

Contents

- Bulk interface configuration commands 1
 - display interface range 1
 - interface range 1
 - interface range name 3

Bulk interface configuration commands

display interface range

Use **display interface range** to display information about named interface ranges created by using the **interface range name** command.

Syntax

```
display interface range [ name name ]
```

Views

Any view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

network-operator

Parameters

name *name*: Specifies an interface range by its name, a case-sensitive string of 1 to 32 characters. If you do not specify an interface range name, this command displays information about all interface ranges created by using the **interface range name** command.

Examples

Display information about the interface ranges created by using the **interface range name** command.

```
<Sysname> display interface range
```

```
Interface range name t2 Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/1 Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/2
```

```
Interface range name test Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/3 Ten-GigabitEthernet1/0/4
```

The output shows the following:

- Interfaces Ten-GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 and Ten-GigabitEthernet 1/0/2 are added to interface range **t2**.
- Interfaces Ten-GigabitEthernet 1/0/3 and Ten-GigabitEthernet 1/0/4 are added to interface range **test**.

Related commands

interface range name

interface range

Use **interface range** to create an interface range and enter the interface range view.

Syntax

```
interface range interface-list
```

Views

System view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

Parameters

interface-list: Specifies a space-separated list of up to 24 interface items. Each item specifies an interface by its type and number or specifies a subrange of interfaces in the form of *interface-type interface-number1 to interface-type interface-number2*. When you specify a subrange of interfaces, the interfaces must be all fixed interfaces or on the same interface card. The start interface number must be identical to or lower than the end interface number.

Usage guidelines

Use this command to bulk configure multiple interfaces with the same feature instead of configuring them one by one. For example, execute the **shutdown** command in interface range view to shut down a range of interfaces.

The interface range created by using this command is not saved to the running configuration. You cannot use the interface range repeatedly. To create an interface range that can be used repeatedly, use the **interface range name** command.

In interface range view, only commands supported by the first interface in the specified interface list are available for configuration. To view available commands, enter a question mark (?) in interface range view.

After a command is executed in interface range view, one of the following situations might occur:

- The system displays an error message and stays in interface range view. It means that the execution failed on one or multiple member interfaces.
 - If the execution failed on the first member interface, the command is not executed on any member interfaces.
 - If the execution failed on a non-first member interface, the command takes effect on the remaining member interfaces.
- The system returns to system view. It means that:
 - The command is supported in both system view and interface view.
 - The execution failed on a member interface in interface range view and succeeded in system view.
 - The command is not executed on the subsequent member interfaces.

You can use the **display this** command to verify the configuration in interface view of each member interface. In addition, if the configuration in system view is not needed, use the **undo** form of the command to remove the configuration.

To verify the configuration of the first member interface, you can execute the **display this** command in interface range view.

When you bulk configure interfaces, follow these guidelines:

- Before you configure an interface as the first interface in an interface range, make sure you can enter the view of the interface by using the **interface interface-type { interface-number | interface-number.subnumber }** command.
- Do not assign both an aggregate interface and any of its member interfaces to an interface range. Some commands, after being executed on both an aggregate interface and its member interfaces, can break up the aggregation.
- Understand that the more interfaces you specify, the longer the command execution time.

Examples

```
# Shut down interfaces Ten-GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 through Ten-GigabitEthernet 1/0/5.
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] interface range ten-gigabitethernet 1/0/1 to ten-gigabitethernet 1/0/5
[Sysname-if-range] shutdown
```

interface range name

Use **interface range name** *name* **interface** *interface-list* to create a named interface range and enter the interface range view.

Use **interface range name** *name* without the **interface** keyword to enter the view of a named interface range.

Use **undo interface range name** to delete the interface range with the specified name.

Syntax

interface range name *name* [**interface** *interface-list*]

undo interface range name *name*

Views

System view

Predefined user roles

network-admin

Parameters

name: Specifies an interface range name, a case-sensitive string of 1 to 32 characters.

interface-list: Specifies a space-separated list of up to 24 interface items. Each item specifies an interface by its type and number or a subrange of interfaces in the form of *interface-type interface-number1 to interface-type interface-number2*. When you specify a subrange of interfaces, the interfaces must be all fixed interfaces or on the same interface card. The start interface number must be identical to or lower than the end interface number.

Usage guidelines

A named interface range is saved in the running configuration and can be used repeatedly to bulk configure its member interfaces.

In interface range view, only commands supported by the first interface in the specified interface list are available for configuration. To view available commands, enter a question mark (?) in interface range view.

After a command is executed in interface range view, one of the following situations might occur:

- The system displays an error message and stays in interface range view. It means that the execution failed on one or multiple member interfaces.
 - If the execution failed on the first member interface, the command is not executed on any member interfaces.
 - If the execution failed on a non-first member interface, the command takes effect on the remaining member interfaces.
- The system returns to system view. It means that:
 - The command is supported in both system view and interface view.
 - The execution failed on a member interface in interface range view and succeeded in system view.
 - The command is not executed on the subsequent member interfaces.

You can use the **display this** command to verify the configuration in interface view of each member interface. In addition, if the configuration in system view is not needed, use the **undo** form of the command to remove the configuration.

To verify the configuration of the first interface, you can execute the **display this** command in interface range view.

To view the member interfaces of a named interface range, use the **display interface range** command.

When you bulk configure interfaces, follow these guidelines:

- Before you configure an interface as the first interface in an interface range, make sure you can enter the view of the interface by using the **interface** *interface-type* { *interface-number* | *interface-number.subnumber* } command.
- Do not assign both an aggregate interface and any of its member interfaces to an interface range. Some commands, after being executed on both an aggregate interface and its member interfaces, can break up the aggregation.
- Understand that the more interfaces you specify, the longer the command execution time.
- To guarantee bulk interface configuration performance, configure fewer than 1000 interface range names.

Examples

Add Ten-GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 through Ten-GigabitEthernet 1/0/5 to interface range **myEthPort**, and enter the interface range view.

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] interface range name myEthPort interface ten-gigabitethernet 1/0/1 to
ten-gigabitethernet 1/0/5
[Sysname-if-range-myEthPort]
```

Enter the view of interface range **myEthPort**.

```
<Sysname> system-view
[Sysname] interface range name myEthPort
[Sysname-if-range-myEthPort]
```

Related commands

display interface range