use the **alarm voice** command. To disable voice alarm, use the **jitter-alarm disable** or the **pkt-loss-alarm disable** subcommands.

alarm voice

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords. Defaults This command has no default settings. **Command Modes** Command mode **Usage Guidelines** When you enter the alarm voice submode, the following commands are available: **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode. exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section. **jitter-alarm** *enable* | *disable*—(Optional) Enables or disables the jitter alarm. ٠ jitter-threshold int—(Optional) Sets the jitter threshold in milliseconds. Default for SCCP is 30 milliseconds, H.323 is 150 milliseconds, and MGCP is 30 milliseconds. pkt-loss-alarm enable | disable-(Optional) Enables or disables the packet loss alarm. **pkt-loss-threshold** *int*—(Optional) Sets the packet loss threshold in percentage(%). Default is 5 percent for all three protocols, SCCP, H.323, and MGCP. **protocol** *H.323* | *SCCP* | *MGCP*—Sets the voice protocol to H323, SCCP, or MGCP. The MGCP protocol option is specific to the Network Analysis Module (NAM) software release running on network modules in the Cisco 2600, 3600, 3700 routers. **Examples** This example shows how to set a voice alarm: root@localhost# alarm voice Entering into subcommand mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-alarm-voice)# ? 2 - display help cancel - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode exit. - exit from subcommand mode help - display help jitter-alarm - enable/disable jitter alarm jitter-threshold - set jitter threshold pkt-loss-alarm - enable/disable packet loss alarm - set packet loss threshold pkt-loss-threshold - set protocol (*) protocol (*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.

root@hostname root@hostname root@hostname Successfully	.cisco.com(sub-a .cisco.com(sub-a	-
	r alarm:	Disabled
	t lost alarm:	
	r threshold:	
Packe	t lost threshold	:5%
Н.323:		
Jitte	r alarm:	Disabled
Packe	t lost alarm:	Disabled
Jitte	r threshold:	150 msecs
Packe	t lost threshold	:5%
MGCP:		
Jitte	r alarm:	Enabled
Packe	t lost alarm:	Enabled
Jitte	r threshold:	31 msecs
Packe	t lost threshold	:6%

Related Commands alarm mib show alarm event show alarm mib show alarm voice

application group

To enter the application group submode and define an application group, use the **application group** command.

application group

no application group group-name

Syntax Description	group-name Application group name.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the application group submode, the following commands are available:
	• add <i>protocol-specifier</i> —Adds a protocol to the group. You only can add one protocol to a group at a time (for example, HTTPS). This command allows you to group statistics for more than one specified protocol into one counter.
	To add two or more protocols to an application group, repeat the add command for each protocol. The protocols are added only when you exit application group subcommand mode.
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "cdp enable" command section.
	• delete <i>protocol-specifier</i> —Removes a protocol from the group. You only can remove one protocol from a group at a time.
	To remove two or more existing protocols from an existing application group, repeat the delete command for each protocol. The protocol is removed only when you exit the application group subcommand mode.
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
	• help —Displays help and keeps you in the application group subcommand mode; see the "help" command section.
	• name <i>string</i> —Sets the the application group name.
	You must provide protocol specifiers in the <i>add</i> or <i>delete</i> parameters, or both the <i>add</i> and <i>delete</i> parameters.
Examples	This example shows how to create an application group named appBrpSample with two protocols in the group:
	root@NAM# application group Entering into subcommand mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@NAM(sub-application-group)# ?

```
2
                          - display help
add
                          - add a protocol to the group (*)
                          - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode
cancel
delete
                          - remove a protocol from the group (*)
exit
                          - exit from subcommand mode
help
                          - display help
name
                          - set application group name (*)
(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
root@NAM(sub-application-group)# add 16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.68.4.0.1.0.0
root@NAM(sub-application-group)# add 16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.0.0.4.60.4.0.1.0.0
root@NAM(sub-application-group)# name appGrpSample
root@NAM(sub-application-group)# exit
Sucessfully create application group appGrpSample.
root@NAM#
root@NAM#
root@NAM# show application group appGrpSample
Application Group: appGrpSample
   Number of Protocols: 2
      - w-ether2.ip.tcp.tcp-836
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.68.4.0.1.0.0
      - w-ether2.ip.udp.udp-1084
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.17.0.0.4.60.4.0.1.0.0
```

root@NAM#

Related Commands show application group

autostart

To enable or disable autostart collections, use the **autostart** command.

autostart collection {enable | disable}

Syntax Description	collection	Specifies a collection. Valid collections are etherstats, addressmap, priostats, vlanstats, and art.
	enable	Enables autostart.
	disable	Disables autostart.
Defaults	This command has no defau	lt settings.
	_	
Command Modes	Command mode	
	This example shows how to	enable autostart collections on the NAM:
	This example shows how to root@hostname.cisco.com#	autostart ?
	This example shows how to	autostart ? - enable/disable autostart address map
	This example shows how to root@hostname.cisco.com# addressmap	autostart ?
	This example shows how to root@hostname.cisco.com# addressmap art	autostart ? - enable/disable autostart address map - enable/disable autostart art
	This example shows how to root@hostname.cisco.com# addressmap art etherstats	<pre>autostart ? - enable/disable autostart address map - enable/disable autostart art - enable/disable autostart ether stats</pre>
	This example shows how to root@hostname.cisco.com# addressmap art etherstats priostats vlanstats root@hostname.cisco.com#	<pre>autostart ? - enable/disable autostart address map - enable/disable autostart art - enable/disable autostart ether stats - enable/disable autostart prio stats - enable/disable autostart vlan stats autostart etherstats enable</pre>
	This example shows how to root@hostname.cisco.com# addressmap art etherstats priostats vlanstats root@hostname.cisco.com# root@hostname.cisco.com#	<pre>autostart ? - enable/disable autostart address map - enable/disable autostart art - enable/disable autostart ether stats - enable/disable autostart prio stats - enable/disable autostart vlan stats autostart etherstats enable</pre>
	This example shows how to root@hostname.cisco.com# addressmap art etherstats priostats vlanstats root@hostname.cisco.com# root@hostname.cisco.com#	<pre>autostart ? - enable/disable autostart address map - enable/disable autostart art - enable/disable autostart ether stats - enable/disable autostart prio stats - enable/disable autostart vlan stats autostart etherstats enable</pre>
	This example shows how to root@hostname.cisco.com# addressmap art etherstats priostats vlanstats root@hostname.cisco.com# root@hostname.cisco.com# etherstats enable addressmap disable	<pre>autostart ? - enable/disable autostart address map - enable/disable autostart art - enable/disable autostart ether stats - enable/disable autostart prio stats - enable/disable autostart vlan stats autostart etherstats enable</pre>
	This example shows how to root@hostname.cisco.com# addressmap art etherstats priostats vlanstats root@hostname.cisco.com# root@hostname.cisco.com# etherstats enable addressmap disable priostats disable	<pre>autostart ? - enable/disable autostart address map - enable/disable autostart art - enable/disable autostart ether stats - enable/disable autostart prio stats - enable/disable autostart vlan stats autostart etherstats enable</pre>
Command Modes Examples	This example shows how to root@hostname.cisco.com# addressmap art etherstats priostats vlanstats root@hostname.cisco.com# root@hostname.cisco.com# etherstats enable addressmap disable	<pre>autostart ? - enable/disable autostart address map - enable/disable autostart art - enable/disable autostart ether stats - enable/disable autostart prio stats - enable/disable autostart vlan stats autostart etherstats enable</pre>

Related Commands show autostart

cdp enable

To enable the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) on the NM-NAM, use the **cdp enable** command. To disable CDP on the NM-NAM, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp enable

no cdp enable

Syntax Description	This command has no argument	s or keywords.
--------------------	------------------------------	----------------

Defaults	This command has no default settings.
----------	---------------------------------------

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is supported only on the NM-NAM. This command is disabled on the NAM-1 and NAM-2.

Examples This example shows how to enable CDP: root@localhost.cisco.com# cdp enable root@localhost.cisco.com#

Related Commands cdp hold-time cdp interval show cdp settings

cdp hold-time

To set the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) messages hold time, use the **cdp hold-time** command. To return the CDP messages hold time to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp hold-time time

no cdp hold-time

Syntax Description	<i>time</i> Specifies the CDP hold time. Range is from 10 to 255 seconds.
Defaults	180 seconds.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to set the CDP messages hold time: root@localhost.cisco.com# cdp hold-time 30 root@localhost.cisco.com#
Related Commands	cdp enable cdp interval show cdp settings

cdp interval

To set the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) messages interval on the NM-NAM, use the **cdp interval** command. To return the CDP messages interval on the NM-NAM to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

cdp interval time

no cdp interval

show cdp settings

Syntax Description	<i>time</i> Specifies the CDP messages interval. Range is from 5 to 254 seconds.
Defaults	60 seconds
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to set the CDP messages interval: root@localhost.cisco.com# cdp interval 200 root@localhost.cisco.com#
Related Commands	cdp enable cdp hold-time

clear access log

To clear the access log, use the **clear access log** command.

clear access-log

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to clear the access log: root@localhost# clear access-log
Related Commands	clear system-alerts

config clear

Network Analysis Module Command Reference

clear system-alerts

To clear the system alerts, use the **clear system-alerts** command.

clear system-alerts

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to clear the system alerts: root@localhost# clear system-alerts

Related Commands clear access log config clear

config clear

To reset the NAM and return it to the factory-default state, use the **config clear** command.

config clear [all | ip]

all	(Optional) Resets the NAM to the factory-default state including the
	NAM IP parameters configuration. The NAM reboots automatically for
	the changes to take effect.
ір	(Optional) Resets the NAM IP parameters to the manufacturing-default
	state. The NAM reboots automatically, and you must session into the
	NAM from the switch supervisor engine to configure the NAM IP
	parameters so that the module can come online.
This command has no	default settings.
Command mode	
This example shows how to clear the configuration:	
root@localhost# con :	fig clear
This operation will of NAM IP parameter:	reset the NAM configuration with the exception s.
-	also reboot the NAM to allow the changes to
	inue? (v/n) [n]· v
_	d the SCCP configuration.
	d the H.323 configuration.
NAM syslog settings	updated successfully.
	references updated successfully.
NAM web interface p	references apartea successfully.
Successfully modifie	ed the configuration. d now, for the changes to take effect
	<pre>ip This command has no Command mode This example shows h root@localhost# con This operation will of NAM IP parameter This operation will take effect. Do you wish to cont Successfully update</pre>

config network

To import a NAM configuration into the NAM from a specified location, use the **config network** command.

config network *url*

```
Syntax Description
                                                 Specifies the NAM configuration location.
                    url
Defaults
                    This command has no default settings.
Command Modes
                    Command mode
Examples
                    This example shows how to download a configuration file to a NAM named kluu-test.config, which is
                    located at the FTP server namlab-pc1 in the user home directory named /home/kluu directory.
                    root@NAM #
                    root@NAM # config network ftp://kluu@namlab-pc1//home/kluu/kluu-test.config
                    Downloading ftp://kluu@namlab-pc1//home/kluu/kluu-test.config, please wait ...
                    Password for kluu@namlab-pc1:
                    ftp://kluu@namlab-pc1//home/kluu/kluu-test.config (9K)
                    /tmp/lrcfile.txt.1007
                                              [###################################
                                                                                  9K | 4916.90K/s
                    9748 bytes transferred in 0.00 sec (4274.44k/sec)
                    Download completed.
                    Configuring the NAM. This may take few minutes, please wait ...
                    NAM configuration completed.
                    To view the results, use the command 'show log config'.
                    root@NAM #
```

config upload

To upload the running NAM configuration to a specified location, use the config upload command.

config upload url [filename]

Syntax Description	url	Specifies the configuration location.		
	filename	(Optional) Specifies the filename for the configuration.		
Defaults	This command has n	o default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode			
Examples	This example shows how to upload the NAM running configuration to the FTP server named namlab-pc1 with a filename of example.config:			
		<pre>pload ftp://kluu@namlab-pc1.cisco.com example.config tion, please wait Done.</pre>		
	Uploading the configuration to 'example.config' on 'ftp://kluu@namlab-pc1.cisco.com', This may take few minutes			
	Password:			
	Successfully uploa root@NAM#	ded the NAM configuration.		

coredump

To retrieve the core dump file, use the **coredump** command.

coredump ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/

Syntax Description	<i>ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/</i> Sets the path to the core dump file.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to retrieve a core dump: root@localhost# coredump ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/

custom-filter capture

To enter the custom filter capture subcommand mode, and then configure custom filter capture settings, use the **custom-filter capture** command. To remove custom filter capture, use the **no capture-filter** *filtername* command.

custom-filter capture

no capture-filter filtername

Syntax Description	<i>filtername</i> Specifies the filter to remove.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the custom filter capture submode, the following commands are available:
	• base <i>OID</i> —(Optional) Sets the base object identifier (OID) variable.
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
	• data <i>hex-string</i> —(Optional) Sets the data.
	• data-mask <i>hex-string</i> —(Optional) Sets the data mask.
	• data-not-mask hex-string—(Optional) Sets the data-not mask.
	• description <i>string</i> —(Optional) Sets the filter description.
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
	• filter-name <i>string</i> —Sets the filter name.
	• offset 0-65535—(Optional) Sets the offset. Range is 0 to 65535.
	• protocol <i>OID</i> — Sets the protocol object identifier (OID) variable.
	• status 0-65535 (Optional)—Sets the status. Range is 0 to 65535.
	• status-mask 0-65535—(Optional) Sets the status mask. Range is 0 to 65535.
	• status-not-mask 0-65535—(Optional) Sets the status-not mask. Range is 0 to 65535.
Examples	This example shows how to configure custom filter settings:
	root@localhost# custom-filter capture Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-custom-filter-capture)#

custom-filter capture

Related Commands

custom-filter capture custom-filter decode show custom-filter capture show custom-filter decode

custom-filter decode

To enter the custom-filter decode subcommand mode, and then configure custom filter decode settings, use the **custom-filter decode** command. To remove custom filter decode, use the **no decode-filter** *filtername* command.

custom-filter decode

no decode-filter filtername

Syntax Description	<i>filtername</i> Specifies the filter to remove.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the custom-filter decode submode, the following commands are available:
	• address-type ip mac—(Optional) Sets the address type to IP or MAC.
	• base <i>OID</i> —(Optional) Sets the base object identifier (OID) variable.
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
	• data <i>hex-string</i> —(Optional) Sets the data.
	• description <i>string</i> —(Optional) Sets the filter description.
	• direction <i>both</i> <i>single</i> —(Optional) Applies the filter to both directions or a single direction.
	• dst-address <i>address</i> —(Optional) Sets the traffic destination address.
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
	• filter-expression <i>expression-string</i> —(Optional) Sets the filter expression.
	• filter-name <i>string</i> —Sets the filter name.
	• offset 0-1518—(Optional) Sets the offset. Range is 0 to 1518.
	• protocol <i>string</i> — Sets the protocol.
	• src-address address (Optional)—Sets the data stream source address.
Examples	This example shows how to custom filter decode settings:
	root@localhost _{# custom-filter decode Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-custom-filter-decode)# filter-name 12345}

Related Commands

custom-filter capture custom-filter decode show custom-filter capture show custom-filter decode

diffserv aggregate

To enter the differentiated services aggregate configuration subcommand mode, and then configure differentiated services aggregation, use the **diffserv aggregate** command. To remove differentiated services aggregation, use the **no** form of this command.

diffserv aggregate

no diffserv aggregate control-index

Syntax Description	control-index	Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.		
Defaults	The control index is	random.		
Command Modes	Command mode			
Usage Guidelines	• cancel—Discar	differentiated services aggregation submode, the following commands are available: ds changes and exits from the subcommand mode. <i>ontrol-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to is random.		
	 description description—Specifies the aggregate description. exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section. owner owner-string—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor. 			
		ections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string Igr."		
Examples	<pre>root@localhost# di Entering into sub- Type 'cancel' to di root@localhost(suk root@localhost(suk Successfully creat root@localhost# sk Control index: Description: Owner: Status: root@localhost# nc</pre>	how to configure differentiated services aggregation: .ffserv aggregate command mode for this command. discard changes and to come out of this mode. o-diffserv-aggregate)# descr test1 o-diffserv-aggregate)# exit teed a diffserv aggregate. .tow diffserv aggregate 25013 test1 monitor 1 o diffserv aggregate 25013 red the diffserv aggregate.		
Related Commands	diffserv profile show diffserv aggre	egate		

diffserv profile

To enter the differentiated services profile configuration subcommand mode, and then configure differentiated services profile, use the **diffserv profile** command. To remove differentiated services aggregation, use the **no** form of this command.

diffserv profile

no diffserv profile profile-index

Syntax Description	profile-index	-	Specifies a differentiated services aggregate control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.		
		Note	Use the diffserv aggregate command to first create the differentiated services control index, and then use the show diffserv aggregate command to obtain a differentiated services aggregate control index.		
Defaults	The profile index is rar	ndom.			
Command Modes	Command mode				
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the dif	ferentiated se	rvices profile submode, the following commands are available:		
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.				
	• descripton <i>DSCP-value</i> <i>description</i> —(Optional) Specifies the aggregate description.				
	 exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section. 				
	• profile-index <i>profile-index</i> — Specifies the entry control index for an existing differentiated services aggregate. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random.				
Note	aggregate control index	by using the	es profile entry, you must obtain a new differentiated services diffserv aggregate command to create a new differentiated services serv profile command.		
Examples	This example shows ho	w to configur	e a differentiated services profile:		
	root@localhost# show Control index: Description: Owner: Status: root@localhost_ciero	25 te mo 1	013 stl nitor		
	root@localhost.cisco Entering into sub-co				
	Type 'exit' to come				
			and to come out of this mode. fserv-profile)# profile-index 25013		

root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-diffserv-profile)# descr 0 dscpA root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-diffserv-profile)# descr 1 dscpB root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-diffserv-profile)# exit Successfully updated the differentiated service profile. root@localhost.cisco.com# show diffserv profile 25013 Aggregate Profile Index:25013 DSCP Value Description 0 dscpA 1 dscpB root@localhost.cisco.com# no diffserv profile 25013 Successfully removed the diffserv profile.

Related Commands show diffserv aggregate show diffserv profile

entity alias

To configure an entity alias for the entity MIB, use the entity alias command.

entity alias string

Syntax Description	string	Specifies the entity string used to configure the entPHysicalAlias.
Defaults	This command has no	o default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Usage Guidelines	•	es the entPhysicalTable and entLastChangeTime available through SNMP. tion command deletes the entity alias and asset ID by setting them to an empty
Examples	This example shows I root@localhost# ent	how to log out of the NAM:

Related Commands show entity

_

entity assetid

To configure an entity MIB asset ID, use the entity assetid command.

entity assetid string

Syntax Description	<i>string</i> Specifies the entity string used to configure the entPHysicalAssetID.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	The entity MIB makes the entPhysicalTable and entLastChangeTime available through SNMP. The clear configuration command deletes the entity alias and asset ID by setting them to an empty string.
Examples	This example shows how to log out of the NAM: root@localhost# entity assetid 1234566

Related Commands show entity

exit

	To log out of the system or to leave a subcommand mode, use the exit command.		
	exit		
Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.		
Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Usage Guidelines	To leave a subcommand mode, use the exit command. The exit command saves any changes before leaving the submode.		
Examples	This example shows how to log out of the NAM: root@localhost# exit		

exsession

To enable or disable outside logins, use the exsession command.

exsession on [ssh]

exsession off

Syntax Description	on	Enables outside logins.
	off	Disables outside logins.
	ssh	(Optional) Sets the outside logins to SSH.
Defaults	This command has no defa	ault settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Usage Guidelines	A strong crypto patch is required if you use the ssh option.	
Examples	s This example shows how to allow outside logins to the NAM: root@localhost# exsession on	

help

help

To display help, use the help command or ?. You must press the Enter key after entering the ?.

help | ?

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes

Command mode or subcommand mode

Examples

This example shows how to display help:

root@localhost# help		
?	-	display help
alarm	-	configure NAM MIB/voice alarms
autostart	_	enable/disable autostart collections
clear	-	clear access log / system alerts
config	_	configure NAM
coredump	_	retrieve the coredump file
custom-filter	-	configure capture/decode custom filters
diffserv	-	differentiated service related configurations
exit	_	log out of system
exsession	-	enable/disable outside logins
help	_	display help
ip	_	set ip parameters
logout	-	log out of system
mfgtest	-	Manufacturing only tests
monitor	_	enable collections
no	_	delete various configurations
nslookup	-	query nameservers
password	-	set new password
patch	-	download and install new patch
ping	-	ping a network device
preferences	-	configure web interface preferences for all users
reboot	-	reboot the system
rmon	-	configure RMON collections
rmwebusers	-	remove all web users from local web user database
show	-	show system parameters
shutdown	-	shut down the system
snmp	-	set snmp parameters
syslog	-	configure NAM syslog
time	-	configure NAM timezone/time sync settings
traceroute	-	traceroute to a network device
trap-dest		create/edit NAM trap destination
upgrade		download and install new maintenance image
voice	-	enable/disable voice collections
web-user	-	create/edit local web user

ip address

To set the system IP address, use the **ip address** command.

ip address *ip-address subnet-mask*

Syntax Description	ip-address	Sets the system IP address.
	subnet-mask	Sets the subnet mask.
Defaults	This command has no de	efault settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Usage Guidelines	-	ess, the gateway address may be set to 0.0.0.0. When this situation occurs, use d to set the gateway address.
		automatically set with an address that is created using the new IP address and t a different broadcast address, use the ip broadcast command
Examples	This example shows how	v to set the system IP address:
	IP address and netmas NOTE: Default gateway	
Related Commands	ip broadcast ip gateway ip host show ip	

ip broadcast

To set the system broadcast address, use the **ip broadcast** command.

ip broadcast broadcast-address

Syntax Description	<i>broadcast-address</i> Sets the system broadcast address.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to set the system broadcast address: root@localhost# ip broadcast 172.20.104.127 root@localhost#
Related Commands	ip address ip gateway ip host ip interface show ip

ip gateway

To set the system default gateway address, use the **ip gateway** command.

ip gateway default-gateway

Syntax Description	<i>default-gateway</i> Sets the default gateway address.	
Defaults	This command has no default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows how to set the IP gateway address: root@localhost# ip gateway 123.34.56.0	
Related Commands	ip address ip broadcast ip host ip interface show ip	

ip host

To set the system host name, use the **ip host** command.

ip host name

Syntax Description	name	Sets the IP host name.	
Defaults	This command has no	default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows h	now to set the IP host name: host orion	
Related Commands	ip address ip gateway ip interface show ip		

ip hosts add

To add or replace host entries, use the **ip hosts add** command.

ip hosts add ip-address host-name [alias1] [alias2]

ip hosts add *ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename*

Syntax Description	<i>ip-address</i>	Sets the host IP address.
Syntax Description	1	
	host-name	Sets the host name which can be an FTP URL with a
		filename.
	alias1 alias2	(Optional) Sets the host alias.
	ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename	Sets the path to the host parameters file location.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode	
Usage Guidelines	Use the ip hosts add <i>ftp://user:passwd@host</i> NAM. A maximum of 1,000 entries can exist	<i>t/full-path/filename</i> command to import host entries to the t on the NAM.
Examples	This example shows how to add a specific IP host: root@localhost# ip hosts add 30.50.68.10 orion	
Related Commands	ip hosts delete show hosts	

ip hosts delete

To delete host entries, use the **ip hosts delete** command.

ip hosts delete ip-address

ip hosts delete *ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename*

Syntax Description	ip-address	Sets the host IP address.
	ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename	Sets the path to the host parameters file location.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode	
Usage Guidelines	Use the ip hosts delete <i>ftp://user:passwd@h</i> from the NAM.	ost/full-path/filename command to remove host entries
Examples	This example shows how to delete a specific	host:
·	root@localhost# ip hosts delete 172.20.	
Related Commands	in bosts add	
neialeu commanus	ip hosts add show hosts	

ip http port

To set the HTTP port, use the **ip http port** command.

ip http port 1-65535

Syntax Description	1-65535Specifies a port number in the range of 1 through 65535.		
Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to specify an HTTP port for the NAM: root@localhost# ip http port 233		
Related Commands	ip http secure generate ip http server ip http tacacs+ show ip		

ip http secure generate

To generate a certificate request, use the **ip http secure generate** command.

ip http secure generate {certificate-request | self-signed-certificate}

Syntax Description	certificate-request	Generates a certificate request.
	self-signed-certificate	Generates a self-signed certificate.
Defaults	This command has no defau	Ilt settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows how to set up a secure server: root@localhost# ip http secure generate certificate-request	
Related Commands	ip http port ip http secure install certif ip http server ip http tacacs+ show ip	ficate

ip http secure install certificate

ip http tacacs+ show ip

To install a certificate, use the **ip http secure install certificate** command.

ip http secure install certificate

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to set up a secure server: root@localhost# ip http secure install certificate
Related Commands	ip http port ip http secure generate ip http server

ip http secure server

To set up a secure server, use the **ip http secure server** command.

ip http secure server {enable | disable}

Syntax Description	server enable disable Enables or disables the HTTP server.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	A strong crypto patch is required before applying this command.
Examples	This example shows how to set up a secure server: root@localhost# ip http secure server enable
Related Commands	ip http port ip http secure generate ip http secure install certificate ip http server ip http tacacs+ show ip

ip http secure port

To set up a secure server port, use the **ip http secure port** command.

ip http secure port port

Syntax Description	<i>port</i> Sets the HTTP secure port.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to set up a secure server: root@localhost# ip http secure port 30
Related Commands	ip http port ip http secure generate ip http secure install certificate ip http server ip http tacacs+ show ip

ip http server

To enable an HTTP server, use the **ip http server** command.

ip http server {enable | disable}

Syntax Description	enable	Enables the HTTP server.		
	disable	Disables the HTTP server.		
Defaults	This command has	no default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode			
Examples	_	This example shows how enable an HTTP server: root@localhost# ip http server enable		
Related Commands	ip http port ip http secure gene ip http tacacs+ show ip	erate		

ip http tacacs+

To enable a TACACS+ server, use the **ip http tacacs+** command.

ip http tacacs+ enable primary-srv [backup-srv] [en-secret-key encrypted-secret-key]

ip http tacacs+ disable

Syntay Hocerintian	disable	Disables the TACACS+ server.
Syntax Description		
	enable	Enables the TACACS+ server.
	primary-srv	Specifies the primary TACAC+ server.
	backup-srv	(Optional) Specifies the backup TACACS+ server.
	en-secret-key	(Optional) Argument name to enable the secret key.
	encrypted-secret-key	(Optional) Argument value.
Defaults	This command has no defa	ault settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Usage Guidelines	The en-secret-key keyword is used only during the importing of NAM configurations. This key cannot be used unless you can specify a DES-encrypted string as the argument to this keyword, as in this example:	
	root@localhost# ip http	tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2 en-secret-key "dEAF="
Examples	These examples show how	to enable and disable TACACS+.
Examples	These examples show how To enable TACACS+, ente	
Examples	To enable TACACS+, ente	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2 .cacs+
Examples	To enable TACACS+, enter root@hostname.cisco.com Secret key: Repeat secret key: Successfully enabled Ta	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2 .cacs+
Examples	To enable TACACS+, enter root@hostname.cisco.com Secret key: Repeat secret key: Successfully enabled Ta root@hostname.cisco.com IP address: Subnet mask:	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2
Examples	To enable TACACS+, enter root@hostname.cisco.com Secret key: Repeat secret key: Successfully enabled Ta root@hostname.cisco.com IP address: Subnet mask: IP Broadcast:	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2
Examples	To enable TACACS+, enter root@hostname.cisco.com Secret key: Repeat secret key: Successfully enabled Ta root@hostname.cisco.com IP address: Subnet mask:	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2
Examples	To enable TACACS+, enter root@hostname.cisco.com Secret key: Repeat secret key: Successfully enabled Ta root@hostname.cisco.com IP address: Subnet mask: IP Broadcast: DNS Name:	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2 ccacs+ # show ip 172.20.98.177 255.255.255.192 172.20.255.255 hostname.cisco.com
Examples	To enable TACACS+, enter root@hostname.cisco.com Secret key: Repeat secret key: Successfully enabled Ta root@hostname.cisco.com IP address: Subnet mask: IP Broadcast: DNS Name: Default Gateway: Nameserver(s): HTTP server:	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2
Examples	To enable TACACS+, enter root@hostname.cisco.com Secret key: Repeat secret key: Successfully enabled Ta root@hostname.cisco.com IP address: Subnet mask: IP Broadcast: DNS Name: Default Gateway: Nameserver(s): HTTP server: HTTP secure server:	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2
Examples	To enable TACACS+, enter root@hostname.cisco.com Secret key: Repeat secret key: Successfully enabled Ta root@hostname.cisco.com IP address: Subnet mask: IP Broadcast: DNS Name: Default Gateway: Nameserver(s): HTTP server: HTTP secure server: HTTP port:	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2
Examples	To enable TACACS+, enter root@hostname.cisco.com Secret key: Repeat secret key: Successfully enabled Ta root@hostname.cisco.com IP address: Subnet mask: IP Broadcast: DNS Name: Default Gateway: Nameserver(s): HTTP server: HTTP secure server: HTTP port: HTTP port:	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2
Examples	To enable TACACS+, enter root@hostname.cisco.com Secret key: Repeat secret key: Successfully enabled Ta root@hostname.cisco.com IP address: Subnet mask: IP Broadcast: DNS Name: Default Gateway: Nameserver(s): HTTP server: HTTP secure server: HTTP port:	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2
Examples	To enable TACACS+, enter root@hostname.cisco.com Secret key: Repeat secret key: Successfully enabled Ta root@hostname.cisco.com IP address: Subnet mask: IP Broadcast: DNS Name: Default Gateway: Nameserver(s): HTTP server: HTTP secure server: HTTP port: HTTP port: HTTP secure port: TACACS+ configured:	er this command: # ip http tacacs+ enable 10.0.0.1 10.0.0.2

SSH: Disabled root@hostname.cisco.com#

To disable TACACS+, enter this command:

root@hostname.cisco.com# ip http tacacs+ disable TACACS+ disabled successfully. root@hostname.cisco.com# show ip IP address: 172.20.98.177 255.255.255.192 Subnet mask: IP Broadcast: 172.20.255.255 DNS Name: hostname.cisco.com Default Gateway: 172.20.98.129 Nameserver(s): 171.69.2.133 HTTP server: Enabled HTTP secure server: Disabled HTTP port: 80 HTTP secure port: 443 TACACS+ configured: No Enabled Telnet: SSH: Disabled root@hostname.cisco.com#

Related Commands

ip http port ip http secure generate ip http server show ip

ip interface

To select the external port or the internal ports for the NM-NAM, use the **ip interface** command.

ip interface external | internal

Syntax Description	external	Selects the RJ-45 Fast Ethernet connector on the NM-NAM.	
	internal	Selects the internal LAN segment to the router through the PCI interface for IP communication (for example Telnet, SNMP, HTTP, and so forth) to the NM-NAM.	
Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Usage Guidelines	This command is supported only on the NM-NAM.		
Examples	This example shows how to specify an interface port for the NM-NAM: root@localhost# ip interface external		
Related Commands	ip address show ip		

ip nameserver

To set or disable system name server entries, use the **ip nameserver** command.

ip nameserver ip-addr ip-addr ip-addr

or

ip nameserver disable

Syntax Description	ip-addr	Sets the name server address.	
	disable	Disables the name server entries.	
Defaults	This command has	s no default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to set a system name server: root@localhost# ip nameserver 171.69.2.133		
Related Commands	ip address show ip		

logout

To log out of the system, use the logout command		
	logout	
Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.	
Defaults	This command has no default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows how to log out of the NAM: root@localhost# logout	

monitor addrmap

To enter the address map collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure address map collections, use the **monitor addrmap** command. To remove address map collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor addrmap

no monitor addrmap control-index

Syntax Description	control-index	Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.	
Defaults	The control index is r	andom.	
Command Modes	Command mode		
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the ad	ddress map collection submode, the following commands are available:	
	• cancel—Discards	s changes and exits from the subcommand mode.	
	• control-index <i>control-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default if random.		
	• data-source <i>data-source</i> —Specifies the collection data source.		
	• exit —Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.		
	• owner owner-stri	ing—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.	
Note		re configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections that use a nake them visible in the GUI by using the owner string "LocalMgr."	
Examples	This example shows h	now to configure address map collections:	
	root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor addrmap Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.		
	root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-addrmap)# data-source vlan1		
	root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-addrmap)# exit		
	Successfully created an addrmap collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor addrmap		
	Control index:	o.com# snow monitor addrmap 65465	
	Data source:	vlan1	
	Owner is	monitor	
	root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor addrmap 65465		
	Successfully removed the addrmap collection.		

Related Commands show monitor addrmap

monitor art

To enter the ART MIB collection subcommand mode, and then monitor ART MIB collections, use the **monitor art** command. To remove ART MIB collection monitoring, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor art

no monitor art *control-index*

Syntax Description	control-index	Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.			
Defaults	The control index is	random.			
Command Modes	Command mode				
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the	ART MIB collection subcommand mode, the following commands are available:			
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.				
	• control-index <i>co</i> 65535. Default i	<i>ontrol-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to s random.			
	• data-source <i>string</i> — Specifies the collection data source.				
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.				
	• max-entries <i>int</i> —(Optional) Specifies the maximum collection entries. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is 500.				
	• owner <i>string</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.			
		ections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string Igr."			
		Optional) Specifies the collection response time of 1 millisecond. Range is from 0 (milliseconds). Default is 5 milliseconds.			
	• rsp-time2 <i>int</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection response time of 1 millisecond. Range is from 0 to 2147483647 (milliseconds). Default is 15 milliseconds.				
	• rsp-time3 <i>int</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection response time of 1 millisecond. Range is from 0 to 2147483647 (milliseconds). Default is 50 milliseconds.				
	• rsp-time4 <i>int</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection response time of 1 millisecond. Range is from 0 to 2147483647 (milliseconds). Default is 100 milliseconds.				
	-	Optional) Specifies the collection response time of 1 millisecond. Range is from 0 milliseconds). Default is 200 milliseconds.			
		Optional) Specifies the collection response time of 1 millisecond. Range is from 0 milliseconds). Default is 500 milliseconds.			

- **rsp-timeout** *int*—(Optional) Specifies the collection response time timeout in milliseconds. Range is from 0 to 2147483647 (milliseconds). Default is 3000 milliseconds.
- **time-remaining** *seconds*—(Optional) Specifies the time remaining in seconds. Range is from 1 to 86400 (seconds). Default is 1800 milliseconds.

Examples	This example shows how to monitor ART MIB collections:				
	root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor art				
	Entering into sub-command mode for this command.				
	Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.				
	Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-art)# data-source vlan1				
	Successfully created an art collection.				
	root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor art				
		Control index:	33060		
	Data source:	vlan1			
	Owner is	monitor			
	Status:	1			
	Time remaining:	1707			
	Response time 1:	5			
	Response time 2:	15			
	Response time 3:	50			
	Response time 4:	100			
	Response time 5:	200			
	Response time 6:	500			
	Response timeout:	3000			
	Maximum entries:	500			
	Status:	1			
	root@localhost.cisco.com# no	monitor art 33060			
	Successfully removed th	e art collection.			

Related Commands show monitor art

monitor diffserv host

To enter the differentiated services host collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure the differentiated services host collections, use the **monitor diffserv host** command. To remove the differentiated services host collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor diffserv host

no monitor diffserv host control-index

Syntax Description	control-index		Specifies the control index. The control index range is from 1 to 65535.			
			Note	If the <i>control-index</i> value is not specified for the monitor diffserv host, monitor diffserv matrix, monitor diffserv pdist, and monitor diffserv stats commands, the command defaults to the index of the first aggregate created using the diffserv aggregate command.		
Defaults	The contro	ol index is random.				
Command Modes	Command	mode				
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the differentiated services host collection subcommand mode, the following commands are available:					
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.					
	• control-index <i>control-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random.					
	• data-source <i>string</i> —Specifies the collection data source.					
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.					
	• ipv4-prefix-len <i>ipv4-prefix-length</i> —(Optional) Sets the IP version 4 prefix length. Default is 32.					
	• ipv6-prefix-len <i>ipv6-prefix-length</i> —(Optional) Sets the IP version 6 prefix length. Default is 128.					
	• max-entries <i>number</i> —(Optional) Specifies the maximum differentiated services maximum en Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is -1.					
	• owner	r owner-string—(Optio	nal) Specifi	es the collection owner. Default is monitor.		
	Note		-	ed in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections nake them visible in the GUI by using the owner string		

• **profile-index** *profile-index*—(Optional) Specifies the differentiated services profile index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is the first profile index that exists.

root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor diffserv host Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-host)# data-source vlan1 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-host)# data-source vlan1 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-host)# exit Successfully created a diffserv host collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor diffserv host Control index: 24864 Data source: vlan1 Owner is monitor Status: 1 Max entries: Max possible Profile index: 23723 IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864 Successfully removed the diffserv host collection.	Examples	This example shows how to configure the differentiated services host collections:					
Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-host)# data-source vlan1 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-host)# exit Successfully created a diffserv host collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor diffserv host Control index: 24864 Data source: vlan1 Owner is monitor Status: 1 Max entries: Max possible Profile index: 23723 IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864							
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-host)# data-source vlan1 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-host)# exit Successfully created a diffserv host collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor diffserv host Control index: 24864 Data source: vlan1 Owner is monitor Status: 1 Max entries: Max possible Profile index: 23723 IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864		5					
<pre>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-host)# data-source vlan1 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-host)# exit Successfully created a diffserv host collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor diffserv host Control index: 24864 Data source: vlan1 Owner is monitor Status: 1 Max entries: Max possible Profile index: 23723 IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864</pre>							
<pre>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-host)# exit Successfully created a diffserv host collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor diffserv host Control index: 24864 Data source: vlan1 Owner is monitor Status: 1 Max entries: Max possible Profile index: 23723 IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864</pre>		11	5				
Successfully created a diffserv host collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor diffserv host Control index: 24864 Data source: vlan1 Owner is monitor Status: 1 Max entries: Max possible Profile index: 23723 IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864							
root@localhost.cisco.com# root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor diffserv host Control index: 24864 Data source: vlan1 Owner is monitor Status: 1 Max entries: Max possible Profile index: 23723 IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864							
root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor diffserv host Control index: 24864 Data source: vlan1 Owner is monitor Status: 1 Max entries: Max possible Profile index: 23723 IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864		-					
Control index: 24864 Data source: vlan1 Owner is monitor Status: 1 Max entries: Max possible Profile index: 23723 IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864		10000100011050.01500.001	.11				
Data source: vlan1 Owner is monitor Status: 1 Max entries: Max possible Profile index: 23723 IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864		root@localhost.cisco.com	# show monitor diffserv host				
Owner ismonitorOwner ismonitorStatus:1Max entries:Max possibleProfile index:23723IPv4 prefix length:32IPv6 prefix length:128root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864		Control index:	24864				
Status:1Max entries:Max possibleProfile index:23723IPv4 prefix length:32IPv6 prefix length:128root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864		Data source:	vlan1				
Max entries:Max possibleProfile index:23723IPv4 prefix length:32IPv6 prefix length:128root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864		Owner is	monitor				
Profile index: 23723 IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864		Status:	1				
IPv4 prefix length: 32 IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864		Max entries:	Max possible				
IPv6 prefix length: 128 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864		Profile index:	23723				
root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv host 24864		1 5					
		IPv6 prefix length:	128				
		reathlogalheat gizes gowt no monitor diffeorer heat 24964					
successfully removed the diffserv host conjection.							
		Successfully removed the	diliserv nost collection.				

Related Commands monitor diffserv host show monitor diffserv host

monitor diffserv matrix

To enter the differentiated services matrix collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure the differentiated services matrix collections, use the **monitor diffserv matrix** command. To remove the differentiated services matrix collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor diffserv matrix

no monitor diffserv matrix control-index

Syntax Description	<i>control-index</i> Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.				
Defaults	The control index is random.				
Command Modes	Command mode				
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the differentiated services matrix collection subcommand mode, the following commands are available:				
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.				
	• control-index <i>control-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random.				
	• data-source <i>string</i> —Specifies the collection data source.				
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.				
	• max-entries <i>number</i> —(Optional) Specifies the maximum differentiated services maximum entries. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is -1.				
	 owner owner-string—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor. 				
	Note The collections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections that use a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string "LocalMgr."				
	• profile-index <i>profile-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection profile index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is the first profile index that exists.				
Examples	This example shows how to configure the differentiated services matrix collections:				
	<pre>root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor diffserv matrix Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-matrix)# data-source vlan1 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-matrix)# max-entries 50 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-matrix)# owner test</pre>				

root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-matrix)# exit Successfully created a diffserv matrix collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor diffserv matrix Control index: 1269 Data source: vlan1 Owner: test Status: 1 Max entries: 50 Profile index: 23723

root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv matrix 1269 Successfully removed the diffserv matrix collection.

Related Commands monitor diffserv matrix show monitor diffserv host

Network Analysis Module Command Reference

monitor diffserv pdist

To enter the differentiated services protocol distribution collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure the differentiated services protocol distribution collections, use the **monitor diffserv pdist** command. To remove the differentiated services protocol distribution collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor diffserv pdist

no monitor diffserv pdist *control-index*

Syntax Description	control-in	dex	Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.
Defaults	The contro	ol index is randon	n.
Command Modes	Command	mode	
Usage Guidelines		enter the differer commands are av	ntiated services protocol distribution collection subcommand mode, the ailable:
	• cance	l—Discards chan	ges and exits from the subcommand mode.
		ol-index <i>control-a</i> 5. Default is rando	<i>index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to pm.
	• data-s	source string—S	pecifies the collection data source.
	• exit—	-Saves changes ar	nd exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
		entries <i>number</i> e is from 1 to 655	(Optional) Specifies the maximum differentiated services maximum entries. 35. Default is 1.
	• owner	r owner-string—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.
	Note		that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string
	-		ndex—(Optional) Specifies the profile index. Range is from 1 to 65535. The index that exists.
Examples	This exam	ple shows how to	configure the differentiated services protocol distribution collections:
	Entering Type 'exi Type 'can root@loca	into sub-comman t' to come out cel' to discard lhost.cisco.com	<pre>h# monitor diffserv pdist ad mode for this command. of this mode. d changes and to come out of this mode. n(sub-monitor-diffserv-pdist)# profile-index 31645 n(sub-monitor-diffserv-pdist)# data-source allspan</pre>

root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-pdist)# owner monitor root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-diffserv-pdist)# exit Successfully created a diffserv pdist collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor diffserv pdist Control index: 61188 allspan Data source: monitor Owner: Status: 1 Max entries: Max possible Profile index: 31645 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv pdist 61188 Successfully removed the diffserv pdist collection.

Related Commands show monitor pdist

monitor diffserv stats

To enter the differentiated services statistics collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure the differentiated services statistics collections, use the **monitor diffserv stats** command. To remove the differentiated services statistics collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor diffserv stats

no monitor diffserv stats control-index

Syntax Description	control-index	Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.
Defaults	The control index is random.	
Command Modes	Monitor differentiated services	command mode
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the differentiat commands are available:	ed services statistics collection subcommand mode, the following
	• cancel —Discards changes	and exits from the subcommand mode.
	• control-index control-index 65535.	x—(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to
	• data-source string—Specia	fies the collection data source.
	• exit—Saves changes and ex	xits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
	• owner owner-string—(Opti	ional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.
		t are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections en, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string
	• profile-index <i>profile-index</i> . Default is the first profile in	—(Optional) Specifies the profile index. Range is from 1 to 65535. ndex that exists.
Examples	This example shows how to cor	nfigure the differentiated services statistics collections:
	root@localhost.cisco.com(sub	ode for this command. this mode. anges and to come out of this mode. b-monitor-diffserv-stats)# data-source vlan1 b-monitor-diffserv-stats)# exit serv stats collection.

Owner: monitor Status: 1 Profile index: 23723 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor diffserv stats 42204 Successfully removed the diffserv stats collection.

Related Commands show monitor diffserv host

monitor etherstats

To enter the Ethernet statistics collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure Ethernet statistics collections, use the **monitor etherstats** command. To remove the Ethernet statistics collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor etherstats

no monitor etherstats control-index

Syntax Description	control-index	Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.				
Defaults	The control index is ra	ndom.				
Command Modes	Command mode					
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the mean are available:	onitor Ethernet statistics collection subcommand mode, the following commands				
	• cancel—Discards	changes and exits from the subcommand mode.				
	 control-index control-index—(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random. 					
	• data-source <i>string</i> —Specifies the collection data source.					
	• exit—Saves chang	ges and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.				
		ng—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.				
Examples	This example shows h	ow to configure Ethernet statistics collections:				
	<pre>root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor etherstats Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-etherstats)# control-index 15 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-etherstats)# data-source vlan1 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-etherstats)# exit Successfully created a etherstats collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor etherstats 15 Control index: 15 Data source: vlan1 Owner: monitor</pre>					
	root@localhost.cisco	b.com# no monitor etherstats 15 d the etherstats collection.				

Related Commands monitor etherstats on-switch show monitor etherstats

L

monitor etherstats on-switch

To enable the supervisor engine mini-RMON statistics polling on the NAM, use the **monitor etherstats on-switch** command. To disable the supervisor engine mini-RMON statistics polling on the NAM, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor etherstats on-switch

no monitor etherstats on-switch

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords
Defaults	The control index is random.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	This command is supported only on the NAM-1 and NAM-2. This command is not supported on the NM-NAM.
Examples	This example shows how to enable the supervisor engine mini-RMON statistics polling on the NAM: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor etherstats on-switch

Related Commands show monitor etherstats on-switch

monitor history

To enter the history collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure history collections, use the **monitor history** command. To remove the history collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor history

no monitor history control-index

Syntax Description	control-index	Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.				
Syntax Description	control-index	specifies the conection control index. Range is from 1 to 05555.				
Defaults	The control index is ra	andom.				
Command Modes	Command mode					
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the m available:	onitor history collection subcommand mode, the following commands are				
	• cancel—Discards	changes and exits from the subcommand mode.				
	• buckets number—	-(Optional) Specifies the bucket size. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is 50.				
		<i>ntrol-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to				
	• data-source strin	g—Specifies the collection data source.				
	• exit—Saves change	ges and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.				
	-	-				
		-(Optional) Interval range is from 1 to 3600 (seconds). Default is 1800.				
	• owner owner-strin	ng—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.				
Examples	This example shows h	ow to configure a history collection:				
	root@localhost.cisco	D.COM# monitor history				
	-	ommand mode for this command.				
	Type 'exit' to come					
		scard changes and to come out of this mode.				
		root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-history)# control-index 5 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-history)# interval 5				
	root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-history)# owner test					
	<pre>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-history)# buckets 100</pre>					
	root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-history)# data-source allspan					
		c.com(sub-monitor-history)# exit				
		d a history collection. b.com# show monitor history 5				
	Control index:	5				
	Data source:	allspan				
	Owner:	test				
	Status:	1				
	Buckets:	100				
	Interval:	5				

root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor history 5
Successfully removed the history collection.

Related Commands show monitor history

monitor hlhost

To enter the host layer host collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure host layer collections, use the **monitor hlhost** command. To remove the host layer collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor hlhost

no monitor hlhost control-index

Syntax Description	control-ind	<i>dex</i> Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.		
Defaults	The contro	l index is random.		
Command Modes	Command	mode		
Usage Guidelines	When you available:	enter the monitor host layer host collection subcommand mode, the following commands are		
	 cancel 	—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.		
		<i>x max-entries</i> —(Optional) Specifies the maximum entries for the application layer. Range is to 2147483647. Default is -1.		
		l-index <i>control-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to Default is random.		
	• data-s	ource <i>string</i> —Specifies the collection data source.		
	• exit—	Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.		
	• nl-max	<i>x seconds</i> —(Optional) Specifies the maximum entries for the network layer. Range is from -1 483647. Default is -1.		
	• owner	owner-string—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.		
	Note	The collections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections that use a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string "LocalMgr."		
Examples	-	ble shows how to configure a host layer host collection:		
	root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor hlhost Entering into sub-command mode for this command.			
		t' to come out of this mode. cel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.		

root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-hlhost)# al-max 200
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-hlhost)# nl-max 200

root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-hlhost)# data-source allspan root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-hlhost)# exit Successfully created a hlhost collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor hlhost Control index: 59 Data source: allspan Owner: test Status: 1 200 Network layer max entries: Application layer max entries:200 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor hlhost 59 Successfully removed the hlhost collection.

Related Commands show monitor hlhost

monitor hlmatrix

To enter the host layer matrix collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure host layer matrix collections, use the **monitor hlmatrix** command. To remove the host layer matrix collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor hlmatrix

no monitor hlmatrix *control-index*

Syntax Description	control-ind	<i>dex</i> Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.		
Defaults	The contro	l index is random.		
Command Modes	Command	mode		
Usage Guidelines	When you are availab	enter the monitor host layer matrix collection subcommand mode, the following commands le:		
	 cancel 	—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.		
		x max-entries—(Optional) Specifies the maximum entries for the application layer. Range is to 2147483647. Default is -1.		
		bl-index <i>control-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to . Default is random.		
	• data-s	ource <i>string</i> —Specifies the collection data source.		
	• exit—	Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.		
		x seconds—(Optional) Specifies the maximum entries for the network layer. Range is from -1 483647. Default is -1.		
	• owner	owner-string—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.		
	Note	The collections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections that use a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string "LocalMgr."		
Examples	This exam	ple shows how to configure host layer matrix collections:		
	root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor hlmatrix			
	Entering into sub-command mode for this command.			
		t' to come out of this mode. cel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.		

root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-hlmatrix)# control-index 15
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-hlmatrix)# data-source vlan1

root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-hlmatrix)# al-max 15
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-hlmatrix)# nl-max 15

root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-hlmatrix)# exit Successfully created a hlmatrix collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor hlmatrix 15 Control index: 15 Data source: vlan1 monitor Owner: Status: 1 Network layer max entries: 15 Application layer max entries:15 root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor hlmatrix 15 Successfully removed the hlmatrix collection.

Related Commands show monitor hlmatrix

monitor host

To enter the host collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure host collections, use the **monitor host** command. To remove the host collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor host

no monitor host control-index

Syntax Description	control-ind	ex Speci	ifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.	
Defaults	The control	index is random.		
Command Modes	Command n	node		
Usage Guidelines	When you e	nter the monitor host co	llection subcommand mode, the following commands are available:	
<u>j</u>	•		exits from the subcommand mode.	
	• control	-	Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to	
	• data-so	urce <i>string</i> —Specifies	the collection data source.	
			from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.	
		e	1) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.	
		(optiona	by specifies the concerton of their Default is monitori	
Examples			configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string	
	This exampl	le shows how to configu	re host collections:	
	Entering in Type 'exit Type 'cance root@localf root@localf Successful root@localf Control inc Data source Owner: Status:	nost.cisco.com(sub-mon nost.cisco.com(sub-mon ly created a host col nost.cisco.com# show n dex: 1 e: a mon 1	for this command. mode. s and to come out of this mode. nitor-host)# data-source allspan nitor-host)# exit lection. monitor host 6850 llspan onitor	
	root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor host 16850 Successfully removed the host collection.			

Related Commands show monitor host

monitor ifstats

To enable router interface statistics collection on the NM-NAM, use the **monitor ifstats** command. To disable router interface statistics collection, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor ifstats

no monitor ifstats

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	This command is supported only on the NM-NAM.
Examples	This example shows how to enable router interface statistics collection: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor ifstats Successfully enable ifstats collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor ifstats Successfully disable ifstats collection.

Related Commands show monitor ifstats

monitor matrix

To enter the matrix collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure matrix collections, use the **monitor matrix** command. To remove the host collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor matrix

no monitor matrix control-index

Syntax Description	<i>control-index</i> Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.				
Defaults	The control index is random.				
Command Modes	Command	mode			
Usage Guidelines	When you available:	enter the mon	itor matrix collection subcommand mode, the following commands are		
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.				
	• control-index <i>control-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.				
	• data-source <i>string</i> —Specifies the collection data source.				
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.				
	• owner owner-string—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.				
	<u> </u>		ons that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections JI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string		
Examples	This exam	ple shows how	to configure monitor matrix collections:		
•	root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor matrix				

Entering into sub-command mode for this command.

root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-matrix)# exit

Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-matrix)# **data-source allspan**

5

1

allspan

test

root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-matrix)# owner test
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-matrix)# control-index 5

Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.

Successfully created a matrix collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# **show monitor matrix 5**

Control index:

Data source:

Owner:

Status:

root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor matrix 5
Successfully removed the matrix collection.

Related Commands show monitor matrix

monitor mpls

To enable the NAM to parse Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) IP payloads and populate the data to the NAM RMON collections, use the **monitor mpls** command. To disable MPLS parsing, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor mpls

no monitor mpls

Syntax Description	This command ha	as no arguments	or keywords.
--------------------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Examples This example shows how to parse IP payloads and populate the data to the NAM RMON collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor mpls

Related Commands show monitor mpls

monitor nbar

To enable supervisor NBAR statistics polling, use the **monitor nbar** command. To disable polling, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor nbar

no monitor nbar

- **Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.
- **Defaults** This command has no defaults.
- **Command Modes** Command mode

Usage GuidelinesThe NBAR-PD-MIB must be present to enable the collection of statistical information.The device using the command determines where statistics are polled from:

- The NM-NAM statistics are polled from the router.
- The NAM-1 or NAM-2 statistics are polled from the supervior engine.

Examples This example shows how to enable NBAR statistics polling: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor nbar Successful enable nbar collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor nbar

Successfully disable nbar collection.

This example shows how to display NBAR statistics polling:

root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor nbar
nbar collection enabled

Related Commands show monitor nbar

monitor pdist

To enter the protocol distribution collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure protocol distribution collections, use the **monitor pdist** command. To remove the protocol distribution collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor pdist

no monitor pdist *control-index*

Syntax Description	control-index	Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.		
Defaults	The control in	dex is random.		
Command Modes	Command mod	le		
Usage Guidelines	When you ente commands are	er the monitor protocol distribution collection subcommand mode, the following available:		
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.			
	• control-index <i>control-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random.			
	• data-source <i>string</i> —Specifies the collection data source.			
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.			
	• owner owner-string—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.			
	tha	the collections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections at use a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string ocalMgr."		
Examples	This example s	shows how to configure monitor protocol distribution collections:		

root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor pdist Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-pdist)# data-source vlan1 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-pdist)# exit Successfully created a pdist collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor pdist Control index: 44272 Data source: vlan1 Owner: monitor Status: 1

root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor pdist 44272

Successfully removed the pdist collection.

Related Commands show monitor pdist

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Related Commands

monitor priostats

To enter the priority statistics collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure priority statistics collections, use the **monitor priostats** command. To remove the priority statistics collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor priostats

show monitor priostats

no monitor priostats *control-index*

Syntax Description	<i>control-index</i> Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.
Defaults	The control index is random.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the monitor priority statistics collection subcommand mode, the following command are available:
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
	• control-index <i>control-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random.
	• data-source <i>string</i> —Specifies the collection data source.
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
	• owner <i>owner-string</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.
Examples	This example shows how to configure priority statistics collections:
	root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor priostats Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
	Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-priostats)# data-source vlan1002 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-priostats)# exit Successfully created a prio stats collection.

monitor protocol

To enter the protocol directory entries configuration subcommand mode, and then configure protocol directory entries, use the **monitor protocol** command. To remove the protocol directory entries, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor protocol

no monitor protocol prot-specifier

Syntax Description	prot-specifier Specifies the protocol entry's SNMP object identifier.				
Defaults	This command has no default settings.				
Command Modes	Command mode				
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the monitor protocol directory entries subcommand mode, the following commands are available:				
	• addressmap <i>enable</i> <i>disable</i> <i>not-applicable</i> — Enables or disables address map statistics or sets the address map as not applicable for this protocol.				
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.				
	• conversations <i>enable</i> <i>disable</i> <i>not-applicable</i> — Enables or disables conversations statistics or sets the conversations as not applicable for this protocol.				
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.				
	• host <i>enable</i> <i>disable</i> <i>not-applicable</i> — Enables or disables host statistics or sets the host as not applicable for this protocol.				
	• name <i>string</i> —Enters the full name of the protocol. The name string can contain multiple words.				
	• owner owner-string—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.				
	Note The collections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections that use a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string "LocalMgr."				
	 prot-specifier protocol-specifier-string ip 1-255 tcp 1-65535 udp 1-65535 ncp 1-255 sunrpc 1-4294967295—Specifies the collection protocol by protocol. 				

• range 1-255—Specifies the number of consecutive TCP or UDP ports included in the protocol.

```
Examples
                   This example shows how to configure protocol directory entries:
                   root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor protocol
                   Entering into sub-command mode for this command.
                   Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
                   Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
                   root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-protocol)# prot-specifier
                   12.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.3.0 .1.0
                   root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-protocol)# host disable
                   root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-protocol)# conversations disable
                   root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-protocol)# exit
                   Successfully updated the protocol directory entry.
                   root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor protocol 12.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.3 .0.1.0
                   w-ether2.ip.udp
                     Protocol specifier:12.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.3.0.1.0
                     Address map stats: N/A
                     Host stats:
                                        Disabled
                     Conversation stats:Disabled
                     ART stats:
                                         N/A
                   root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor protocol 12.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.3.0 .1.0
                   Successfully removed the protocol directory entry.
                   root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor protocol
                   Entering into sub-command mode for this command.
                   Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.
                   Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
                   root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-protocol)# prot-specifier
                   12.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.3.0 .1.0
                   root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-protocol)# host enable
                   root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-protocol)# addressmap not-applicable
                   root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-protocol)# conversations enable
                   root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-protocol)# art disable
                   root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-protocol)# exit
                   Successfully created a protocol directory entry.
                   root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor protocol
                     Protocol specifier:12.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.17.3.0.1.0
                     Address map stats: N/A
                     Host stats:
                                         Enabled
                     Conversation stats:Enabled
                     ART stats:
                                        Disabled
```

Related Commands show monitor protocol

monitor protocol auto-learned

To enable the automatically learned protocols, use the **monitor protocol auto-learned** command. To disable automatic learned protocols, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor protocol auto-learned

no monitor protocol auto-learned

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.	
Defaults	This command has no default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows how to set protocol automatic learning: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor protocol auto-learned	

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monitor protocol auto-learned max-entry

To set the maximum number of automatically learned protocol entries, use the **monitor protocol auto-learned max-entry** command. To reset the maximum number of auto learned protocol entries to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor protocol auto-learned max-entry entries

no monitor protocol auto-learned max-entry

Syntax Description Defaults	entries	Sets the number of automatic learned protocol entries.
	100 entries.	
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples		to set protocol automatic learning:

monitor protocol auto-learned tcp exclude

To set the automatically learned protocol feature's TCP port exclusion, use the **monitor protocol auto-learned tcp exclude** command. To remove the automatic learned protocol feature's TCP port exclusion, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor protocol auto-learned tcp exclude begin-port | end-port

no monitor protocol auto-learned tcp exclude

Syntax Description	begin-port	Specifies the beginning port for the port exclusion.
	end-port	Specifies the ending port for the port exclusion.
	No TCP port is exclude	ed.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	-	ow to set protocol automatic learning: .com# monitor protocol auto-learned tcp exclude 20 50

Syntax Description	max-port	Sets the maximum number of ports that the automatically learned protocol feature can learn up to. Ports above this setting are not learned. Range is from 1 to 65535.
Defaults	The maximum number o	f learned ports is 65535.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Usage Guidelines		r protocol auto-learned tcp max-port 100 command to the NAM, the NAM that have TCP port values of 101 or more.
Examples	This example shows how	v to set protocol automatic learning:
		com# monitor protocol auto-learned tcp
Related Commands	show monitor protocol	auto-learned settings

monitor protocol auto-learned tcp max-port

To set the maximum number of TCP port values that the automatically learned protocol feature can learn up to, use the **monitor protocol auto-learned tcp max-port** command. To reset the maximum TCP port value for automatically learned protocols to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor protocol auto-learned tcp max-port max-port

no monitor protocol auto-learned max-port

monitor protocol auto-learned udp exclude

To set the automatically learned protocol feature's UDP port exclusion, use the **monitor protocol auto-learned udp exclude** command. To remove the automatic learned protocol feature's UDP port exclusion, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor protocol auto-learned udp exclude begin-port | end-port

no monitor protocol auto-learned udp exclude

Syntax Description	begin-port	Specifies the beginning port for the port exclusion.	
	end-port	Specifies the ending port for the port exclusion.	
Defaults	No UDP port is exclude	ed.	
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to set protocol automatic learning: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor protocol auto-learned udp exclude 20 50		

monitor protocol auto-learned udp max-port

monitor protocol auto-learned udp max-port

To set the maximum number of UDP port values that the automatically learned protocol feature can learn up to, use the **monitor protocol auto-learned udp max-port** command. To reset the maximum UDP port values for automatically learned protocols to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor protocol auto-learned udp max-port max-port

no monitor protocol auto-learned max-port

Syntax Description	max-port	Sets the maximum number of ports that the automatically learned protocol feature can learn up to. Ports above this setting are not learned. Range is from 1 to 65535.
Defaults	The maximum number	of learned ports is 65535.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Usage Guidelines		or protocol auto-learned udp max-port 100 command to the NAM, the NAM s that have UDP port values of 101 or more.
Examples	Ĩ	w to set protocol automatic learning: .com# monitor protocol auto-learned udp
Related Commands	show monitor protoco	l auto-learned settings

monitor urlcollection

To enter the URL collection submode and configure URL collections, use the **monitor urlcollection** command. To disable the URL collection, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor urlcollection

no monitor urlcollection

- **Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.
- **Defaults** This command has no default settings.
- Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines

- ? or help—Displays help; see the "help" command section.
- **cancel**—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "cdp enable" command section.
- data-source nam-data-source-name—Specifies the NAM data source name.

When you enter the URL collections submode, the following commands are available:

- exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
- **ignore**—(Optional) Sets the host, path, and the URL matching argument.
 - **ignore** *host*—Specifies that you ignore or do not ignore the URL's host part when collecting URL collection data.
 - **ignore** *path*—Specifies that you ignore or do not ignore the URL's parth part when collecting URL collection data.
 - **ignore** *url-arg*—Specifies that you ignore or do not ignore the URL's arguments when collecting URL collection data.
 - ignore enable | disable—Enables or disables this command.
- **match-only** *string*—(Optional) Specifies collecting only the URL data that matches the string in the URL.
- max-entry 100 | 50 | 1000—(Optional) Specifies the maximum of URL collection entries.
- recycle enable | disable—Enables or disables aging of the URL collection data entries.

There is only one URL collection in the NAM. The collection owner is always LocalMgr. The index is always one.

This command is supported by the NAM1, NAM2, and NM-NAM.

Examples This example shows how to configure URL collections: root@localhost# monitor urlcollections root@localhost#

Related Commands clear access log show monitor urlcollection

monitor urlfilter

To enter the URL filter collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure URL filters, use the **monitor urlfilter** command. To remove the URL filters from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor urlfilter

no monitor urlfilter *control-index*

Syntax Description	control-index	Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.	
Defaults	The control index is r	andom.	
Command Modes	Command mode		
Usage Guidelines	•	nonitor URL filter subcommand mode, the following commands are available:	
	• ?—Displays help		
	• cancel —Discards	changes and exits from the subcommand mode.	
	• control-index <i>con</i> Default is random	<i>ntrol-index</i> —Specifies the URL entry's control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.	
	• description string	g-(Optional) Specifies the URL filter's description string.	
	• exit—Saves chan	ges and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.	
	• help —Displays h	elp.	
	 host-regexp—Sp 	ecifies the regular expression for the URL's host.	
		becifies the regular expression of the URL's pathr.	
	• protocol-encap—(Optional) Specifies the protocol encapsulation of the HTTP packet.		
		on command removes the URL filters from the configuration. There is no SNMP	
Examples	This example shows h	now to configure URL filters:	
	Type 'exit' to come Type 'cancel' to di root@nam(sub-monito root@nam(sub-monito root@nam(sub-monito	<pre>mmand mode for this command. out of this mode. scard changes and to come out of this mode. r-url-filter)# control-index 2 r-url-filter)# description urlfilter example r-url-filter)# host-regexp www.example.com r-url-filter)# protocol-encap ipv4 r-url-filter)# protocol-encap ipv4 urlfilter entry.</pre>	

Description: urlfilter example	
Control index:	2
Protocol encapsulation:	IPv4
URL's host string:	www.example.com
URL's path string:	(not-set)

To remove this URL filter entry, use the **no** form of the command:

root@nam# no monitor urlfilter 2
Successfully delete urlfilter entry.

Related Commands clear access log show monitor urlfilter

monitor vlanstats

To enter the VLAN statistics collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure VLAN statistics collections, use the **monitor vlanstats** command. To remove the VLAN statistics collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor vlanstats

no monitor vlanstats control-index

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.		
Defaults	The control index is random.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the monitor VLAN statistics collection subcommand mode, the following commands are available:		
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.		
	• control-index <i>control-index</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random.		
	• data-source <i>string</i> —Specifies the collection data source.		
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.		
	• owner owner-string—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.		
	Note The collections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections that use a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string "LocalMgr."		
Examples	This example shows how to configure VLAN statistics collections:		
Examples	This example shows how to configure VLAN statistics collections:		

This example shows how to configure VLAN statistics collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor vlanstats Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-vlanstats)# root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-vlanstats)# data-source vlan1002 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-vlanstats)# exit Successfully created a vlan stats collection. root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor vlanstats Control index: 35955 Data source: vlan1002 Owner is monitor Status: 1

root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor vlanstats 35955
Successfully removed the vlan stats collection.

Related Commands show monitor urlcollection

monitor vlanstats on-switch

To configure supervisor engine VLAN statistics collections, use the **monitor vlanstats on-switch** command. To disable the VLAN statistics collections, use the **no** form of this command.

monitor vlanstats on-swtich

no monitor vlanstats on-switch

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has not default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	This command is supported only on the NAM1 and NAM2 only.
Examples	This example shows how to configure supervisor engine VLAN statistics collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor vlanstats on-switch Successfully enable supervisor vlanstats on-switch. This example shows how to display supervisor engine VLAN statistics collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor vlanstats on-switch Supervisor vlanstats collection is enabled. This example shows how to disable supervisor engine VLAN statistics collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# no monitor vlanstats on-switch Successfully disable supervisor vlanstats on-switch.

Related Commands show monitor vlanstats on-switch

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monitor voice h.323

To enter the H.323 voice collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure H.323 voice collections, use the **monitor voice h.323** command. To disable the H.323 voice collections, use **disable** in the **monitor voice h.323** subcommand mode.

monitor voice h.323

monitor voice h.323
This command has no arguments or keywords.
This command has no default settings.
Command mode
When you enter the monitor voice H.323 statistics collection subcommand mode, the following commands are available:
• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
• disable —Disables H.323 voice collections.
• enable—Enables H.323 voice collections.
• exit —Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
 max-calls—Specifies the number of call table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200.
• max-phones —Specifies the number of phone table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200.
• top-jitter-rows —Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5.
• top-loss-rows —Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5.
This example shows how to configure H.323 voice collections:
<pre>root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice h.323 Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-h.323)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-h.323)# exit Successfully disabled the h.323 voice collection with changes. root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor voice h.323 H.323 voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 200 Number of call table rows: 1000 Number of top packet jitter rows: 5 Number of top packet loss rows: 5</pre>

Related Commands monitor voice h.323 show monitor vlanstats

monitor voice sccp

To enter the Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) voice statistics collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure SCCP voice collection, use the **monitor voice sccp** command. To disable SCCP voice collection, use **disable** in the **monitor voice sccp** subcommand mode.

monitor voice sccp

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.		
Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the monitor voice SCCP st commands are available:	atistics collection subcommand mode, the following	
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from	om the subcommand mode.	
	• disable —Disables SCCP voice collect	ons.	
	• enable—Enables SCCP voice collection	ns.	
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the	e subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.	
	• max-calls—Specifies the number of ca	ll table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 300.	
	• max-phones—Specifies the number of	phone table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 300.	
	 top-jitter-rows—Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. 		
Examples	This example shows how to configure voice	e SCCP statistics collections:	
	root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voic	-	
	Entering into sub-command mode for thi Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.	s command.	
	Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-sccp)# top-loss-rows 500		
	ERROR:You have specified a number of loss rows which is not valid.		
	The number of loss rows must be between 1 and 20. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-sccp)# top-loss-rows 20		
	<pre>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-sccp)# top-jitter-rows 20</pre>		
	root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-sccp)# exit Successfully enabled the sccp voice collection with changes.		
	root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor	voice sccp	
	SCCP voice monitoring:	Enabled	
	Number of phone table rows: Number of call table rows:	300 100	
	Number of call table rows: Number of top packet jitter rows:	20	
	Number of top packet loss rows:	20	

Related Commands monitor voice h.323 show monitor vlanstats

monitor voice mgcp

To enter the Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) collection configuration subcommand mode, and then configure MGCP collections, use the **monitor voice mgcp** command. To disable MGCP collections, use **disable** in the **monitor voice mgcp** subcommand mode.

monitor voice mgcp

Defaults This command has no default settings. Command Modes Command mode Usage Guidelines When you enter the monitor voice MGCP statistics collection subcommand mode, the following commands are available: cancel—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode. disable—Disables MGCP collections. enable—Enables MGCP collections. exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section. max-calls—Specifies the number of call table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. top-jitter-rows—Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. Examples This example shows how to configure MGCP collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice mgcp Britering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'earce! to discacl changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor-voice-mgcp!# disable root@localhost.eisco.com# monitor-voice-mgcp!# disable root@localhost.eisco.com# monitor-voice-mgcp!# disable root@localhost.eisco.com# upper momer of rol table rows: 150	Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.		
Usage Guidelines When you enter the monitor voice MGCP statistics collection subcommand mode, the following commands are available: • cancel—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode. • disable—Disables MGCP collections. • enable—Enables MGCP collections. • enable—Enables MGCP collections. • exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section. • max-calls—Specifies the number of call table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. • max-phones—Specifies the number of phone table rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 200. • top-jitter-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. • top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. • top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. • top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. • top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. • top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. • top-loss-rows—Com# monitor voice mgcp # storing into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.	Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
 commands are available: cancel—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode. disable—Disables MGCP collections. enable—Enables MGCP collections. enable—Enables MGCP collections. exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section. max-calls—Specifies the number of call table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. max-phones—Specifies the number of phone table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. top-jitter-rows—Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. 	Command Modes	Command mode		
 disable—Disables MGCP collections. enable—Enables MGCP collections. exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section. max-calls—Specifies the number of call table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. max-phones—Specifies the number of phone table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. top-jitter-rows—Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. 	Usage Guidelines			
 enable—Enables MGCP collections. exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section. max-calls—Specifies the number of call table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. max-phones—Specifies the number of phone table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. top-jitter-rows—Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. This example shows how to configure MGCP collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice mgcp Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.sisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp McCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 		• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.		
 exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section. max-calls—Specifies the number of call table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. max-phones—Specifies the number of phone table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. top-jitter-rows—Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. This example shows how to configure MGCP collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice mgcp Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of call table rows: 150 		• disable —Disables MGCP collections.		
 exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section. max-calls—Specifies the number of call table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. max-phones—Specifies the number of phone table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. top-jitter-rows—Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. This example shows how to configure MGCP collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice mgcp Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of call table rows: 150 		• enable—Enables MGCP collections.		
 max-calls—Specifies the number of call table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. max-phones—Specifies the number of phone table rows. Range is from 1 to 1000. Default is 200. top-jitter-rows—Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. This example shows how to configure MGCP collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice mgcp Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 				
 max-phones—Specifies the number of phone table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200. top-jitter-rows—Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. Examples This example shows how to configure MGCP collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice mgcp Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Tot@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of call table rows: 150				
 top-jitter-rows—Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. Examples This example shows how to configure MGCP collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice mgcp Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 		• max-calls —Specifies the number of call table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200.		
 top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. Examples This example shows how to configure MGCP collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice mgcp Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 		• max-phones —Specifies the number of phone table rows. Range is from 10 to 1000. Default is 200.		
 top-loss-rows—Specifies the number of top loss rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5. Examples This example shows how to configure MGCP collections: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice mgcp Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 		• top-jitter-rows —Specifies the number of top jitter rows. Range is from 1 to 20. Default is 5.		
<pre>root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice mgcp Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 Number of call table rows: 150</pre>				
<pre>root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor voice mgcp Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 Number of call table rows: 150</pre>	Examples	This example shows how to configure MGCP collections:		
Entering into sub-command mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 Number of call table rows: 150				
Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 Number of call table rows: 150		• •		
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# disable root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 Number of call table rows: 150		Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.		
<pre>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-monitor-voice-mgcp)# exit Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 Number of call table rows: 150</pre>				
Successfully disabled the MGCP collection with changes. Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp MGCP voice monitoring: Disabled Number of phone table rows: 150 Number of call table rows: 150				
MGCP voice monitoring:DisabledNumber of phone table rows:150Number of call table rows:150				
Number of phone table rows:150Number of call table rows:150		Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp		
Number of call table rows: 150				
		-		
Number of top packet jitter rows: 7				
Number of top packet loss rows: 7 Number of top packet loss rows: 7				

Related Commands monitor voice h.323 show monitor vlanstats

netflow data-source

To enter the NetFlow data source configuration subcommand mode and then create or edit a custom data source, use the **netflow data-source** command. To remove a NetFlow custom data source, use the **no** form of this command.

netflow data-source

no netflow data-source data-source-name

Syntax Description	<i>data-source-name</i> Specifies the custom NetFlow data source name.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the NetFlow data source configuration subcommand mode, the following commands are available:
	• both (* * *)—Specifies a list of ifIndices separated by a space for both input and output data flow directions.
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "cdp enable" command section.
	• device (* * *)—Specifies the NetFlow device's ipV4 address.
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
	• index (* * *)—Specifies the ifIndex of the NetFlow data source. Use 0 when creating a new ifIndex.
	• input direction (* * *)—Specifies a list of ifIndices separated by a space for the input data flow direction.
	• name —Specifies the NetFlow data source name.
	• output direction (* * *)—Specifies a list of ifIndices separated by a space for the output data flow direction.
	To create a new NetFlow custom data source, you must not provide an index value in the subcommand mode. If an index value is provided, it is an edit of an existing NetFlow custom data source.
	The NetFlow custom data source name is prepended with nde For example, nde-exampleNetFlow.
	You must give NetFlow device information.
	All the if-indices values are provided by the NetFlow device. You do not need to provide all three directions (input, output, and both) but there must be at least one of the three.

Examples	This example shows how to configure a remote NetFlow device:
	<pre>root@localhost# netflow device 10.0.0.2 Successfully created a NetFlow device. root@localhost# root@localhost# netflow data-source Entering into subcommand mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.</pre>
	<pre>root@localhost(sub-netflow-data-source)# device 10.0.0.2 root@localhost(sub-netflow-data-source)# name exampleNetFlow root@localhost(sub-netflow-data-source)# input 1 2 root@localhost(sub-netflow-data-source)# output 3 4 5 root@locaroot(sub-netflow-data-source)# both 22 29 root@locaroot(sub-netflow-data-source)# exit</pre>

Related Commands netflow device

netflow device

To configure remote NetFlow devices and create a default data source for the NetFlow device, use the **netflow device** command. To remove a remote NetFlow device, use the **no** form of this command.

netflow device device-address [community-string]

no netflow device address

Syntax Description	address	Specifies the remote NetFlow device address.
	community-string	(Optional) Specifies the remote NetFlow device community string.
Defaults	This command has no d	efault settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows ho	w to configure a remote NetFlow device:
		low device 10.0.0.1 public
		a neuliow device.
	Successfully created root@localhost# show	
	-	

nslookup

To configure name server queries, use the **nslookup** command.

nslookup hostname [server]

Syntax Description	hostname	Specifies the name server query host.
	server	(Optional) Specifies the name server to query.
Defaults	This comman	d has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mo	ode
Examples	This example	shows how to configure name server queries:
		st.cisco.com# nslookup www.yahoo.com
	Server: Address:	127.0.0.1 127.0.0.1#53
	www.yahoo.co	ative answer: m canonical name = www.yahoo.akadns.net. rahoo.akadns.net 18.71.80

password

To set a new password, use the **password** command.

password username

Syntax Description	<i>username</i> Sets the user login name whose password will be changed.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	There are only two valid users, root and guest.
Examples	This example shows how to set a password: root@localhost.cisco.com# password root Changing password for user root New UNIX password: Retype new UNIX password: passwd:all authentication tokens updated successfully root@localhost.cisco.com#

patch	
	To download and install a software patch, use the patch command.
	<pre>patch ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename</pre>
Syntax Description	<i>ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename</i> Sets the path to download the patch.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to download and install a patch:
	root@localhost.cisco.com# patch ftp://hostname/fullpath/c6nam-3.1-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin
	Proceeding with installation. Please do not interrupt. If installation is interrupted, please try again.
	Downloading c6nam-3.1-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin. Please wait ftp://hostname/fullpath/c6nam-3.1-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin (1K) - [####################################
	Verifying c6nam-3.1-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin. Please wait Patch c6nam-3.1-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin verified.
	Applying /usr/local/nam/patch/workdir/c6nam-3.1-strong-cryptoK9-patch-1-0.bin. Please wait ##################################
	Patch applied successfully. root@localhost.cisco.com#

Related Commands

show patches show version

2-107

ping

To check connectivity to a network device, use the **ping** command.

ping [-n | -v] [-c count] [-i wait] [-p pattern] [-s packetsize] hostname | IP address

Syntax Description	-n	(Optional) Displays the network addresses as numbers.
	-V	(Optional) Specifies verbose output.
	-c count	(Optional) Stops the ping after sending the count of ECHO_REQUEST packets.
	-i wait	(Optional) Specifies the time interval in seconds between sending each packet.
	-p pattern	(Optional) Specifies the pad bytes to fill out packets sent in the ping. You may specify up to 16 pad bytes to fill out packets being sent.
	-s packetsize	(Optional) Sets the 8 bytes of ICMP header data.
	hostname	Sets the hostname of the network device to ping.
	IP address	Specifies the IP address of the network device to ping.
Defaults	This command has	no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example show	vs how to check the connectivity of a network device with ping:

root@localhost# ping -n -v ralph 100.20.19.23

root@localhost#

preferences

To enter the preferences subcommand mode, and then configure how your screen displays information, use the **preferences** command.

preferences

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keyword
--

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines When you enter the preferences subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- cancel—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- **csv-export all** | **current-screen** Sets the comma-separated values export monitor data options.
- data-displayed bits | bytes—Specifies how the data is displayed in bits or bytes.
- **entries-per-screen** *1-100*—(Optional) Sets the number of rows to display in tabular screens. Default is 15.
- exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
- format-large-number enable | disable—Displays the GUI counters in large numbers: K(kilo), M(mega), or G(giga).
- graph-bars 1-15— (Optional) Sets the number of bars on a displayed graph. Default is 10.
- help—Displays help; see the "help" command section.
- **number-notation commas-dot** | **dots-comma** | **spaces-comma**—Sets the number notation to commas or dot and so forth. For example: 1,000 or 1.000 or 300, 10.
- refresh-interval 15-3600—(Optional) Sets the screen refresh interval in seconds. Default is 60.
- **resolve-hostname enable** | **disable**—(Optional) Enables or disables hostname resolution. Default is enable.

```
ExamplesThis example shows how to configure preferences for your screen display:<br/>root@localhost.cisco.com# preferences<br/>Entering into subcommand mode for this command.<br/>Type 'exit' to come out of this mode.<br/>Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode.<br/>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# entries-per-screen 15<br/>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# refresh-interval 60<br/>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# graph-bars 10<br/>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# hostname-resolution disable<br/>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# data-displayed bytes<br/>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# format-large-number enable<br/>root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# number-notation comma-dot
```

root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-preferences)# exit
NAM web interface preferences updated successfully.data

This example shows how to display the configured preferences:

root@localhost.cisco.com# show preferences

Entries per screen: 15 Refresh interval: 60 secs Number of graph bars: 10 Hostname resolution: Disabled Data displayed in: Bytes Format large number: No Number notation: Commas-dot root@localhost.cisco.com#

Related Commands show preferences

reboot

To shut down and then restart the NAM, use the **reboot** command.

reboot

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode

Examples This example shows how to reboot the NAM: root@localhost# reboot Reboot the NAM? (Y/N) [N]: root@localhost#

rmon buffer

To enter the RMON buffer configuration subcommand mode, and then configure RMON buffers, use the **rmon buffer** command. To remove RMON buffer configurations, use the **no** form of this command.

rmon buffer

no rmon buffer 1-65535

Syntax Description	1-65535 RMON buffer OID.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the RMON buffer configuration subcommand mode, the following commands are available:
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
	• capture-slice <i>bytes</i> —(Optional) Sets the capture slice size. Default is 500 bytes.
	• channel-index <i>1-65535</i> —Sets the channel index. Range is from 1 to 65535.
	• download-offset offset-number—(Optional) Sets the download offset. Default is 0.
	• download-slice <i>bytes</i> —(Optional) Sets the download slice size. Default is 500 bytes.
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
	• full-action lock wrap —(Optional) Sets full action type to lock or wrap. Default is lock when full (lock).
	• Index—(Optional) Sets the index.
	• owner <i>string</i> —(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor.
	Note The collections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections that use a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string "LocalMgr."
	• size <i>bytes</i> —(Optional) Sets the buffer size.
Examples	This example shows how to configure RMON buffers:
	root@localhost.cisco.com# rmon buffer Entering into subcommand mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-buffer)# channel-index 10 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-buffer)# full-action lock

```
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-buffer)# capture-slice 500
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-buffer)# download-slice 500
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-buffer)# download-offset 0
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-buffer)# size 5120000
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-buffer)# owner monitor
root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-buffer)# exit
Successfully created the RMON buffer control entry.
root@localhost.cisco.com#
root@localhost.cisco.com# show rmon buffer
                     50485
Index:
Channel index:
                    10
Full action:
                   Lock when full
Capture slice size: 500 bytes
```

Download slice size: 500 bytes Download offset: 0 Max octets requested:5120000 bytes Owner: monitor

root@localhost.cisco.com#

Related Commands show rmon buffer

```
Network Analysis Module Command Reference
```

rmon channel

To enter the RMON channel subcommand mode, and then configure RMON channel collections, use the **rmon channel** command. To remove RMON channel configurations use the **no** form of this command.

rmon channel

no rmon channel 1-65535

Syntax Description	<i>1-65535</i> RMON channel OID.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the RMON channel configuration subcommand mode, the following commands are available:
	• accept-type failed matched —(Optional) Sets the accept type to either failed or matched. Default is matched.
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
	• data-control off on —(Optional) Turns the capture channel off or on. Default is on.
	• data-source <i>data-source-string</i> —Sets the channel data source.
	• description <i>string</i> —(Optional) Sets the channel description.
	• event-status always ready—(Optional) Sets the event status to either always or ready.
	• exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
	• index 1-65535—(Optional) Sets the channel index. Range is from 1 to 65535.
	• off-event 0-65535—(Optional) Sets the off event index. Default is 0.
	• on-event 0-65535—(Optional) Sets the on event index. Default is 0.
	• owner <i>string</i> —(Optional) Sets the owner string. Default is monitor.
	Note The collections that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections that use a GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string "LocalMgr."
Examples	This example shows how to configure RMON channels:
Examples	root@localhost.cisco.com# rmon channel
	Entering into subcommand mode for this command.
	Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-channel)# ?

2 - display help accept-type - set accept type - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode cancel data-control - set capture channel mode data-source - set data source (*) description - set description event-status - set event status exit - exit from subcommand mode help - display help index - set index - set match-event index match-event off-event - set off-event index on-event - set on-event index owner - set owner string (*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration. root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-channel)# data-source vlan1 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-channel)# accept-type matched root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-channel)# data-control on root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-channel)# description test root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-channel)# event-status ready root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-channel)# on-event 10 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-channel)# off-event 10 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-channel)# match-event 10 root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-channel)# owner monitor root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-rmon-channel)# exit Successfully created the RMON channel. root@localhost.cisco.com# show rmon channels Index: 24614 vlan1 (5) Data source: Matched (Inclusive) Accept type: Data control: ON Turn-On event index: 10 Turn-Off event index:10 Event index: 10 Event status: Ready Description: test monitor Owner:

root@localhost.cisco.com#

Related Commands show rmon channels

rmon filter

To enter the RMON filter subcommand mode, and then configure RMON filters, use the **rmon filter** command. To remove RMON filter configurations use the **no** form of this command.

rmon filter

no rmon filter 1-65535

Syntax Description	1-65535	RMON filter OID.
Defaults	This command has no c	default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the RM available:	ION filter configuration subcommand mode, the following commands are
	• cancel —Discards of	changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
	• channel-index 1-6	5535—Sets the channel index. Range is from 1 to 65535.
	• data hex-string—(Optional) Sets data.
	• data-mask hex-str	ing—(Optional) Sets the data mask.
	• data-not-mask he	x-string—(Optional) Sets the data-not-mask.
	• exit—Saves change	es and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
	• index 1-65535—(0	Optional) Sets the filter index. Range is from 1 to 65535.
	• offset number—(O	ptional) Sets the offset. Default is 0.
	• owner <i>string</i> —(Op	tional) Sets the owner string. Default is monitor.
		ions that are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections GUI screen, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string ."
	• pd-data-index num	nber—(Optional) Sets the protocol directory data local index. Default is 0.
	• pd-index number-	-(Optional) Sets the protocol directory local index. Default is 0.
	• status number—(C	Optional) Sets the packet status. Default is 0.
	• status-mask numb	er-(Optional) Sets the packet status mask. Default is 0.
	• status-not-mask n	umber-(Optional) Sets the packet status not mask. Default is 0.

Examples

root@localhost.	cisco.com# rmon filter
Entering into s	subcommand mode for this command.
Type 'exit' to	come out of this mode.
	to discard changes and to come out of this mode.
	cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# ?
?	- display help
cancel	 discard changes and exit from subcommand
channel-index	- set channel index (*)
data-mask	- set data mask
data-not-mask	- set data not mask
data	- set data (*)
exit	- exit from subcommand mode
help	- display help
index	- set filter index
offset	- set offset
owner	- set owner string
pd-data-index	- set protocol directory data local index
pd-index	- set protocol directory local index
status-mask status-not-mask	- set packet status mask
status-not-mask	 set packet status not mask set packet status
status	- Set packet status
(+) 7 .	a mandatory field for this configuration.
(^) - denotes a	mandatory rieta for this conriguration.
	cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10
root@localhost.	
root@localhost. root@localhost.	cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost.	cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 .cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f"
<pre>root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost.</pre>	cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr	<pre>ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit ceated the RMON filter.</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr	<pre>cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr root@localhost. Index:	<pre>ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit reated the RMON filter. ccisco.com# show rmon filters 11089</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr root@localhost. Index: Channel index:	<pre>ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit reated the RMON filter. ccisco.com# show rmon filters 11089 10</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr root@localhost. Index: Channel index: Data offset:	<pre>ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit reated the RMON filter. ccisco.com# show rmon filters 11089 10 0</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr root@localhost. Index: Channel index: Data offset: Data:	<pre>ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit reated the RMON filter. ccisco.com# show rmon filters 11089 10</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr root@localhost. Index: Channel index: Data offset: Data: Data mask:	<pre>ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit reated the RMON filter. ccisco.com# show rmon filters 11089 10 0</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr root@localhost. Index: Channel index: Data offset: Data: Data mask: Data not mask:	<pre>ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit reated the RMON filter. ccisco.com# show rmon filters 11089 10 0 ab bc cd 2f</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr root@localhost. Index: Channel index: Data offset: Data: Data mask: Data not mask: Status:	<pre>cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor cisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit reated the RMON filter. cisco.com# show rmon filters 11089 10 0 ab bc cd 2f 0</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr root@localhost. Index: Channel index: Data offset: Data: Data mask: Data not mask: Status: Status mask:	<pre>ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit reated the RMON filter. ccisco.com# show rmon filters 11089 10 0 ab bc cd 2f</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr root@localhost. Index: Channel index: Data offset: Data: Data mask: Data not mask: Status: Status mask: Status not mask	<pre>ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit reated the RMON filter. ccisco.com# show rmon filters 11089 10 0 ab bc cd 2f</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr root@localhost. Index: Channel index: Data offset: Data: Data mask: Data not mask: Status: Status mask: Status not mask PD index:	<pre>ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit reated the RMON filter. ccisco.com# show rmon filters 11089 10 0 ab bc cd 2f</pre>
root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. root@localhost. Successfully cr root@localhost. Index: Channel index: Data offset: Data: Data mask: Data not mask: Status: Status mask:	<pre>ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# channel-index 10 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# data "ab bc cd 2f" ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# offset 0 ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# owner monitor ccisco.com(sub-rmon-filter)# exit reated the RMON filter. ccisco.com# show rmon filters 11089 10 0 ab bc cd 2f</pre>

root@localhost.cisco.com#

Related Commands show rmon buffer

rmwebusers

To remove all web users from the local web user database, use the **rmwebusers** command.

rmwebusers

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to remove web users from the local web user database: root@localhost.cisco.com# rmwebusers WARNING:Doing this will stop the web server and remove all locally defined web users from web user database. Are you sure you want to continue (y/n) [n]? y Disabling HTTP server Successfully disabled HTTP server. All locally defined web users have been removed from web user database. root@localhost.cisco.com#
Related Commands	show web-users

show access-log

To display the web access log, use the **show access-log** command.

show access-log

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the web access log:

Root@localhos	st# show ac	cess-log						
11 Mar 2003, /error.php	12:23:38	152.20.27.182	-	Access	denied	(no	login	session)
11 Mar 2003, /error.php	12:23:39	152.20.27.182	-	Access	denied	(no	login	session)
11 Mar 2003, /error.php	12:23:39	152.20.27.182	-	Access	denied	(no	login	session)
11 Mar 2003, /error.php	12:23:39	152.20.27.182	-	Access	denied	(no	login	session)

show alarm event

To display NAM event alarms, use the show alarm event command.

show alarm event [control-index]

Syntax Description	<i>control-index</i> (Optional) Specifies the event control index.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the NAM system event alarms:
	root@nam# show alarm event 58874
	Index: 58874
	Description: Capture Stop
	Type: None
	Community: Owner: LocalMgr
	root@nam# no alarm event 58874
	Successfully deleted the event. root@nam#
Related Commands	alarm event alarm mib alarm voice

show alarm mib

To display NAM MIB alarms, use the **show alarm event mib** command.

show alarm mib [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Specifies the event control index.			
Defaults	This command has no o	default settings.			
command Modes	Command mode				
Examples	This example shows ho	ow to display the NAM system event alarms:			
	root@nam# show alarm				
	Index:	4800			
	Polling interval: Variable:	60 secs nlHostInPkts.1.0.1.4.172.20.98.129			
	Sample type:	Absolute			
	Startup:	Rising & falling			
	Rising threshold:	50 Pkts			
	Falling threshold:	40 Pkts			
	Rising event index:	3816			
	Falling event index:				
	Owner:	LocalMgr			
	root@nam# no alarm mib 4800				
	Successfully deleted	the alarm.			
	root@nam#				
Related Commands	alarm event				

alarm mib alarm voice

show alarm voice

To display NAM voice alarms, use the show alarm voice command.

show alarm voice

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command has no default setting	gs.
---	-----

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines This command is specific to the NAM software release running on network modules in the Cisco 2600, 3600, and 3700 routers.

Examples This example shows how to display the NAM system event alarms:

root@nar SCCP:	n# show	alarm voice	
	Jitter	ararmi	Disabled
	Packet	lost alarm:	
	Jitter	threshold:	30 msecs
	Packet	lost threshold:	5%
н.323:			
	Jitter	alarm:	Disabled
	Packet	lost alarm:	Disabled
	Jitter	threshold:	150 msecs
	Packet	lost threshold:	5%
MGCP:			
	Jitter	alarm:	Disabled
	Packet	lost alarm:	Disabled
	Jitter	threshold:	30 msecs
	Packet	lost threshold:	5%
root@nar	n#		

Related Commands alarm event alarm mib alarm voice

show application group

To display application groups, use the **show application group** command.

show application group [group-name]

Syntax Description	group-name (Optional) Specifies the application group name.				
Defaults	This command has no default settings.				
Command Modes	Command mode				
Examples	This example shows how to display application groups:				
	<pre>root@mallab-komlO.cisco.com# show application group Application Group: File=Transfer Number of Protocols: 5</pre>				

```
Application Group: Web
    Number of Protocols: 2
      - http
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.80.4.0.1.0.0
      - https
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.1.187.4.0.1.0.0
Application Group: Database
    Number of Protocols: 9
      - sal*net
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.66.4.0.1.0.0
      - sqlserv(udp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.17.0.0.0.118.4.0.1.0.0
      - sqlserv(tcp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.118.4.0.1.0.0
      - ms-sql-mon(udp)
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.17.0.0.5.154.4.0.1.0.0
      - ms-sql-mon(tcp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.5.154.4.0.1.0.0
      - ms-sql-ser(udp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.17.0.0.5.153.4.0.1.0.0
      - ms-sql-ser(tcp)
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.0.6.0.0.5.153.4.0.1.0.0

    oracle-server(udp)

        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.17.0.0.5.245.4.0.1.0.0
       oracle-server(tcp)
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.5.245.4.0.1.0.0
Application Group: email
    Number of Protocols: 7
      - smtp
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.25.4.0.1.0.0
      - smtps
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.1.209.4.0.1.0.0
      - pop3(udp)
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.17.0.0.0.110.4.0.1.0.0
       pop3(tcp)
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.110.4.0.1.0.0
      - pop3s
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.227.4.0.1.0.0
      - imap2
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.0.143.4.0.1.0.0
      - imaps
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.3.225.4.0.1.0.0
Application Group: Multi-Media
    Number of Protocols: 9
      - h225
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.6.184.4.0.1.0.0
      - h245
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.6.182.4.0.1.0.0
      - h323-gatekeeper
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.17.0.0.6.183.4.0.1.0.0
      - rtp
        16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.17.0.0.125.0.4.0.1.0.0
      - rtcp
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.17.0.0.125.1.4.0.1.0.0
      - sip(udp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.17.0.0.19.196.4.0.1.0.
      - sip(tcp)
       16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.19.196.4.0.1.0.0
      - mgcp
```

16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.17.0.0.9.123.4.0.1.0.0

- sccp 16.1.0.0.1.0.0.8.0.0.0.6.0.0.7.208.4.0.1.0.0

Related Commands application group

show autostart

To display autostart collections, use the **show autostart** command.

show autostart

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.		
Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to display the autostart collections: Root@localhost# show autostart etherstats disable addressmap disable priostats disable vlanstats disable art disable		

Related Commands a

autostart

show bios

To display BIOS information, use the show bios command.

show bios

Syntax Description	This command ha	is no arguments of	keywords.
--------------------	-----------------	--------------------	-----------

- **Defaults** This command has no default settings.
- Command Modes Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the module's BIOS information:

Root@localhost# **show bios** BIOS Information: Vendor: Phoenix Technologies Ltd. BIOS Version: 4.0-Rel 6.0.4 BIOS Start Addr Seg: 0xe9d2 BIOS Release Date: 05/28/2002 BIOS ROM Size: 512K

System Info Manufacturer: Cisco Systems, Inc Product Name: Catalyst LineCard Version: 2 Processors

System Enclosure Info Manufacturer: Cisco Systems, Inc. Version: Serial Number: 00000000 Asset Tag: No Asset Tag

show cdp settings

To display the current Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) settings, use the show cdp settings command.

show cdp settings

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	To display the current CDP settings:
	root@nam# show cdp settings CDP is disabled Message Interval: 60 Message Hold Time: 180
	root@nam#

Related Commands cdp enable cdp hold-time cdp interval

show certificate

To display the installed certificate, use the **show certificate** command.

show certificate

Command Modes Command mode Examples This example shows how to disp Root@localhost# show certific Root@localhost# show certific BEGIN CERTIFICATE MIIDgzCCAuygAwIBAgIBADANBgkql CzAJBgNVBAgTAkNBMQswCQYDVQQHE cywgSW5jMSswKQYDVQQLEyJDYXRMJ YXRIMRswGQYDVQQDExJDaXNjbyBTa State			
ExamplesThis example shows how to dispRoot@localhost# show certificBEGIN CERTIFICATEMIIDgzCCAuygAwIBAgIBADANBgkqlCzAJBgNVBAgTAkNBMQswCQYDVQQHEcywgSW5jMSswKQYDVQQLEyJDYXRHYXRIMRswGQYDVQQDExJDaXNjbyBTa	This command has no default settings.		
Root@localhost# show certific BEGIN CERTIFICATE MIIDgzCCAuygAwIBAgIBADANBgkql CzAJBgNVBAgTAkNBMQswCQYDVQQH cywgSW5jMSswKQYDVQQLEyJDYXRhJ YXR1MRswGQYDVQQDExJDaXNjbyBT	Command mode		
EyJDYXRhbHlzdCA2MDAwIE5BTSBU aXNjbyBTeXN0ZW1zLCBJbmMwgZ8wl NQJunHkjduRGMc7B978Bgh4xlEixl SlLgj05R3q0cHWnUrluknHeI1UfZI VevqmPezWrHAFxx3hoXtgTnj6j6Bl BBYEFPNCoN6ndQG9nCmgnzP+Y3Vx0 nCmgnzP+Y3Vx0SP3oYGUpIGRMIG0I CzAJBgNVBAcTA1NKMRswGQYDVQQKI BASTIKNhdGFseXN0IDYwMDAgTkFN EkNpc2NvIFN5c3RlbXMsIEluY4IBJ BAUAA4GBAD95psLs1tneBsIuUWQv	cate hkiG9w0BAQQFADCBjjELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMx EwJTSjEbMBkGA1UEChMSQ21zY28gU31zdGVt bH1zdCA2MDAwIE5BTSBUZXN0IEN1cnRpZmlj eXN0ZW1zLCBJbmMwHhcNMDExMTI3MTI0MDIw MAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAkNBMQsw Q21zY28gU31zdGVtcywgSW5jMSswKQYDVQQL ZXN0IEN1cnRpZmljYXR1MRswGQYDVQQDExJD DQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMfd RCPQ9K74PNzmXbZ1IayRUXvLHA3xCM8GamFt MQMiL0IqL255JxX6NbvCUzGpTxNMKywDXDc3 Mxy0kbYDwAFXAgMBAAGjge4wgeswHQYDVR00 DSP3MIG7BgNVHSMEgbMwgbCAFPNCON6ndQG9 MQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzELMAkGA1UECBMCQ0Ex ExJDaXNjbyBTeXN0ZW1zLCBJbmMxKzApBgNV IFR1c3QgQ2VydG1maWNhdGUxGzAZBgNVBAMT ADAMBgNVHRMEBTADAQH/MA0GCSqGSIb3DQEB IdV6D7QYBfewtDzNW101FvgDZBQdIu7QeRtL 10qJrJysoKBZgMzTg6ilpaIzPnoJnN4Dyj5C		

Related Commands show certificate-request

show certificate-request

To display the certificate-signing requests, use the show certificate-request command.

show certificate-request

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the certificate-signing requests: Root@localhost# show certificate-request

Related Commands show certificate

show configuration

To display the NAM running configuration, use the **show configuration** command.

show configuration

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.		
Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Usage Guidelines	 The following configurations are not included in the generated configuration file: Reports CLI users Supervisor engine community strings 		
Examples	This example shows how to display the NAM running configuration: Root@localhost# show configuration NAM running configuration NAM running configuration Date: Thu Jan 9 09:23:31 2003 phttp tacacs+ disable custom-filter capture filter-name "cli_origin_capture" description "came from the cli" protocol "6 1000001 800 2f 800 6 50 0 1 0 0 0 0" exit custom-filter decode filter-name "cli_origin" protocol http exit web-user user-name admin account-mgmt enable system-config enable capture enable alarm-config enable collection-config enable en-password "YWRtaW4K" exit preferences		

```
refresh-interval 15
  graph-bars 10
  resolve-hostname enable
  exit
!
syslog
 mib local enable
  mib remote disable
  voice local enable
  voice remote disable
  system debug enable
  system local enable
  system remote disable
  exit
!
alarm voice
  protocol H.323
  jitter-alarm disable
  pkt-loss-alarm disable
  jitter-threshold 150
  pkt-loss-threshold 5
  exit
!
alarm event
  index 7763
  description Capture Start
  cancel
!
alarm mib
  index 63547
  variable nlHostInPkts.9939.0.1.4.10.0.0.1
  interval 60
  sample-type absolute
  startup-alarm rising
  rising-threshold 10
  falling-threshold 20
  rising-event 63547
  falling-event 63547
  owner LocalMgr
  exit
!
rmon buffer
  index 47654
  channel-index 22838
  full-action lock
  capture-slice 1500
  download-slice 1500
  download-offset 0
  size 51200000
  owner LocalMgr
  exit
!
end
```

Related Commands con

config clear

show custom-filter capture

To display the capture filters, use the show custom-filter capture command.

show custom-filter capture [filter-name]

Syntax Description	<i>filter-name</i> (Optional) Sets the capture filter name.		
Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to display the capture filters: Root@localhost# show custom-filter capture cli_origin_capture		
Related Commands	custom-filter capture		

show custom-filter decode

To display the decode filters, use the **show custom-filter decode** command.

show custom-filter decode [filter-name]

Syntax Description	<i>filter-name</i> (Optional) Sets the decode filter name.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the decode filters: Root@localhost# show custom-filter decode cli_origin
Related Commands	custom-filter decode

show date

To display the current date and time, use the **show date** command.

show date

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.		
Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to display the current date and time: Root@localhost# show date Thu Jan 09 09:38:01 2003		
Related Commands	show time time		

show diffserv aggregate

To display all of the differentiated services aggregate configurations for all the data sources and profiles, use the **show diffserv aggregate** command.

show diffserv aggregate [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Aggregate ID.
Defaults	This command has no de	efault settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows how	v to display the differentiated service configurations:
	Root@localhost# show	diffserv aggregate
	Control index:	23723
	Description:	VoIP-TEst
	Owner:	LocalMgr
	Status:	1
	Control index:	31645
	Description:	VoIP
	Owner:	LocalMgr
	Status:	1
	Control index:	41657
	Description:	DragonBallZ
	Owner:	LocalMgr
	Status:	1
	Control index:	47739
	Description:	NoAggAllTech
	Owner:	LocalMgr
	Status:	1

show diffserv profile

To display all of the differentiated services profiles and their descriptions, use the **show diffserv profile** command.

show diffserv profile [profile-index]

Syntax Description	profile-index (Optional) Profile ID.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the profiles and their descriptions: Root@localhost# show diffserv profile 31645 Aggregate Profile Index: 31645 DSCP Value Description

show entity

To display the serial number and the values of the entity MIB entPhysicalAlias and entPhysicalAssetID, use the **show entity** command.

show entity

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Examples This example shows how to display entity values:

root@localhost# **show entity** Serial Number : SAD061506JU Alias : Asset ID :

Related Commands entity alias entity assetid

show hosts

To display the hosts entries, use the **show hosts** command.

show hosts

Defaults	This command h	as no default settings.
----------	----------------	-------------------------

Command Modes Command mode

Examples	This example shows	This example shows how to display the hosts entries:					
	Root@localhost# s	Root@localhost# show hosts					
	# \$Id: hosts,v 1. #	# \$Id: hosts,v 1.4 2002/04/04 01:47:51 pwildi Exp \$ #					
	127.0.0.1	localhost localhost.localdomain					
	127.0.0.11	slot1					
	127.0.0.21	slot2					
	127.0.0.31	slot3					
	127.0.0.41	slot4					
	127.0.0.51	slot5					
	127.0.0.61	slot6					
	127.0.0.71	slot7					
	127.0.0.81	slot8					
	111.10.9.18 swite	h1 lab					

show ip

To display the NAM IP parameters, use the show ip command.

show ip

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

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM IP parameters:

Root@localhost# show ip IP address:	101.10.11.189
Subnet mask:	255.255.255.255
IP Broadcast:	111.20.255.255
DNS Name:	namlab-kom9.cisco.com
Default Gateway:	111.20.98.125
Nameserver(s):	111.69.2.135
HTTP server:	Enabled
HTTP secure server:	Disabled
HTTP port:	80
HTTP secure port:	443
TACACS+ configured:	No
Telnet:	Enabled
SSH:	Disabled

Related Commands	ip address
	ip broadcast
	ip gateway
	ip host
	ip hosts add
	ip hosts delete
	ip http port
	ip http secure generate
	ip http server
	ip http tacacs+
	ip interface

show log config

To display the maintenance image configuration import log entries, use the show log config command.

show log config

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the maintenance image import log entries: Root@localhost# show log config
Related Commands	config clear show log upgrade

upgrade

show log patch

To display the patch log entries, use the **show log patch** command.

show log patch

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the maintenance image import log entries: Root@localhost# show log patch 2005/01/17 21:11 Sucessfully downloaded ftp://guest@namlab-pc1//home/guest/patch _rpms/nam-app.3-4.cryptoK9.patch.1-0.bin. 2005/01/17 21:11 Patch nam-app.3-4.cryptoK9.patch.1-0.bin signature verified. 2005/01/17 21:11 Successfully applied patch /usr/local/nam/patch/workdir/nam-app .3-4.cryptoK9.patch.1-0.bin.

Related Commands config clear show log upgrade upgrade

show log upgrade

To display the maintenance image upgrade log entries, use the show log upgrade command.

show log upgrade

- **Defaults** This command has no default settings.
- Command Modes Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the maintenance image upgrade entries:

Root	t@loc	call	10st#	show	v log	u	pgrade	
Eri	Aur	22	10.2	2.27	2002		math.	ftm

Fri Aug 23 10:32:27 2002 : path: ftp://namlab-pc1/pub/rmon/MP-KPLUS
Fri Aug 23 10:32:27 2002 : file: mp-dev.1-2-0-5.bin
Fri Aug 23 10:32:27 2002 : extn: .gz
Fri Aug 23 10:32:27 2002 : Downloading the image
Fri Aug 23 10:32:28 2002 : Successfully downloaded the image
Fri Aug 23 10:32:28 2002 : Uncompressing the image
Fri Aug 23 10:32:29 2002 : Finished uncompressing the file /tmp/mp-dev.1-2-0-5. bin.gz.
Fri Aug 23 10:32:29 2002 : Successfully uncompressed the image.
Fri Aug 23 10:32:29 2002 : Verifying the image
Fri Aug 23 10:32:29 2002 : opening file /tmp/mp-dev.1-2-0-5.bin.ver
Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Successfully verified the image.
Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Partition '/dev/hda1' unmounted.
Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Applying the Maintenance image.
Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : This process may take several minutes
Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Writing mbr
Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Successfully wrote mbr.
Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Number of Sectors: 31
Fri Aug 23 10:32:30 2002 : Writing grub and maint image.
Fri Aug 23 10:33:18 2002 : Successfully wrote the maint image.
Fri Aug 23 10:33:18 2002 : Partition '/dev/hda1' mounted.
Fri Aug 23 10:33:18 2002 : Performing post install
Fri Aug 23 10:33:18 2002 : File /usr/local/nam/falcon_version copied to /mnt/mp
/boot/appl/daughter_card.info.
Fri Aug 23 10:33:18 2002 : Maintenance image upgrade completed successfully.

Related Commands upgrade

show memory

To display the installed memory, available memory, and the memory being used by the system, use the **show memory** command.

show memory

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Examples This example shows how to display the NAM memory:

Root@localhost#	show memory
Installed:	858 MB
Available:	240 MB
System Usage:	617 MB

Related Commands show bios

Network Analysis Module Command Reference

show monitor addrmap

To display the address map collection configuration, use the **show monitor addrmap** command.

show monitor addrmap [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Specifies the address map control index. Range is 1-65535.
Defaults	This command has no def	ault settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows how	to display the address map collection configuration:
	Root@localhost# show m	onitor addrmap
	Control Index:	40042
	Data Source:	dataport1
	Owner:	LocalMgr
	Status:	1
Related Commands	monitor addrmap	

show monitor art

To display all of the art collection configurations, use the show monitor art command.

show monitor art [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Specifies the collection control index.	
Defaults	The control index variable range is 1 through 65535.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to	o display all of the art collections:	
	Console> show monitor an	rt	
	Control Index:	18880	
	Data Source:	dataport1	
	Owner:	LocalMgr	
	Status:	1	
	Time Remaining:	2197	
	Response Time 1:	5	
	Response Time 2:	15 50	
	Response Time 3:		
	Bognongo Timo 1.		
	Response Time 4:	100 200	
	Response Time 5:	200	
	-		

Related Commands monitor art

show monitor diffserv host

To display all of the differentiated services host collections, use the **show monitor diffserv host** command.

show monitor diffserv host [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index (Opti	onal) Displays collections by specified control index.		
Defaults	This command has no defat	ult settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode			
Examples	This example shows how to display the differential service host collection:			
	root@nam# show monitor d	liffserv host		
	Control index:	17600		
	Data source:	nde-fa0/0		
	Owner:	LocalMgr		
	Status:	1		
	Max entries:	100		
	Profile index:	24600		
	IPv4 prefix length:	32		
	IPv6 prefix length:	128		
	Control index:	23917		
	Data source:	nde-fa0/0		
	Owner:	LocalMgr		
	Status:	1		
	Max entries:	100		
	Profile index:	16917		
	IPv4 prefix length:	32		
	IPv6 prefix length:	128		
	root@nam#			
Related Commands	monitor diffserv host monitor diffserv matrix monitor diffserv pdist monitor diffserv stats			

show monitor diffserv matrix

monitor diffserv stats

To display all of the differentiated services matrix collections, use the **show monitor diffserv matrix** command.

show monitor diffserv matrix [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Displays collections by specified control index.
Defaults	This command has no	o default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows	how to display the differential service matrix collection:
	root@nam# s how mon :	itor diffserv matrix 5493
	Control index:	5493
	Data source:	nde-fa0/0
	Owner:	LocalMgr
	Status:	1
	Max entries: Profile index:	3000 24600
	fforfice mack.	24000
Related Commands	monitor diffserv hos monitor diffserv ma monitor diffserv pd	trix

show monitor diffserv pdist

To display all of the differentiated services protocol distribution collections, use the **show monitor diffserv pdist** command.

show monitor diffserv pdist [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Displays collections by specified control index.
Defaults	This command has	s no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	-	vs how to display the differential service protocol distribution collection:
	root@nam# show m Control index:	onitor diffserv pdist 35198 35198
	Data source:	nde-fa0/0
	Owner:	LocalMgr
	Status:	1
	Max entries:	100
	Profile index:	16917
Related Commands	monitor diffserv	host
	monitor diffserv monitor diffserv monitor diffserv	pdist

show monitor diffserv stats

To display all of the differentiated services statistics collections, use the **show monitor diffserv stats** command.

show monitor diffserv stats [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Displays collections by specified control index.
Defaults	This command ha	s no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example sho	ws how to display the statistics collection:
	root@nam# show n	monitor diffserv stats 6169
	Control index:	6169
	Data source:	nde-fa0/0
	Owner: Status:	LocalMgr 1
	Profile index:	24600
	fiorite mack.	24000
Related Commands	monitor diffserv	host

ated Commands monitor diffserv host monitor diffserv matrix monitor diffserv pdist monitor diffserv stats

show monitor etherstats

To display all of the Ethernet statistics collection configurations, use the **show monitor etherstats** command.

show monitor etherstats [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Displays Ethernet statistics collections by specified control index.
Defaults	This command ha	s no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
	Command mode	
Examples		ws how to display all of the Ethernet statistics collection configurations:
		ws how to display all of the Ethernet statistics collection configurations: show monitor etherstats
	This example show	
	This example shov Root@localhost#	show monitor etherstats
	This example show Root@localhost# Control index:	show monitor etherstats 53750

show monitor etherstats on-switch

To display the supervisor engine mini-RMON statistics polling on the NAM, use the **show monitor** etherstats on-switch command.

show monitor etherstats on-switch

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	The control index is random.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	This command is supported only on the NAM-1 and NAM-2. This command is not supported on the NM-NAM.
Examples	This example shows how to display the supervisor engine mini-RMON statistics polling on the NAM: root@localhost.cisco.com# monitor etherstats on-switch Supervisor mini-rmon statistics collection is enabled.

Related Commands show monitor etherstats

show monitor history

To display all of the history collection configurations, use the show monitor history command.

show monitor history [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Displays history collections by specified control index.
Defaults	This command ha	s no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	-	vs how to display all of the history collection configurations:
Examples	Root@localhost#	show monitor history
Examples	Root@localhost# Control index:	show monitor history 9900
Examples	Root@localhost#	show monitor history 9900 allspan
Examples	Root@localhost# Control index: Data source:	show monitor history 9900
Examples	Root@localhost# Control index: Data source: Owner:	show monitor history 9900 allspan LocalMgr

show monitor hlhost

To display all of the host layer host collection configurations, use the show monitor hlhost command.

show monitor hlhost [control-index]

Syntax Description	<i>control-index</i> (Optional) Displays host layer host collections by specified control index.
Defaults	This command has no default s	ettings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows how to dis	play all of the host layer host collection configurations:
Examples	This example shows how to dis Root@localhost# show monito :	
Examples	I.	
Examples	Root@localhost# show monito	r hlhost
Examples	Root@localhost# show monito : Control Index:	r hlhost 7434
Examples	Root@localhost# show monito : Control Index: Data Source:	r hlhost 7434 dataport1
Examples	Root@localhost# show monito Control Index: Data Source: Owner:	r hlhost 7434 dataport1

Related Commands monitor hlhost

show monitor hlmatrix

To display all of the host layer matrix collection configurations, use the **show monitor hlmatrix** command.

show monitor hlmatrix [control-index]

Syntax Description	<i>control-index</i> (Option	al) Displays host layer matrix collections by specified control index.
Defaults	This command has no default	settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples		isplay all of the host layer matrix collection configurations:
	This example shows how to d Root@localhost# show monit	or hlmatrix
	This example shows how to d Root@localhost# show monit Control Index:	or hlmatrix 20990
	This example shows how to d Root@localhost# show monit	or hlmatrix 20990 dataport1
	This example shows how to d Root@localhost# show monit Control Index: Data Source:	or hlmatrix 20990
	This example shows how to d Root@localhost# show monit Control Index: Data Source: Owner:	for hlmatrix 20990 dataport1 LocalMgr 1

Related Commands monitor hlmatrix

show monitor host

To display all of the host collection configurations, use the **show monitor host** command.

show monitor host [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Displays host collections by specified control index.	
Defaults	This command ha	s no default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode		
Command Modes Examples		ws how to display all of the host collection configurations:	
	This example show	ws how to display all of the host collection configurations: show monitor host	
	This example show		
	This example show	show monitor host	
	This example show Root@localhost# Control Index:	show monitor host 38426	

Related Commands monit

monitor host

show monitor ifstats

To display the interface statistics collection status, use the **show monitor ifstats** command.

show monitor ifstats

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	The control index is random.
Command Modes	Command mode
Usage Guidelines	This command is supported only on the NM-NAM.
Examples	This example shows how to display the interface statistics collection status: root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor ifstats Supervisor ifstats collection is enabled.

Related Commands monitor ifstats

show monitor matrix

To display all of the matrix collection configurations, use the **show monitor matrix** command.

show monitor matrix [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Displays matrix collections by specified control index.	
Defaults	This command has a	no default settings.	
ommand Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to display all of the matrix collection configurations:		
Examples	This example shows	how to display all of the matrix collection configurations:	
xamples	Root@localhost# :	show monitor matrix	
Examples	Root@localhost# : Control Index:		
zamples	Root@localhost# :	show monitor matrix 37030 dataport1	
xamples	Root@localhost# : Control Index:	show monitor matrix 37030	
xamples	Root@localhost# : Control Index: Data Source:	show monitor matrix 37030 dataport1	

Related Commands monitor

monitor matrix

show monitor mpls

To display the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) parsing setting, use the **show monitor mpls** command.

show monitor mpls

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the current MPLS parse setting: root@localhost.cisco.com# show monitor mpls Parsing mpls payload for rmon collections is enabled.

Related Commands monitor mpls

show monitor nbar

To display the NBAR collection configuration status, use the **show monitor nbar** command.

show monitor nbar

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.	
Defaults	This command has no default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows how to display the NBAR collection configuration status: Root@localhost# show monitor nbar nbar collection is enabled Root@localhost#	

Related Commands monitor nbar

show monitor pdist

To display all of the protocol distribution collection configurations, use the **show monitor pdist** command.

show monitor pdist [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Displays protocol distribution collections by specified control index.	
Defaults	This command has	no default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to display all of the protocol distribution collection configurations:		
	Root@localhost#	show monitor pdist	
	Control Index:	46451	
	Data Source:	dataport1	
	Owner:	LocalMgr	
	Status:	1	
	Control Index:	56899	
	Data Source:	dataport3	
	Owner:	LocalMgr	
	Status:	1	
	Root@localhost#		
Related Commands	monitor pdist		

show monitor priostats

To display all of the priority statistics collection configurations, use the **show monitor priostats** command.

show monitor priostats [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Displays priority statistics collections by specified control index.
Defaults	This command ha	as no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example sho	ws how to display all of the priority statistics collection configurations:
	Root@localhost#	-
	Control Index:	9572
	Data Source:	dataport1
	Owner:	LocalMgr
	Status: Root@localhost#	1

Related Commands monitor priostats

show monitor protocol

To display all user-modified and user-defined protocols, use the show monitor protocol command.

show monitor protocol

show monitor protocol prot-specifiers

Description <i>pr</i>	<i>rot-specifiers</i> Displays a specific protocol with the protocol specifier set in the monitor protocol command.		
Defaults This command has no default settings.			
nd Modes Co	ommand mode		
	This example shows how to display all of the protocol configurations:		
No	oot@localhost# show monitor protocol modified protocol directory entries exist. oot@localhost#		
No	modified protocol directory entries exist.		

Related Commands monitor protocol

show monitor protocol all

To display all of the protocols in the protocol directory, use the show monitor protocol all command.

show monitor protocol all

Syntax Description	This command has	s no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has	s no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	-	ws how to display all of the protocol configurations: show monitor protocol all 46232 dataport1 LocalMgr 1

Related Commands monitor protocol

Network Analysis Module Command Reference

show monitor protocol auto-learned settings

To display the automatically learned protocol settings, use the **show monitor protocol auto-learned settings** command.

show monitor protocol auto-learned settings

Syntax Description	This command has no argui	ments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no defat	ılt settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	-	o display all of the auto-learned protocol settings: nitor protocol auto-learned settings Enabled 100 6553 (Not Configured) 6553 (Not Configured)

Related Commands monitor protocol

Network Analysis Module Command Reference

show monitor urlcollection

To display the URL collection configuration, use the **show monitor urlcollection** command.

show monitor urlcollection

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.	
Defaults	This command has no default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows how to display the URL collection statistics: root@localhost# show monitor urlcollection root@localhost#	

Related Commands monitor urlcollection

show monitor urlfilter

To display the URL filter configuration, use the show monitor urlfilter command.

show monitor urlfilter [control-index]

Syntax Description	<i>control-index</i> (Optional) Specifies the URL filter control index.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the URL filter configuration: root@localhost# show monitor urlflter root@localhost#
Related Commands	monitor urlfilter

show monitor vlanstats

To display all of the VLAN statistics collection configurations, use the **show monitor vlanstats** command.

show monitor vlanstats [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index	(Optional) Displays VLAN statistics collections by specified control index.
Defaults	This command ha	s no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	-	ws how to display all of the VLAN statistics collection configurations:
Examples	Root@localhost#	show monitor vlanstats
Examples	Root@localhost# Control Index:	show monitor vlanstats 46232
Examples	Root@localhost#	show monitor vlanstats 46232 dataport1
Examples	Root@localhost# Control Index: Data Source:	show monitor vlanstats 46232

Related Commands monitor vlanstats

show monitor vlanstats on-switch

To display the supervisor engine VLAN statistics collection configuration status, use the **show monitor vlanstats on-switch** command.

show monitor vlanstats on-switch

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the VLAN statistics collection configuration status: Root@localhost# show monitor vlanstats on-switch Supervisor vlanstats collection is enabled. Root@localhost#

Related Commands monitor vlanstats on-switch

show monitor voice

To display the voice configurations, use the show monitor voice command.

show monitor voice [protocol]

Syntax Description	protocol (Optional) Display SCCP, or MGCP.	vs voice collections by the specified protocol, either H323,		
Defaults	This command has no default settings.			
Command Modes	Command mode			
Usage Guidelines	•	IGCP) option is specific to the Network Analysis Module work modules in the Cisco 2600, 3600, 3700 routers.		
Examples	This example shows how to display the voice configurations:			
-	Root@localhost# show monitor voice			
	H.323 Voice Monitoring:	Enabled		
	Number of phone table rows:	200		
	Number of call table rows:	200		
	Number of top packet jitter rows:	5		
	Number of top packet loss rows:	5		
	SCCP Voice Monitoring:	Disabled		
	Number of phone table rows:	300		
	Number of call table rows:	300		
	Number of top packet jitter rows:	5		
	Number of top packet loss rows:	5Console>		
	MGCP voice monitoring:	Disabled		
	Number of phone table rows:	150		
	Number of call table rows:	150		
	Number of top packet jitter rows:	7		
	Number of top packet loss rows:	7		
	This example shows how to only display information about the MGCP configuration:			
	Root@localhost# show monitor voice mgcp			
	MGCP voice monitoring:	Disabled		
	Number of phone table rows:	150		
	Number of call table rows:	150		
	Number of call table rows: Number of top packet jitter rows:	150 7 7		

Related Commands monitor voice h.323

show nam data-source

To display all of the NAM data sources, use the show nam data-source command.

show nam data-source

Defaults This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Examples This example shows how to display the NAM data sources:

Root@localhost# **show nam data-source** dataport1 dataport2 dataport3 vlan1 vlan1002 vlan1004 vlan1005 vlan1003 vlan2 vlan10 vlan11 vlan12 netflow nde-172.20.98.129

show patches

To display all of the installed patches, use the **show patches** command.

show patches

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display all of the installed patches: Root@localhost# show patches

Related Commands patch

show preferences

To display the configured preferences for your screen, use the **show preferences** command.

show preferences

Syntax Description	This command has no an	rguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no d	efault settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	-	10 Disabled Bytes No Commas-dot

Related Commands preferences

show rmon buffer

To display the RMON buffers, use the **show rmon buffer** command.

show rmon buffer [control-index]

Syntax Description	<i>control-index</i> (C	Optional) Displays the buffer collections by specified control index.	
Defaults	This command has no d	efault settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to display the RMON channels and buffers:		
	Root@localhost# show	rmon buffer	
	Index:	9791	
	Channel index:	21054	
	Full action:	Lock when full	
	Capture slice size: Download slice size:	1500 bytes 1500 bytes	
	Download offset:	0	
	Max octets requested:	51200000 bytes	
	Owner:	LocalMgr	
Related Commands	rmon buffer rmon channel rmon filter		

show rmon channels

To display the RMON channels, use the show rmon channels command.

show rmon channels [control-index]

Syntax Description	<i>control-index</i> (Optional) Displays the channels collections by specified control index.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the RMON channels: Root@localhost# show rmon channels 46303
Related Commands	rmon buffer rmon channel rmon filter

show rmon filters

To display the RMON filters, use the **show rmon filters** command.

show rmon filters [control-index]

Syntax Description	<i>control-index</i> (Optional) Displays the filters collections by specified control index.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the RMON filters: Root@localhost# show rmon filters 46303
Related Commands	rmon buffer rmon channel rmon filter

show rxcounters

To display the RX data counters, use the **show rxcounters** command.

show rxcounters

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the RX data counters: Root@localhost# show rxcounters data port 1 rx pkt count: 1524112 data port 2 rx pkt count: 1115

show snmp

To display the SNMP parameters, use the **show snmp** command.

show snmp

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

Examples

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

This example shows how to display the SNMP parameters:

Root@localhost# **show snmp** SNMP Agent: mynam.cisco.com 112.10.14.73

SNMPv1: Enabled SNMPv2C: Enabled SNMPv3: Disabled

community private write community public read

trap community public 112.10.17.237 trap community public 112.10.17.244

sysDescrNetwork Analysis Module (WS-SVC-NAM-2), Version 3.1(0.12)Copyright (c) 1999-2003 by cisco Systems, Inc.

sysObjectID enterprises.9.5.1.3.1.1.2.291 sysContact engineer sysName mynam sysLocation top floor

Related Commands snmp

ımp

show syslog-settings

To display the NAM system log settings, use the show syslog-settings command.

show syslog-settings

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the NAM system log settings: Root@localhost# show syslog-settings MIB threshold events: Local Voice threshold events: Local System alerts (debug): Local

Related	Commands	syslog
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show system-alerts

To display NAM failures or problems, use the show system-alerts command.

show system-alerts

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.		
Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to display the NAM system alerts: Root@localhost# show system-alerts Jan 1 15:07:31 mynam scpd: scpd: 0x10/44 -> 0x15/0, len 18, op 0x14a, len 2, flags 0(), seq 65443, ver 0 Jan 1 15:07:31 mynam scpd: scpd: SCP PC Blade REQ from 0x10/44. Jan 1 15:07:31 mynam scpd: scpd: sub-opcode 6, status 45. Jan 1 15:07:31 mynam scpd: scpd: SCP PC Shutdown. Jan 1 15:07:33 mynam scpd: scpd: shutdown of NAM! Jan 1 15:07:35 mynam rmond[595]: rmond: received QUIT signal! Exiting! Jan 1 15:07:38 mynam polld: Terminating polld.		
	Jan 1 15:07:42 mynam configd: SIGTERM recieved. Jan 1 15:07:42 mynam configd: Terminating with success. Jan 1 00:02:43 mynam scpd: scpd: 0x10/1 -> 0x15/0, len 18, op 0x14a, len		

Related Commands syslog remote-server

show tech-support

To display technical support information, use the **show tech-support** command.

show tech-support

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to display the NAM technical support information:

Root	aloca	alhost# sho w	tech	support
PID 7	ΓTΥ	STAT	TIME (COMMAND
1	?	S	0:08	init
2	?	SW	0:00	[keventd]
3	?	SWN	0:00	[ksoftirqd_CPU0]
4	?	SWN	0:00	[ksoftirqd_CPU1]
5	?	SW	0:00	[kswapd]
6	?	SW	0:00	[bdflush]
7	?	SW	0:05	[kupdated]
238	?	S	0:00	/usr/local/nam/bin/scpd -l -d/var/log/scpd
246	?	SW	0:10	[kjournald]
474	?	S	0:01	syslogd -m 0
477	?	S	0:00	klogd -2
501	?	S	0:00	/usr/sbin/atd

show time

To display NAM time zone or time synchronization settings, use the **show time** command.

show time

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.			
Defaults	This command has no default settings.			
Command Modes	Command mode			
Examples	This example shows how to display the Root@localhost# show time NAM synchronize time to: Timezone configured on the switch: Current system time:	Switch		

Related Commands time

show trap-dest

To display all of the NAM trap destinations, use the show trap-dest command.

show trap-dest [trap-index]

Syntax Description	<i>trap-index</i> (Optional) Displays the trap destinations by the specified trap index.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the NAM trap destinations:
Examples	Root@localhost# show trap-dest
Examples	
Examples	Root@localhost# show trap-dest Trap index: 23370
Examples	Root@localhost# show trap-dest Trap index: 23370 Community: public

Related Commands trap-dest

show version

To display the NAM version information, use the show version command.

show version

Syntax Description	This command has no keywords or arguments.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.
Command Modes	Command mode
Examples	This example shows how to display the NAM version information: Root@localhost# show version NAM application image version: 3.1(0.12) Maintenance image version: 1.1(1) NAM Daughter Card Micro code version: 1.29.1.27 (NAM) BIOS Version: 4.0-Rel 6.0.4 Console

Related Commands config

config clear

show web-users

To display the web user information, use the **show web-users** command.

show web-users [user-name]

Syntax Description	<i>user-name</i> (Optional) Displays the specified user name information.		
Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	s Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to display the web user information:		
Examples	Root@localhost# show web-users admin User: admin		
Examples	Root@localhost# show web-users admin		
Examples	Root@localhost# show web-users admin User: admin Account management: Enabled System config: Enabled		
Examples	Root@localhost# show web-users admin User: admin Account management: Enabled System config: Enabled Capture: Enabled		
Examples	Root@localhost# show web-users admin User: admin Account management: Enabled System config: Enabled Capture: Enabled Alarm config: Enabled		
Examples	Root@localhost# show web-users admin User: admin Account management: Enabled System config: Enabled Capture: Enabled		

Related Commands web-user

shutdown

To shut down the NAM, use the **shutdown** command.

shutdown

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.		
Defaults	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	This example shows how to shut down the NAM: Root@localhost# shutdown Shut down the NAM? (y/n) [n]: n		
Related Commands	logout preferences		

exit

snmp			
	To configure NAM system MIB	objects, use the snmp command.	
	<pre>snmp community community-string { ro rw } snmp delete community community-string</pre>		
	snmp contact contact-string	g	
	snmp location location-stri	ng	
	snmp name name-string		
Syntax Description	community <i>community-string</i> ro rw	Sets the device community string.	
	delete community-string	Deletes the device community string.	
	contact contact-string	Sets the device contact string.	
	location location-string	Sets the device location.	
	name name-string	Sets the device name.	
Defaults	This command has no default se	ttings.	
Command Modes	Command mode		
Examples	-	figure NAM system MIB objects: ty askdfhtjlks.01' contact george location frisco, name al	
Related Commands	show snmp		

To enter the system log subcommand mode, and then configure system logging for the NAM, use the **syslog** command.

syslog

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

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Usage Guidelines When you enter the system log subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- cancel—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
- mib—(Optional) Configures the system log for NAM MIB threshold events, see the "syslog mib" command section.
- **remote-server**—(Optional) Configures the system log for remote logging, see the "syslog remote-server" command section.
- **system**—(Optional) Configures the system log for NAM system alerts, see the "syslog system" command section.
- voice—(Optional) Configures the system log for voice threshold events.

Examples This example shows how to configure system logging for the NAM: Root@localhost# syslog root@localhost.cisco.com(sub-syslog)#

Related Commands show syslog-settings

syslog mib

To capture NAM MIB alarms and send them to the system log, use the **syslog mib** command from the syslog subcommand mode.

syslog mib [local enable | disable] [remote enable | disable]

Syntax Description	local enable disable	(Optional) Enables or disables local MIB alarms.
	remote enable disable	(Optional) Enables or disables remote MIB alarms.
	This command has no default settings.	
Command Modes	Syslog subcommand mode	
Examples	This example shows how to cor	nfigure the NAM to capture MIB alarms:
	root@localhost# syslog Entering into subcommand mod Type 'exit' to come out of t Type 'cancel' to discard cha root@localhost(sub-syslog)# NAM syslog settings updated root@localhost# show syslog MIB threshold events: Loca Voice threshold events: Loca	this mode. anges and to come out of this mode. mib local enable exit successfully. al
Related Commands	alarm mib alarm voice show alarm event show autostart show syslog-settings syslog syslog remote-server web-user	

syslog remote-server

To capture NAM remote server alarms, use the **syslog remote-server** command from the syslog subcommand mode.

syslog remote-server disable | [server1 [server2] [server3] [server4] [server5]

Syntax Description	remote-server	Configures the system log for logging remote server events.	
	disable	Disables remote server event logging.	
	server1 server2 server3 server4 server5	(Optional) Specifies the remote server.	
	This command has no default settings.		
Command Modes	Syslog subcommand mode		
Examples	This example shows how to configure the NAM to capture remote server alarms:		
	Root@localhost <sub-syslog># syslo Entering into subcommand mode for Type 'exit' to come out of this m Type 'cancel' to discard changes Root@localhost<sub-syslog># voice Root@localhost<sub-syslog># remot Root@localhost<sub-syslog># exit NAM syslog settings updated succe</sub-syslog></sub-syslog></sub-syslog></sub-syslog>	this command. ode. and to come out of this mode. remote enable e-server 172.20.98.136	
Related Commands	alarm mib alarm voice show alarm event show autostart show syslog-settings		
	syslog syslog remote-server web-user		

syslog system

To capture NAM system alarms, use the syslog system command from the syslog subcommand mode.

syslog system debug enable | disable local enable | disable remote enable | disable

Syntax Description	debug enable disable	Enables or disables system debug alarms.
	local enable disable	Enables or disables local system alarms.
	remote enable disable	Enables or disables remote server system alarms.
Defaults	This command has no default	t settings.
Command Modes	Syslog subcommand mode	
Examples	This example shows how to c	configure the NAM to capture system alarms:
Related Commands	alarm mib alarm voice show alarm event show autostart show syslog-settings syslog syslog remote-server web-user	

syslog voice

To configure system logging for voice threshold events from the syslog subcommand mode, use the **syslog voice** command.

syslog voice local enable | disable remote enable | disable

Syntax Description	local enable disable	Enables or disables local voice alarms.	
	remote enable disable	Enables or disables remote voice alarms.	
Defaults	This command has no default	settings.	
Command Modes	Syslog subcommand mode		
Examples	This example shows how to configure the NAM to capture voice alarms: root@hostname.cisco.com <sub-syslog># syslog voice local enable root@hostname.cisco.com# show options</sub-syslog>		
	ART mib: Enabled Voice monitoring:Enabled root@hostname.cisco.com#		
Related Commands	alarm mib alarm voice show alarm event		
	show autostart show patches		
	show syslog-settings syslog remote-server		

terminal

To set the number of lines on a screen for this session, use the **terminal** command.

terminal editor [enable | disable]

terminal length length

terminal mode { $0 \mid 1$ }

Syntax Description	editor [enable disable]	Enables or disables the NAM CLI command editing.
	length length	Sets the number of lines per screen for a session.
	mode { 0 1}	Sets the terminal mode.
Defaults	This command has no defa	ult settings.
Command Modes	Command mode	
Examples	This example shows how t	o set the number of lines on a session's screen:
	root@localhost# termina Terminal length for this	-

Related Commands config clear

time

To enter the time configuration subcommand mode, and then configure NAM system time settings, use the **time** command.

time

- Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.
- **Defaults** This command has no default settings.
- **Command Types** Switch command
- Command Modes Privileged

Usage Guidelines When you enter the time configuration subcommand mode, the following commands are available:

- cancel—Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.
- exit—Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.
- **sync ntp | switch**—(Optional) Synchronizes the NAM system time with the Network Time Protocol (NTP) or with the switch.
- **zone**—*region-name* [**zone-name**]—Synchronizes the time zone with the NAM for use with NTP.
- sync router—Synchronizes the NAM time with the router.
 - This command is specific to the NAM software release running on network modules in the Cisco 2600, 3600, and 3700 routers.

Examples This example shows how to configure system time settings on the NAM to synchronizes the time with the switch: root@hostname.cisco.com# time Entering into subcommand mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# ? 2 - display help cancel - discard changes and exit from subcommand mode exit - exit from subcommand mode help - display help sync - synchronize NAM system time with switch or ntp root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time) # sync switch root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# exit Successfully updated NAM system time settings. NOTE: You have configured the NAM synchronize time to the switch. For this change to take effect, set the time from the switch or reset the NAM.

root@hostname.cisco.com# **show time** NAM synchronize time to: Switch Timezone configured on the switch:PST Switch time offset to UTC: 0 Current system time: Thu Mar 20 09:23:14 GMT 2003

This example shows how to configure system time settings on the NAM to synchronize the time with the NTP:

root@hostname.cisco.com# time Entering into subcommand mode for this command. Type 'exit' to come out of this mode. Type 'cancel' to discard changes and to come out of this mode. root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time)# sync ntp ntp01.cisco.com ntp02.cisco.com root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-time) # exit Successfully updated NAM system time settings. root@hostname.cisco.com# show time NTP NAM synchronize time to: NTP server1: ntp01.cisco.com NTP server2: ntp02.cisco.com Current system time: Thu Mar 20 09:23:36 GMT 2003 root@hostname.cisco.com#

Related Commands show time

traceroute

To trace the route to a network device, use the traceroute command.

traceroute [-I | n | v] [-f first_ttl] [-m max_ttl] [-p port] [-s src_addr] [-t tos] [-w waittime] destination host name | IP address [packetlen]

Syntax Description	-I	(Optional) Specifies that ICMP ECHO is used instead of UDP datagrams.
	-n	(Optional) Prints hop addresses numerically.
	-V	(Optional) Sets the output to verbose.
	-f first_ttl	(Optional) Sets the initial time-to-live used in the first outgoing packet.
	-m max_ttl	(Optional) Sets the maximum time-to-live (max number of hops) used.
	-p port	(Optional) Sets the base UDP port number used in probes.
	-s src_addr	(Optional) Forces the source address to be an address other than the IP address of the interface the packet is sent on.
	-t tos	(Optional) Sets the type-of-service in packets to the following value.
	-w waittime	(Optional) Sets the time (in seconds) to wait for a response to a probe.
	destination	Sets the packet destination.
	host	Sets the host.
	name	Sets the hostname.
	IP address	Sets the IP address
	packetlen	(Optional) Set the length of the packet.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Modes Command mode

Examples

This example shows how to trace a route to a network device named aragon:

root@localhost.cisco.com# traceroute -I -n -v -f first_ttl -p 5 -w 10 aragon 123.34.54.12
root@localhost.cisco.com#

trap-dest

To enter the trap destination subcommand mode and create or edit trap destinations on the NAM, use the **trap-dest** command. To remove a trap destination entry, use the **no** form of this command.

trap-dest

no trap-dest [control-index]

Syntax Description	control-index		(Optional) Specifies the collection control index. Range is from 1 to 65535.	
Defaults	This command	l has no default s	settings.	
Command Modes	Command mo	de		
Usage Guidelines	When you ente	er the trap destin	ation subcommand mode, the following commands are available:	
	• address—	-Sets the trap des	stination IP address.	
	• cancel—E section.	Discards changes	and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "cdp enable" command	
	• communi	ty community_st	<i>ring</i> —Sets the community string.	
	• exit —Saves changes and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.			
		-	ets the trap index. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is random.	
	 owner string—(Optional) Specifies the collection owner. Default is monitor. 			
		(Optional)	specifies the concerton owner. Default is monitor.	
	tha		t are configured in the CLI will not be visible in the GUI. For collections een, you can make them visible in the GUI by using the owner string	
	• port—(Op	ptional) Sets the	UDP port. Default is 162.	
Examples	This example :	shows how to co	nfigure traps on the NAM:	
	Entering into Type 'exit' t Type 'cancel'	to come out of ' to discard ch e.cisco.com(sub - - - - -	de for this command. this mode. Langes and to come out of this mode.	
	help		display help	

```
index
                          - set trap index
owner
                          - set owner string
port
                          - set UDP port
(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-trap-dest)# address 10.0.0.1
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-trap-dest)# community public
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-trap-dest)# exit
Trap created successfully.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show trap-dest
Trap index:48981
Community: public
Address: 10.0.0.1
UDP port: 162 (00a2)
Owner:
          monitor
```

root@hostname.cisco.com#

Related Commands

alarm mib alarm voice show alarm event show autostart show trap-dest

alarm event

upgrade

To download and install a new maintenance image on the NAM, use the **upgrade** command.

upgrade ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename

Syntax Description	ftp://user:passwd@host/full-path/filename	Path to the location of the upgrade maintenance image.
Defaults	This command has no default settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode.	
Examples	This example shows how to download and ins Root@localhost# upgrade ftp://alamo:ljl Root@localhost#	stall a new maintenance image: sdf@milton/dir65/abracadabr/dir65/upgrade_now
Related Commands	show patches show version	

web-user

To enter the web user configuration subcommand mode, and then configure local web users on the NAM, use the **web-user** command. To remove a web user from your configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

web-user

no web-user user-name

Syntax Description	user-name	Sets the username.	
Defaults	This command has no de	efault settings.	
Command Modes	Command mode		
Usage Guidelines	When you enter the web	user subcommand mode, the following commands are available:	
	• account-mgmt enal	ble disable—(Optional) Enables or disables the account management privilege.	
	• alarm-config enabl	e disable —(Optional) Enables or disables the alarm configuration privilege.	
	• cancel —Discards changes and exits from the subcommand mode.		
	• capture enable disable —(Optional) Enables or disables the packet capture and decode privile		
	 collection-config enable disable—(Optional) Enables or disables the collection configu privilege. 		
	• exit—Saves change	s and exits from the subcommand mode; see the "exit" command section.	
	• system-config enab	ble disable —(Optional) Enables or disables the system configuration privilege.	
	• user-name —Sets the user name.		
Examples	This example shows how	v to configure a NAM web user:	
	root@hostname.cisco.c	om# web-user	
	-	and mode for this command.	
	Type 'exit' to come o Type 'cancel' to disc	ard changes and to come out of this mode.	
	root@hostname.cisco.c	om(sub-web-user)# ?	
	? account-mgmt	- display help - enable/disable account management privilege	
	alarm-config	- enable/disable alarm configuration privilege	
	cancel	- discard changes and exit from subcommand mode	
	capture collection-config	 enable/disable packet capture/decode privilege enable/disable collection configuration privilege 	
	exit	- exit from subcommand mode	
	help	- display help	
	system-config user-name	 enable/disable system configuration privilege set username (*) 	

```
(*) - denotes a mandatory field for this configuration.
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-user)# user-name foo
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-user)# account-mgmt enable
root@hostname.cisco.com(sub-web-user)# exit
No password specified.
Do you want specify password now (y/n) [n] {\boldsymbol{y}}
Enter password:
Confirm password:
User 'foo' created successfully.
root@hostname.cisco.com# show web-users foo
User name:
                  foo
Account management: Enabled
System config:
                 Disabled
Capture:
                  Disabled
Alarm config:
                 Disabled
Collection config: Disabled
Collection view: Enabled
```

root@hostname.cisco.com#

Related Commands show web-users



NAM Maintenance Partition CLI

Table A-1 lists the Network Analysis Module maintenance partion commands.

Table A-1 Catalyst 6500 Series NAM Maintenance Image CLI

Command	Usage
ip address address mask	Sets the NAM IP address.
ip broadcast broadcast-address	Sets the NAM broadcast address.
ip gateway gateway-address	Sets the NAM gateway address.
ip nameserver DNS-server-address1 [DNS-server-address2 [DNS-server-address3]]	Sets up to three DNS server addresses.
ip host host-name	Sets the NAM device host name.
ip domain domain	Sets the NAM device domain.
show ip	Shows the NAM IP parameters.
show images	Shows images located on the NAM application partition.
show version	Shows the NAM system parameters.
show log upgrade	Shows the upgrade log file.
passwd	Sets the password for the current user.
upgrade <i>ftp-url</i> [install]	Upgrades the NAM application image.
ping address	Sends echo messages.
clear ip	Removes the NAM network configuration.
clear log upgrade	Clears the log file for the upgrade operation.
logout	Exits the current session.
exit	Exits the current session.
passwd-guest	Sets the password for the guest account.
enable-guest	Enables the guest account.
disable-guest	Disables the guest account.
reset	Reboots the NAM (available in guest account only).
upgrade-bios	Installs a new BIOS image (available in guest account only).



Acronyms

Table B-1 defines the acronyms used in this publication.

Table B-1List of Acronyms

Acronym	Expansion
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
ART	Application Response Time
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
BPDU	bridge protocol data unit
BSTUN	Block Serial Tunnel
BVI	bridge-group virtual interface
CDP	Cisco Discovery Protocol
СНАР	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
CIR	committed information rate
CLI	command-line interface
CMNS	Connection-Mode Network Service
COPS	Common Open Policy Server
CoS	class of service
CRC	cyclic redundancy check
DIFFSERV	differentiated services
DISL	Dynamic Inter-Switch Link
DLC	Data Link Control
DLSw	Data Link Switching
DNS	Domain Name System
DoD	Department of Defense
DoS	denial of service
dot1q	802.1Q
dot1x	802.1x
DRAM	dynamic RAM
DSAP	destination service access point

Acronym	Expansion
DSCP	differentiated services code point
DSMON	Differentiated Services Monitoring
DTR	data terminal ready
EEPROM	electrically erasable programmable read-only memory
EIA	Electronic Industries Association
ELAN	Emulated Local Area Network
EOBC	Ethernet out-of-band channel
EOF	end of file
FAT	File Allocation Table
fsck	file system consistency check
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GARP	General Attribute Registration Protocol
HSRP	Hot Standby Routing Protocol
HTTP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol
IGRP	Interior Gateway Routing Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
IPC	interprocessor communication
IPX	Internetwork Packet Exchange
ISL	Inter-Switch Link
ISL VLANs	Inter-Switch Link VLANs
ISO	International Organization of Standardization
LAN	local area network
LANE	LAN Emulation
LLC	Logical Link Control
MAC	Media Access Control
MD5	message digest 5
MFD	multicast fast drop
MGCP	Media Gateway Control Protocol
MSFC	Multilayer Switch Feature Card
MIB	Management Information Base
MII	media-independent interface
MLS	Multilayer Switching
MPLS	Multiprotocol Label Switching
MRM	multicast routing monitor
MSDP	Multicast Source Discovery Protocol

 Table B-1
 List of Acronyms (continued)

Acronym	Expansion
MSFC	Multilayer Switching Feature Card
MTU	maximum transmission unit
NAM	Network Analysis Module
NBP	Name Binding Protocol
NDE	NetFlow Data Export
NetBIOS	Network Basic Input/Output System
NFFC	NetFlow Feature Card
NSAP	network service access point
NTP	Network Time Protocol
NVRAM	nonvolatile RAM
OAM	Operation, Administration, and Maintenance
OID	object identifier variable
OSPF	open shortest path first
PBD	packet buffer daughterboard
PBR	policy-based routing
PC	Personal Computer (formerly PCMCIA)
PDU	protocol data unit
PFC	Policy Feature Card
PHY	physical sublayer
PIM	protocol independent multicast
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
PVLANs	private VLANs
QoS	quality of service
RACL	router interface access control list
RADIUS	Remote Access Dial-In User Service
RAM	random-access memory
RCP	Remote Copy Protocol
RIF	Routing Information Field
RMON	remote network monitor
ROM	read-only memory
ROMMON	ROM monitor
RP	route processor or rendezvous point
RPC	remote procedure call
RSPAN	remote SPAN
RSVP	ReSerVation Protocol
SAP	service access point

 Table B-1
 List of Acronyms (continued)

Acronym	Expansion
SCP	Switch-Module Configuration Protocol
SCCP	Skinny Client Control Protocol
SDLC	Synchronous Data Link Control
SLCP	Supervisor Line-Card Processor
SLIP	Serial Line Internet Protocol
SNAP	Subnetwork Access Protocol
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SPAN	Switched Port Analyzer
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
STP	Spanning Tree Protocol
SVC	switched virtual circuit
TACACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
TIA	Telecommunications Industry Association
TopN	Utility that allows the user to analyze port traffic by reports
TOS	type of service
TLV	type-length-value
TTL	Time To Live
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
VACL	VLAN access control list
VINES	Virtual Network System
VLAN	virtual LAN
VMPS	VLAN Membership Policy Server
VPN	virtual private network
VTP	VLAN Trunking Protocol
WAN	wide area network
WCCP	Web Cache Coprocessor Protocol
WFQ	weighted fair queueing
WRED	weighted random early detection
XNS	Xerox Network System

 Table B-1
 List of Acronyms (continued)



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