

Stack Commands

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set stack mode

To configure the stack mode of all units in stack after reboot, use the **set stack mode** Privileged EXEC mode command.

Syntax

set stack mode {**native**| **hybrid**}

Parameters

- **native** - all units in stack are of the same type (network interfaces type is the same on all units).
- **hybrid** - units in stack contain units of different types (network interfaces type of different units may be different).

Default Configuration

native mode

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

- command is applied to all units in stack
- After prompting user, command will reload all devices in stack.
- Reseting stack/unit to factory default will return all units to native mode (the default)
- In case of changing mode from native to hybrid mode, the command will delete stack startup configuration as well, and may upgrade inactive image version on all units to active image version (if current inactive image does not support hybrid mode) . It is advisable to save device configuration to external server before changing modes.

Example 1—The following example sets all units in stack to hybrid mode.

```
switchxxxxxx# set stack mode hybrid
Following confirmation, changing the stacking mode to hybrid will:
* Delete the startup configuration file;
* Upgrade the in-active image to the active image version (in case in-active image version
 does not support hygrid mode);
* Automatically reload the stack;
It is highly recommended that you will backup the configuration before changing the mode,
continue ? (Y/N)[N] Y
```

Example 2—The following example sets all units in stack to native mode.

```
switchxxxxxx# set stack mode native
Changing the stacking mode to native will reload the stack, continue ? (Y/N)[N] Y
```

set stack unit-type

To configure the unit type of a stack member , use the **set stack unit-type** Privileged EXEC mode command.

set stack unit-type unit *unit-id* **network** *network-type* **uplink** *uplink-type*

Parameters

- **unit** unit-id - Define the unit ID to apply setting. (Range: 1–**4**)
- **network** network-type - The type of network ports of the unit. Supported values are:
  - gi (for device for which all network ports types are Gigabitethernet)
  - tw (for device for which all network ports types are TwoPointFiveGigabitEthernet).
  - te (for device for which all network ports typs are Tengigabitethernet).
- **uplink** *uplink-type* - The type of uplink ports of the unit. Supported values are:
  - te (for device with Tengigabitethernet uplink ports)
  - none (for devices with no uplink ports)

Default Configuration

User defined type is not configured

Command Mode

Privileged EXEC mode

User Guidelines

Use the **set stack unit-type** command to define the type of "not-present" stack units (see below). The type of unit in stack defines the type of interface naming for this unit and determines which interface level commands can be applied.

If a unit is present or inserted in a stack, the unit type is automatically set by the software to the type of unit identified. If unit that was present is subsequently removed from stack the unit will become "not-present" but retain the existing unit type. If a unit is "not-present", and there is no previous type identified (unit did not exist previously in stack), its unit type is automatically set to the same unit type as the Active unit.

- if **network** port type is set to te, **uplink** port type must be set to none.
- if **network** port type is set to gi or tw , **uplink** port type must be set to te.
- If the command is applied to a unit which is present in stack, command will fail with the following error message: "Unit ID X is present in stack - cannot manually set unit type"
- The unit-type of each unit is saved across reboots and displayed as part of configuration file header in the following format: "**unit-type unit** X **network** *network-type* **uplink** *uplink-type*"

Example 1—The following example sets the unit type of unit 3.

```
switchxxxxxx# set stack unit-type unit 3 network gi uplink te
```

stack unit

To place the user in the context of the specified stack unit or all stack units, use the **stack unit** Global Configuration command.

Syntax

stack unit {*unit-id* | ***all***}

Parameters

- **unit-id**— Select a specific unit. All commands after this command refer to this unit. Unit must be member in the stack. (Range: 1–**4**).
- ***all*—**Select **all the units in the stack.**

Default Configuration

None

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

Example 1—The following example sets the unit context to 2, all following stack command will apply to unit 2.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# stack unit 2
```

Example 2—The following example sets the unit context to all units in the stack, all following stack command will apply to all the units.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# stack unit all
```

stack configuration

To configure the ports and unit id after reboot, use the **stack configuration** command.

Syntax

stack configuration {[***links*** *ports-list*] [***unit-id*** {*unit-id* | ***auto***}] *}*

no stack configuration

Parameters

- ***links***— Select port list to be used as stack links after reload.
- ***ports-list*** - a list of one or more stack ports separated by comma, or a range of sequential ports marked by dash.

  no-links— set stack unit without stack links after reboot.
- ***unit-id***— Select the unit id to be used after reload. (Range: 1–**4**). Use ***auto*** to enable stack auto numbering feature.

Command Mode

Global Configuration mode

Stack Unit mode.

User Guidelines

- Running the command in Global Configuration mode will configure the current stack Active unit.
- The **no stack configuration** is used to return the stack configuration to factory default after reload (use the **reload** command to reboot unit).
- Running the command in **stack unit** *all* context and configuration of the ***unit-id*** parameter not to ***auto*** generate an error (to avoid setting several units to the same Id)**.**
- Optional parameters not provided in the command will not be changed.

Example 1—The following example sets the Active unit to stack factory default.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# no stack configuration
```

Example 2—The following example sets the unit 3 to have stack links (ports) te3-4 with unit ID auto.

```
switchxxxxxx(config)# stack unit 3
switchxxxxxxunit# stack configuration links te3-4 unit-id auto
```

show stack configuration

To display the stack configuration (including configuration that is configured after reboot) parameters, use the **show stack configuration** EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show stack configuration

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Examples

Display the stack configuration information for an entire stack.

```
switchxxxxxx# show stack configuration
```

Unit Id	After Reboot Configuration	
	Unit Id	Stack Links
----------	----------	----------
1	1	te1-2
2	auto	te3-4
3	4	te1-2

show stack

To display the stack operational status, use the **show stack** EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show stack

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Examples

Display the stack information for an entire stack.

```
switchxxxxxx# show stack
Topology is Ring
Units stack mode: Hybrid
```

Unit Id	MAC Address	Role	Network Port Type	Uplink Port Type
-------	-----------------	---------	--------	---------
1	00:00:b0:00:10:00	Active	te	none
2	00:00:b0:00:20:00	Standby	gi	te
3	00:00:b0:00:30:00	Member	gi	te
4	00:00:b0:00:40:00	Member	tw	te

show stack links

To display the stack links operational status, use the **show stack links** EXEC mode command.

Syntax

show stack links [details]

Command Mode

User EXEC mode

Example 1—Display the stack links information for an entire stack.

```
switchxxxxxx# show stack links
```

Topology is Ring

Unit Id	Active Links	Neighbor Links	Operational Link Speed	Down/Standby Links
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
1	te1/1-2	te3/4,te2/1	10G	te1/3,te1/4
2	te2/1-2	te1/2,te3/3	10G	
3	te3/3-4	te2/2,te1/1	10G	

Example 2—Display the stack links information for an entire stack with details.

.

```
switchxxxxxx# show stack links details
```

Unit Id	Link	Status	Speed	Neighbor Unit Id	Neighbor Link	Neighbor Mac Address
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
1	te1	Active	10G	2	te2	00:00:b0:00:20:00
1	te2	Down	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	te1	Down	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	te2	Active	10G	1	te1	00:00:b0:00:10:00

Topology is Ring