Contents

Time range commands

display time-range

Use **display time-range** to display time range configuration and status.

Syntax

display time-range { *time-range-name* | **all** }

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Parameters

time-range-name: Specifies a time range name, a case-insensitive string of 1 to 32 characters. It must start with an English letter.

all: Displays the configuration and status of all existing time ranges.

Examples

Display the configuration and status of time range **t4**.

```
<Sysname> display time-range t4
Current time is 17:12:34 11/23/2010 Tuesday

Time-range : t4 (Inactive)
 10:00 to 12:00 Mon
 14:00 to 16:00 Wed
 from 00:00 1/1/2011 to 00:00 1/1/2012
 from 00:00 6/1/2011 to 00:00 7/1/2011
```

Table 1 Command output

Field	Description
Current time	Current system time.
Time-range	Configuration and status of the time range, including its name, status (active or inactive), and start time and end time.

time-range

Use **time-range** to create or edit a time range.

Use **undo time-range** to delete a time range or a statement in the time range.

Syntax

time-range *time-range-name* { *start-time* **to** *end-time days* [**from** *time1 date1*] [**to** *time2 date2*] | **from** *time1 date1* [**to** *time2 date2*] | **to** *time2 date2* }

```
undo time-range time-range-name [ start-time to end-time days [ from time1
date1 ] [ to time2 date2 ] | from time1 date1 [ to time2 date2 ] | to time2
date2 ]
```

Default

No time ranges exist.

Views

System view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

Parameters

time-range-name: Specifies a time range name. The name is a case-insensitive string of 1 to 32 characters. It must start with an English letter. To avoid confusion, it cannot be **all**.

start-time **to** *end-time*: Specifies a periodic statement. Both *start-time* and *end-time* are in hh:mm format (24-hour clock). The value is in the range of 00:00 to 23:59 for the start time, and 00:00 to 24:00 for the end time. The end time must be greater than the start time.

days: Specifies the day or days of the week (in words or digits) on which the periodic statement is valid. If you specify multiple values, separate each value with a space, and make sure they do not overlap. These values can take one of the following forms:

- A digit in the range of 0 to 6, for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
- A day of a week in abbreviated words: **Sun**, **Mon**, **Tue**, **Wed**, **Thu**, **Fri**, and **Sat**.
- **working-day** for Monday through Friday.
- **off-day** for Saturday and Sunday.
- **daily** for the whole week.

from *time1 date1*: Specifies the start time and date of an absolute statement. The *time1* argument specifies the time of the day in hh:mm format (24-hour clock). Its value is in the range of 00:00 to 23:59. The *date1* argument specifies a date in MM/DD/YYYY or YYYY/MM/DD format, where MM is the month of the year in the range of 1 to 12, DD is the day of the month with the range varying by MM, and YYYY is the year in the calendar in the range of 1970 to 2100. If you do not specify this option, the start time is 01/01/1970 00:00 AM, the earliest time available in the system.

to *time2 date2*: Specifies the end time and date of the absolute time statement. The *time2* argument has the same format as the *time1* argument, but its value is in the range of 00:00 to 24:00. The *date2* argument has the same format and value range as the *date1* argument. The end time must be greater than the start time. If you do not specify this option, the end time is 12/31/2100 24:00 PM, the maximum time available in the system.

Usage guidelines

If an existing time range name is provided, this command adds a statement to the time range.

You can create multiple statements in a time range. Each time statement can take one of the following forms:

- Periodic statement in the *start-time* **to** *end-time days* format. A periodic statement recurs periodically on a day or days of the week.
- Absolute statement in the **from** *time1 date1* **to** *time2 date2* format. An absolute statement does not recur.
- Compound statement in the *start-time* **to** *end-time days* **from** *time1 date1* **to** *time2 date2* format. A compound statement recurs on a day or days of the week only within the specified period. For example, to create a time range that is active from 08:00 to 12:00 on

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Monday between January 1, 2015, 00:00 and December 31, 2015, 23:59, use the **time-range test 08:00 to 12:00 Mon from 00:00 01/01/2015 to 23:59 12/31/2015** command.

You can create a maximum of 1024 time ranges, each with a maximum of 32 periodic statements and 12 absolute statements. The active period of a time range is calculated as follows:

1. Combining all periodic statements.
2. Combining all absolute statements.
3. Taking the intersection of the two statement sets as the active period of the time range.

Examples

\# Create a periodic time range **t1**, setting it to be active between 8:00 to 18:00 during working days.

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] time-range t1 08:00 to 18:00 working-day
```

\# Create an absolute time range **t2**, setting it to be active in the whole year of 2011.

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] time-range t2 from 00:00 1/1/2011 to 24:00 12/31/2011
```

\# Create a compound time range **t3**, setting it to be active from 08:00 to 12:00 on Saturdays and Sundays of the year 2011.

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] time-range t3 08:00 to 12:00 off-day from 00:00 1/1/2011 to 24:00 12/31/2011
```

\# Create a compound time range **t4**, setting it to be active from 10:00 to 12:00 on Mondays and from 14:00 to 16:00 on Wednesdays in January and June of the year 2011.

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] time-range t4 10:00 to 12:00 1 from 00:00 1/1/2011 to 24:00 1/31/2011
[Sysname] time-range t4 14:00 to 16:00 3 from 00:00 6/1/2011 to 24:00 6/30/2011
```

Related commands

display time-range