



# System Management Commands

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# disable ports leds

To turn **off** the LEDs on all ports on a device, use the **disable ports leds** Global Configuration mode command.

To set the LEDs of all the ports on the device to their current operational status of the port, use the **no disable ports leds** command.

## Syntax

disable **ports leds**

no disable **ports leds**

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Configuration

The default is **no disable port leds**; that is the LEDs of all the ports reflect their current status.

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## Examples

The following example turns off the port LEDs.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# disable ports leds
```

# hostname

To specify or modify the device host name, use the **hostname** Global Configuration mode command. To remove the existing host name, use the **no** form of the command.

## Syntax

**hostname** *name*

**no hostname**

## Parameters

**Name**—Specifies the device host name. (Length: 1-58 characters). The hostname must start with a letter, end with a letter or digit, and have as interior characters only letters, digits, and hyphens.

## Default Configuration

No host name is defined.

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## Example

The following example specifies the device host name as 'enterprise'.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# hostname enterprise  
enterprise (config)#
```

# reload

To reload the operating system at a user-specified time, use the **reload** Privileged EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
reload [in [hhh:mm | mmm] | at hh:mm [day month]] | cancel]
```

## Parameters

- **in** hhh:mm | mmm—(Optional) Schedules a reload of the software to take effect in the specified minutes or hours and minutes. The reload must take place within approximately 24 days.
- **at** hh:mm—(Optional) Schedules a reload of the software to take place at the specified time (using a 24-hour clock). If you specify the month and day, the reload is scheduled to take place at the specified time and date. If you do not specify the month and day, the reload takes place at the specified time on the current day (if the specified time is later than the current time) or on the next day (if the specified time is earlier than the current time). Specifying 00:00 schedules the reload for midnight. The reload must take place within 24 days.
- **day**—(Optional) Number of the day in the range from 1 to 31.
- **month**—(Optional) Month of the year.
- **cancel**—(Optional) Cancels a scheduled reload.

## Default Usage

None

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

The **at** keyword can be used only if the system clock has been set on the device. To schedule reloads across several devices to occur simultaneously, synchronize the time on each device with SNTP.

When you specify the reload time using the **at** keyword, if you specify the month and day, the reload takes place at the specified time and date. If you do not specify the month and day, the reload takes place at the specified time on the current day (if the specified time is later than the current time), or on the next day (if the specified time is earlier than the current time). Specifying 00:00 schedules the reload for midnight. The reload must take place within 24 days.

To display information about a scheduled reload, use the **show reload** command.

**Example 1:** The following example reloads the operating system on all units of a stack system or on the single unit of a standalone system.

```
switchxxxxxx> reload  
This command will reset the whole system and disconnect your current session. Do you want  
to continue? (y/n) [Y]
```

**Example 2:** The following example reloads the operating system in 10 minutes on all on all units of a stack system or on the single unit of a standalone system.

```
switchxxxxxx> reload in 10
This command will reset the whole system and disconnect your current session. Reload is
scheduled for 11:57:08 UTC Fri Apr 21 2012 (in 10 minutes). Do you want to continue? (y/n)
[Y]
```

**Example 3:** The following example reloads the operating system at 13:00 on all units of a stack system or on the single unit of a standalone system.

```
switchxxxxxx> reload at 13:00
This command will reset the whole system and disconnect your current session. Reload is
scheduled for 13:00:00 UTC Fri Apr 21 2012 (in 1 hour and 3 minutes). Do you want to continue?
(y/n) [Y]
```

**Example 4:** The following example cancels a reload.

```
switchxxxxxx> reload cancel
Reload cancelled.
```

# resume

To enable switching to another open Telnet session, use the **resume** EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
resume [connection]
```

## Parameters

**connection**—(Optional) Specifies the connection number. (Range: 1-4 connections.)

## Default Configuration

The default connection number is that of the most recent connection.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

## Example

The following command switches to open Telnet session number 1.

```
switchxxxxx> resume 1
```

# service cpu-utilization

To enable measuring CPU utilization, use the **service cpu-utilization** Global Configuration mode command. To restore the default configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

## Syntax

**service cpu-utilization**

**no service cpu-utilization**

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Configuration

Measuring CPU utilization is enabled.

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## User Guidelines

Use the **service cpu utilization** command to measure information on CPU utilization.

## Example

The following example enables measuring CPU utilization.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# service cpu-utilization
```

# show cpld version

To display the device CPLD code version, use the **show cpld version** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show cpld version** [**unit** *unit-id*]

## Parameters

**unit** [*unit-id*]  
—Specifies the unit number (Range: 1 – 4). If not specified, the command will display CPLD code version for all units in stack.

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

**Example 1** - The following example displays the CPLD version of all units in stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show cpld version
Unit ID      Unit Type      CPLD code Version
----      -
1           CBS350-48P-4X      1.0.1
2           CBS350-48P-4X      1.0.2
```

**Example 2** - The following example displays the CPLD version where a unit in stack does not have a CPLD.

```
switchxxxxxx> show cpld version
Unit ID      Unit Type      CPLD code Version
----      -
1           CBS350-48P-4X      Not Supported
2           CBS350-48P-4X      1.0.2
```



# show cpu input rate

To display the rate of input frames to the CPU in packets per seconds (pps), use the **show cpu input rate** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
show cpu input rate
```

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## Example

The following example displays CPU input rate information.

```
switchxxxxxx> show cpu input rate  
Input Rate to CPU is 1030 pps.
```

# show cpu utilization

To display information about CPU utilization, use the **show cpu utilization** Privileged EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
show cpu utilization
```

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Usage

None

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

Use the **show cpu-utilization** command to enable measuring CPU utilization.

## Example

The following example displays CPU utilization information.

```
switchxxxxxx> show cpu utilization
CPU utilization service is on.
CPU utilization
-----
five seconds: 5%; one minute: 3%; five minutes: 3%
```

# show environment

To display environment information, use the **show environment** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
show environment {all | fan | temperature {status} | stack [switch-number]}
```

## Parameters

- **all**—Displays the fan and temperature general status. If this parameter is used - a fault situation will be reported if it exists on any one of the stack units
- **fan**—Displays the fan(s) status
- **temperature {status}**—Displays the temperature status
- **stack [switch-number]**—(Optional) Displays detailed environment status of a stack, per each stack unit. If the switch-number is specified, the environment status of the selected device number is displayed. (Range: 1 – 4)

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

The **fan** and **temperature status** parameters are available only on devices on which fan and/or temperature sensor are installed.

Fan status can be one of:

- **OK** - The fan/s functions correctly.
- **Failure** - One or more of the fans failed.
- **Fan read fail** - Reading information from one or more fans failed.
- **NA** - No fan is installed.

Temperature can be one of:

- **OK** - The temperature is below the warning threshold.
- **Warning**- The temperature is between the warning threshold and the critical threshold.
- **Critical** - the temperature is above the critical threshold.

Sensor status can be one of:

- **OK** - All Sensors on device are functioning properly.
- **Failure** - One or more of the sensors failed.
- **NA** - No sensor installed.

**Example 1** - The following example displays the general environment status of a device or a stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show environment all
```

Internal power supply Active.

```
fans OK
Sensor is OK
Temperature is OK
#EDITOR: The temperature status is OK if ALL the temperature sensors status in all the stack
members is OK, and if the temperature of all the stack members is below the lowest threshold
(this is calculated per stack member, if one or more of the stack members temperature is
above its specific threshold, the temperature status is FAILURE)
#EDITOR: Likewise the fan status will be OK - only if status of fans on ALL stack members
is OK (meaning no fan fail - or with redundant fan support - only 1 fan fail and redundant
fan active
```

**Example 2** - The following example displays the power status of a device or a stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show environment power
```

Internal power supply Active.

**Example 3** - The following example displays the general fan status of a device or a stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show environment fan
```

```
fans OK
#EDITOR: The fan status is OK if the fan sensors status in ALL the stack members is OK
```

**Example 4** - The following example displays the temperature status of a device or a stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show environment temperature status
TEMPERATURE level is Warning
```

**Example 5** - The following example displays the detailed environment status of a stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show environment stack
```

```
Unit          fan Status
```

```
---          -
1             OK
2             Failure
3             Read fan fail
4             NA
```

```
#EDITOR: * fan Direction column will be printed only in SKUs which support this feature,
or in a stack when one of the units might support this feature.
```

```
Unit          Sensor      Temperature
              Status      Level
---          -
1             OK           warning
2             Failure     NA
3             NA          NA
4             OK           OK
```

# show inventory

To display product inventory list, use the **show inventory** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show inventory** [*entity*]

## Parameters

*entity*—Specifies the entity to be displayed. It can be a number (1 - 4) for a specific unit number in a stack, or an interface (Ethernet) name.

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

Use the **show inventory** command to retrieve and display inventory information about the device, unit in stack, and connected entities such as SFPs.

In case no entity is specified the command will display information for all units in stack and all connected entities.

If the specified entity is an interface (Ethernet) name, and an SFP is not inserted into the port - Only the NAME & DESCR fields will be displayed, and DESCR will be "No SFP Inserted".

## Examples

**Example 1** - The following example displays all the entities in a standalone system.

```
switchxxxxxx> show inventory
NAME: "1", DESCR: "48-Port Gigabit with 4-Port 10-Gigabit Managed Switch"
PID: xx350-4x-K9, VID: V01, SN: 123456789
```

**Example 2** - The following example displays a specific entity in a standalone system.

```
switchxxxxxx> show inventory gigabitethernet1/0/49
NAME: "GigabitEthernet1/0/49", DESCR: "1000M base-LX Mini-GBIC SFP Transceiver"
PID: MGBLX1,VID: V01, SN: AGC1525UR7G
```

**Example 3** - The following example displays information for specific entity - where VID information cannot be read from SFP.

```
switchxxxxxx> show inventory gil/0/1
NAME: "gil/0/1", DESCR: "SFP-1000Base-LX"
PID: SFP-1000-LX ,VID: Information Unavailable , SN: 613bbgr8
```

**Example 4** - The following example displays information for specific interface - where SFP is not inserted into the interface.

```
switchxxxxxx> show inventory gil/0/2
NAME: "gil/0/2", DESCR: "SFP not inserted"
```

**Example 5** - The following example displays all the entities in a stacking system with two units.

```
switchxxxxxx> show inventory
NAME: "2", DESCR: "48-Port Gigabit with 4-Port 10-Gigabit Managed Switch"
```

```
PID: xx350-4x-K9 , VID: V01, SN: 123456789  
NAME: "GigabitEthernet2/0/49", DESCR: "1000M base-LX Mini-GBIC SFP Transceiver"  
PID: MGBLX1, VID: V01, SN: AGC1525UR7G  
NAME: "4", DESCR: "48-Port Gigabit with 4-Port 10-Gigabit Managed Switch"  
PID: xx350-4x-K9 , VID: V01, SN: 123456789
```

**Example 6-** The following example displays information for unit 1 of the stack.

```
switchxxxxxx> show inventory 1  
NAME: "1" DESCR: "48-Port Gigabit with 4-Port 10-Gigabit Managed Switch"  
PID: xx350-4x-K9 VID: V02 SN: 402
```

# show platform certificate

Use the **show platform certificate** Privileged EXEC mode command to display the device SUDI certificate and optionally a signature over the certificate.

## Syntax

```
show platform sudi certificate [sign [nonce <nonce value>]]
```

## Parameters

- **sign**—(Optional) display a signature over the certificate
- **[nonce <nonce value>]**—(Optional) provide a nonce to use with the signature to protect from replay attacks. (range 0-4,294,967,295)

## Default Usage

The certificate is displayed without a signature. If the **sign** parameter is specified without a **nonce** value then the signature will be generated without using a nonce.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

**show platform sudi certificate** command displays the SUDI certificate. The command output includes the certificate chain in PEM format, where the first certificate that is displayed is the Cisco Root CA, and the second certificate that is displayed is the Cisco Subordinate/Intermediary Certificate. Both certificates can be verified to match the certificates published on <https://www.cisco.com/security/pki/>. The third certificate is the SUDI leaf certificate.

If the optional **sign** parameter is used, then the command output will display a signature over the certificates using the SUDI private key.

The command also supports an optional **[nonce <nonce value>]** parameter used as part of the signature inputs to prevent replay attacks. If the **[nonce <nonce value>]** parameter is not provided the signed data will not include the nonce.

The command output includes a signature version. The Signature value is set to 1 to indicate that the SUDI private key was used for signing.

## Examples

Example 1: The following example displays the SUDI certificate chain without a signature:

```
switchxxxxx# show platform sudi certificate
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDITCCAgmgAwIBAgIJAZozWHjOFsHBMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMC0xDjAMBgNV
BAoTBUNpc2NvMRswGQYDVQQDExJDaXNjbyBSb290IENBIDIwOTkwIBcNMTYwODA5
MjA1ODI4WhgPMjA5OTA4MDkyMDU4MjhaMC0xDjAMBgNVBAoTBUNpc2NvMRswGQYD
VQQDExJDaXNjbyBSb290IENBIDIwOTkwggEiMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4IBDwAw
ggEKAoIBAQDTtuM1fg0+9Gf1ik4axlCK1I2fb3ESCL8+tk8kOX1hfrJ/z1fRbe60
xRP0iUGMKWKBj0IvvWFf4AW/nyzCR8ujTt4a11Eb55SAKXbXYQ7L4YMg+1mZmg/I
```







## show platform certificate

```
QUFBQUFBQUFBQUFBQUFBQUFBQUFBQUFBQUFBQkh3PTAdBgNVHQ4EFgQUUDyWO
Gy2I7j1nREZxpDmwbA5+hcQwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQELBQADggEBAA2KBFFaQf5kFaMJ
DJtGTyMNfu0hYjELDCwMK04iepolw8bg9R1b25LXYX+Rkk1/ZlIo3wLmRYNIddow
NQbJwT8Ch27kYyjnHcBWgz/M/DWOfKgEpNlS/Lw3ssLiAN67Y4dqUycUq7QVwG/I
zHO8oMu4sWjarkpiMTibJbw6w5PbJhd8meHoaJA1AV0pNKASvsIKoCZIIcRP/RFZ
dnRMM9LQUqeVob9hn5WRQ5PrweuALXMkUpmqeHsxSxa0M9w2u7dDYq/oeGZuUk93
9JaBqW4nwZ50MkwK9qLzYFzR5HD+YfJup22DoSdXZhO+gz4MzVCqDp5zsEyDPZ16XLN5ZZ4=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
Signature version: 1
Signature:
6ca45d415eace3b6cc09d84026dfcb4d1fbf614c319d3d28a3b924f6f432b26254aeca9c22aa150c
cfadd78bf2c4326d89f863eb52893e2cf3b9ddcd6d1f8ff00ea5830eec1281446c5ab5c92eee0030
6d25a1c75a6b0deaf9fee88b2b62d5e341bbe2fdbfb4cf4b5720d74f4e63f16c2012baadb5251a9d
bc871c4977335b8152715a95b48003d139e9e7e19fb7aa84f62e1a8c0e007a15f2a312c839b96170
e05e58a0e0f9ee78a28ffc9ddeb73fc7fdde0cbb556fa17aeb0d984bb4afa435fe40599de1c222bd
d132112ecb23ea1ca7ea78b40b2fb39d04867c05b0a7965e2180ba79688da06864be541f4956db96
3e48ad26f817bb56465f11e5ff89e128
```

# show reload

To display whether there is a pending reload for status of the device, use the **show reload** Privileged EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
show reload
```

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

You can use this command to display a pending software reload. To cancel a pending reload, use this command with the **cancel** parameter.

## Example

The following example displays that reboot is scheduled for 00:00 on Saturday, April-20.

```
switchxxxxxxx> show reload  
Reload scheduled for 00:00:00 UTC Sat April 20 (in 3 hours and 12 minutes)
```

# show sessions

To display open Telnet sessions, use the **show sessions** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show sessions**

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Usage

None

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

The **show sessions** command displays Telnet sessions to remote hosts opened by the current Telnet session to the local device. It does not display Telnet sessions to remote hosts opened by other Telnet sessions to the local device.

## Example

The following example displays open Telnet sessions.

switchxxxxxxx> show sessions				
Connection	Host	Address	Port	Byte
1	Remote router	172.16.1.1	23	89
2	172.16.1.2	172.16.1.2	23	8

The following table describes significant fields shown above.

Field	Description
Connection	The connection number.
Host	The remote host to which the device is connected through a Telnet session.
Address	The remote host IP address.
Port	The Telnet TCP port number.
Byte	The number of unread bytes for the user to see on the connection.

# show software versions

To display system software version information use the following, **show software versions** Privileged EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show software versions** [*unit unit-id*] [*detailed*]

## Parameters

- **Detailed** - (optional) Display additional software version also related to BootRom booton, CPLD, PoE controller, OpenSSH and OpenSSL.

## Defaults

Displays the following software version info - image, bootloader and kernel.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

The **show software versions** command displays the version information of device image, BootRom, booton, bootloader and kernel as well as relevant software modules.

## Examples

**Example 1:** The following example displays basic device software version information:

```
switchxxxxxxx# show software versions
```

Active-image version:	1.2.3.4
In-active-image version:	5.6.7.8 (active after reboot)
Kernel version:	Linux 3.10.70
Unit 1 Bootloader version:	U-Boot 2013.01 (Sep 02 2018 - 00:32:52)

**Example 2:** The following example displays detailed device software version information

```
switchxxxxxxx# show software versions detailed
```

Active-image version:	1.2.3.4
In-active-image version:	5.6.7.8 (active after reboot)
Kernel version:	Linux 3.10.70
OpenSSL version:	1.1.0b
OpenSSH version:	7.3p1

## show software versions

BootRom version:	1.20
Booton version:	6.13
Bootloader version:	U-Boot 2013.01 (Sep 02 2018 - 00:32:52)
CPLD version:	9.29
PoE controller version:	21.190.18.3

# show system

Use the **show system** User EXEC mode command to display system information.

## Syntax

**show system** [**unit** *unit-id*]

## Parameters

**unit-id**—Specifies the unit number. (Range: 1 – 4)

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

Use the **show system** command to display system information.

The *System MAC address* output displays device base MAC address (not configurable by user).

The *System Object ID* output displays the unique System Object ID (not configurable by user).

The *fan* output displays, per each unit, the device fan(s) status summary. The value of fail indicates that one or more of the fans is not functioning properly. To view specific status per each fan in device use the command [show system fans](#), on page 30.

The *sensor* and *temperature* output displays, per each unit, the temperature level and general status of all sensors. The value of fail for sensors indicates one or more sensors are not functioning properly. To view per sensor status, temperature read and threshold levels, use command [show system sensors](#), on page 32.

**Example 1:** The following example displays system information of a stack .

```
switchxxxxx# show system
System Description:                CBS350-48P-4X
System Up Time (days,hour:min:sec): 03,02:27:46
System Contact:
System Name:                       switch151400
System Location:
System MAC Address:                00:24:ab:15:14:00
System Object ID:                  1.3.6.1.4.1.9.6.1.1006.48.5
Unit      Type
-----
1         CBS350-48P-4X
2         CBS350-48P-4X
Unit Fans Status
-----
1         OK
2         fail
Unit      Sensor Status      Temperature Level
-----
1         OK                  Warning
2         Fail                 Warning
```

**Example 2:** The following examples displays system information for unit 2 in a stack.

```
switchxxxxx# show system unit 2
System Description:                xxxx
System Up Time (days,hour:min:sec): 08,23:03:46
```

## show system

```
System Contact:
System Name:
System Location:
System MAC Address:          00:99:88:66:33:33
System Object ID:           1.3.6.1.4.1.674.10895.3031
Fans Status:                 OK
#Editor: For systems with no temperature sensors, the temperature in the following line
will be blank and the Status will be N/A
Unit   Sensor Status          Temperature Level
-----
2      Fail                   Critical
```



# show system languages

To display the list of supported languages, use the **show system languages** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
show system languages
```

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Usage

None

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## Example

The following example displays the languages configured on the device. Number of Sections indicates the number of languages permitted on the device.

```
switchxxxxxxx> show system languages
Language Name      Unicode Name      Code
-----
English           English          en-US
Japanese          日本語          ja-JP
```

# show system tcam utilization

To display the Ternary Content Addressable Memory (TCAM) utilization, use the **show system tcam utilization** EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show system tcam utilization***[unit unit-id]*

## Parameters

**unit-id**—(Optional) Specifies the unit number. (Range: 1–4)

## Default Usage

None

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## Example

The following example displays TCAM utilization information.

switchxxxxx> **show system tcam utilization**

System: 75%	
Unit	TCAM utilization [%]
----	-----
1	58
2	57

# show services tcp-udp

To display information about the active TCP and UDP services, use the **show services tcp-udp** Privileged EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
show services tcp-udp
```

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

The output does not show sessions where the device is a TCP/UDP client.

## Examples

```
switchxxxxxx> show services tcp-udp
Type  Local IP Address      Remote IP address      Service Name      State
-----
TCP   All:22                SSH                    LISTEN
TCP   All:23                Telnet                 LISTEN
TCP   All:80                HTTP                   LISTEN
TCP   All:443               HTTPS                  LISTEN
TCP   172.16.1.1:23         172.16.1.18:8789      Telnet             ESTABLISHED
TCP6  All-23                Telnet                 LISTEN
TCP6  fe80::200:b0ff:fe00:0-23
      fe80::200:b0ff:fe00:0-8999      Telnet
      ESTABLISHED
UDP   All:161                SNMP
UDP6 A 11-161                SNMP
```

# show tech-support

To display system and configuration information that can be provided to the Technical Assistance Center when reporting a problem, use the **show tech-support** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show tech-support** [*config* | *memory* ]

## Parameters

- **memory**—(Optional) Displays memory and processor state data.
- **config**—(Optional) Displays switch configuration within the CLI commands supported on the device.

## Default Configuration

By default, this command displays the output of technical-support-related show commands. Use keywords to specify the type of information to be displayed. If you do not specify any parameters, the system displays all configuration and memory data.

## Command Types

Switch command.

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

Caution: Avoid running multiple **show tech-support** commands on a switch or multiple switches on the network segment. Doing so may cause starvation of some time sensitive protocols, like STP.

The **show tech-support** command may time out if the configuration file output takes longer to display than the configured session time out time. If this happens, enter a **set logout timeout** value of **0** to disable automatic disconnection of idle sessions or enter a longer timeout value.

The **show tech-support** command output is continuous, meaning that it does not display one screen at a time. To interrupt the output, press Esc.

If the user specifies the **memory** keyword, the **show tech-support** command displays the following output:

- Flash info (dir if exists, or flash mapping)
- Output of command **show bootvar**
- Buffers info (like **print os buff**)
- Memory info (like **print os mem**)
- Proc info (like print OS tasks)
- Versions of software components

- Output of command **show cpu utilization**

# show system fans

To view the status of the fans on the device, use the **show system fans** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show system fans** [*unit-id*]

## Parameters

*unit-id*—(Optional) Specifies the unit number to be reloaded. (Range: 1 – 4). If unspecified, displays information for all the units.

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

Use the **show system fans** command to display detailed information per fan. The following information will be displayed:

- Per fan actual RPM.
- Per fan status - Possible values are: OK, fail; read fail; .

## Examples

Display for units whose hardware supports variable fan speed.

```
switchxxxxxx> show system fans
```

Unit ID: 1		
Unit/fan ID =====	Fan Actual Speed (RPM) =====	Fan Status =====
1/1	6000	OK
1/2	NA	Fail
1/3	NA	Read fail
1/4	4000	OK

Unit ID: 2		
Unit/fan ID =====	Fan Actual Speed (RPM) =====	Fan Status =====
2/1	8000	OK

2/2	8000	OK
2/3	8000	OK

Unit ID: 3		
Unit/fan ID =====	Fan Actual Speed (RPM) =====	Fan Status =====
3/1	5000	OK
3/2	4500	OK
3/3	5000	OK

Display for devices that do not support display of fan speed:

```
switchxxxxxx> show system fans
```

Unit ID: 1	
Unit/fan ID =====	Fan Status =====
1/1	OK
1/2	Fail
1/3	Read fail
1/4	OK

Unit ID: 2	
Unit/fan ID =====	Fan Status =====
2/1	OK
2/2	OK
2/3	OK

Unit ID: 3	
Unit/fan ID =====	Fan Status =====
3/1	OK
3/2	OK
3/3	OK

# show system sensors

To view the temperature sensor status, use the **show system sensors** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
show system sensors
```

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Usage

None

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

Use the **show system sensors** command to display detailed sensor information , per each device sensor. Information is displayed per each unit in the stack.

The following information will be displayed:

- Sensor status.
- Sensor temperature reading
- Warning and Critical Alarm thresholds (temperature in Celsius)
- Location of specific sensor. Possible locations are: PP (Packet processor sensor); PCB (Sensor located on the Printed board circuit); PHY (PHY sensor); POE (Poe chip sensor).

## Examples

Display for Stack systems with multiple sensor statuses

```
switchxxxxxx> show system sensors
```

Unit/ Sensor =====	Sensor status =====	Temperature (C) =====	Warning Alarm Temp (C) =====	Critical Alarm Temp (C) =====	Sensor Location =====
1/1	OK	44	50	65	PCB
1/2	Failure	NA	65	75	PP
2/1	OK	65	60	70	PHY



# show system id

To display the system identity information, use the **show system id** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
show system id [unit unit-id]
```

## Parameters

**unit** *unit-id*—(Optional) Unit number or all. If unspecified, defaults to all. (Range: 1 – 4 )

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## Example

The following example displays the system identity information.

```
switchxxxxxx> show system id  
serial number 114
```

# show ports leds configuration

To display whether the LEDs of the ports are enabled or disabled, use the **show port leds configuration** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show ports leds configuration**

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

**Example 1:** The following example displays the status of the port's LEDs when they are turned on.

```
switchxxxxx> show ports leds configuration
Port leds are not disabled
x
```

**Example 2:** The following example displays the status of the port LEDs when they are turned off.

```
switchxxxxx> show port leds configuration
Port leds are disabled
```

# show users

To display information about the active users, use the **show users** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show users**

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Usage

None

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## Example

The following example displays information about the active users.

```
switchxxxxxx> show users
```

Username	Protocol	Location
Bob	Serial	172.16.0.1
John	SSH	172.16.0.8
Robert	HTTP	172.16.1.7
Betty	Telnet	172.16.1.6
Sam		

# show hardware version

To display hardware version information, use the **show hardware version** User EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show hardware version** [**unit** *unit-id*]

## Parameters

- *unit*—(Optional) Specifies the unit number. (Range: 1 – 4 )

## Default Usage

Show hardware version on all units if no unit is specified.

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## Example

The following example displays hardware version information.

```
switchxxxxxx> show hardware version
Unit   HW Version
----   -
1      1.0.0
2      1.0.0.
```

# show hardware components

To display device hardware component information, use the **show hardware components** Privileged EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

**show hardware components**

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

## User Guidelines

The **show hardware components** command displays information for device components such as packet processor(s), CPU, flash, PHYs and other hardware components.

The information displayed per each component depends on the information available for that component. Example for information that is displayed: vendor name, manufacturing part number (MPN), and HW revision.

## Examples

**Example 1:** The following example displays information on device hardware components:

```
switchxxxxxx# show hardware components
```

MAC info:			
Unit ID/ MAC ID -----	Vendor -----	MPN ----	Revision -----
1	Marvell	98DX3236	A0
2	Marvell	98DX3336	A0

```
CPU info:
```

Unit ID -----	Vendor -----	MPN ----
1	Marvell	88F6820 (Armada ARMv7)
2	Marvell	MV78230

```
PHY info:
```

Unit ID/PHY ID -----	Vendor -----	MPN ----	Revision -----
1	Marvell	88E1680	A0

show hardware components

2	Marvell	88E3222	NS
2/1	Marvell	88E3680	A0

Flash info:		
Unit ID -----	Vendor -----	MPN ----
1	Micron	JS28F640J3D-75 (65536 Kbytes)
2	MXIC Macronix	MX30LF2G18AC-TI (65536 Kbytes)

# system light

To light the networks port LEDs of a device, or of a specific unit in stack, use the **system light** EXEC mode command.

## Syntax

```
system light [unit unit-id] [duration seconds]
```

```
system light stop
```

## Parameters

- **unit-id**—Specify unit number or if left blank, all will light up.



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**Note** Relevant for stackable models only.

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- **duration seconds**—The number of seconds to light the LEDs. If unspecified, defaults to 60 seconds. (Range: 5–3600)
- **stop**—Stop lighting the LEDs.

## Command Mode

User EXEC mode

## Example

The following example lights the system LED for 6 seconds.

```
switchxxxxxx> system light duration 65
```

## system recovery

To set the system to automatically recover from temperature that reached the critical threshold, use the **system recovery** Global Configuration mode command.

To return to disable automatic recovery, use the **no** form of the command.

### Syntax

**system recovery**

**no system recovery**

### Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Default Configuration

System recovery is enabled by default.

### Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

### Example

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# no system recovery
```



# system reset-button disable

Use the **system reset-button disable** Global Configuration mode command to disable the reset functionality of the device reset button. To re-enable the reset button functionality use the **no** form of the command.

## Syntax

**system reset-button disable**

**no system reset-button disable**

## Parameters

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Default Configuration

By default the device reset button functionality is enabled.

## Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

## User Guidelines

Use the **system reset-button disable** command to disable the reset functionality of the device reset button. When this command is applied the device will not reload or reset to factory default even if the reset button is pressed. This is useful to prevent unwanted device reload or setting to factory defaults due to accidental pressing of the button.

If the reset button has other functionalities, besides reload and reset to factory default, they will not be effected by this setting.

Use the no form of command to re-activate the reset button and allow device reload and reset to factory default by pressing the button.

## Examples

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# system reset-button disable
```

system reset-button disable