

Time Range Configuration Commands

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CHAPTER 1 TIME RANGE CONFIGURATION COMMANDS

1.1. Time Range Configuration Commands

Time Range Configuration Commands include:

- absolute
- periodic
- show time-range
- time-range
- debug time-range

1.1.1. absolute

Syntax

```
[no] absolute { start hour:minute day month year end hour:minute day month year  
| start hour:minute day month year  
| end hour:minute day month year }
```

To add or modify the absolute time in Time Range sub-mode, run the above commands. To return to the default setting, use the no form of this command.

Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>hour</i>	Hour in 24 hour system.
<i>minute</i>	minute
<i>day</i>	day
<i>month</i>	month
<i>year</i>	year

Default Value

There is no default absolute time.

Command Mode

Time Range sub-mode

Usage Guidelines

The absolute time takes effect from the current time if the start time is not configured;
The absolute time is valid forever if the end time is not configured.

One time range can only have one absolute time. If the absolute time is already existed, the command can be used to modify it.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the absolute time in the time range sub-mode.

```
Switch_config_time_range_x#absolute start 8:08 8 8 2008 end 11:08 3 3 2010
```

Related Command

time-range

periodic

1.1.2. periodic

Syntax

[no] periodic { daily *hour:minute to hour:minute*

| weekdays *hour:minute to hour:minute*

| weekend *hour:minute to hour:minute*

| {Friday | Monday | Saturday | Sunday | Thursday | Tuesday | Wednesday} *hour:minute to hour:minute*

| {Friday | Monday | Saturday | Sunday | Thursday | Tuesday | Wednesday} *hour:minute to {Friday | Monday | Saturday | Sunday | Thursday | Tuesday | Wednesday} hour:minute }*

To add or modify the absolute time in Time Range sub-mode, run the above commands. To return to the default setting, use the no form of this command.

Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>hour</i>	Hour in 24 hour system.
<i>minute</i>	minute

Default Value

There is no default absolute time.

Command Mode

Time Range sub-mode

Usage Guidelines

The command can be used to configure the same item.

Example

The following example shows how to add a period from 09:00 on Monday to 18:00 on Friday.

```
Switch_config_time_range_x#periodic monday 09:00 to friday 18:00
```

The following example shows how to add a period from 12:00 to 13:00 every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

```
Switch_config_time_range_x#periodic tuesday wednesday sunday 12:00 to 13:00
```

The following example shows how to add a period from 18:00 to 21:00 every workday.

```
Switch_config_time_range_x#periodic weekdays 18:00 to 21:00
```

Related Command

time-range

absolute

1.1.3. show time-range

Syntax

```
show time-range [name]
```

To show the configuration of Time Range, run the above command. All configurations of Time Range will be shown in the system if the name is not specified. Otherwise, only TimeRange of specified name will be shown.

Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>name</i>	The character string of the Time Range name. The value ranges from 1 to 20 characters.

Default Value

All Time Range configurations will be shown by default.

Command Mode

EXEC, Global Configuration Mode, Time Range Sub-mode

Usage Guidelines

The result analysis of the command:

Take the result of the typical configuration as an example:

```
Switch_config#show time-range
Now: Date: 2008.3.4   Time: 13:16   Day: Tuesday
time-range entry: x (inactive)
      absolute start 12:00 1 January 2000 end 13:00 2 January 2008
      periodic weekdays 09:00 to 18:00
time-range entry: y (empty)
```

```
time-range entry: z (active)
    periodic daily    12:00 to 13:00
    periodic Monday  Thursday Friday  08:00 to 09:00
    periodic Saturday 15:00 to Sunday  20:00
    periodic daily    09:00 to 18:00
Switch_config#
```

In the first line shows “Now: Date: 2008.3.4 Time: 13:16 Day: Tuesday”, which means the date is 4th May, 2008; the time is 13:16; the day is Tuesday.

Subsequently the screen shows the configuration and status of Time Ranges which named x, y and z respectively. Time Range x has two items: absolute time and period, and it is in the inactive state; Time Range y has no item and it is in the empty state; Time Range z has 4 periods and it is in active state.

Example

The following example shows how to show the configuration of the time range named a.

```
Switch_config#show time-range a
Now: Date: 2008.3.4   Time: 14:01   Day: Tuesday
time-range entry: a (inactive)
periodic Monday    12:00 to 13:00
Switch_config#
```

1.1.4. time-range

Syntax

[no] time-range *name*

To add a Time Range named *name* in the global configuration mode. To return to the default setting, use the *no* form of this command.

Parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>name</i>	The character string of the Time Range name. The value ranges from 1 to 20 characters.

Default Value

Time Range is not used by default.

Command Mode

Global configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

If the corresponding Time Range is not existed, a Time Range will be created in time range configuration mode; If the corresponding Time Range is already existed, it will enter the time range configuration mode directly.

Example

The following example shows how to configure a time range named a.

```
Switch_config#time-range a
Switch_config_time_range_a#
```

1.1.5. debug time-range

Syntax

debug time-range

To enable the debug switch of Time Range, run the above commands.

Parameters

None

Default Value

The debug switch of the Time Range is disabled by default.

Command Mode

EXEC

Usage Guidelines

Time Range Debug Output Information Analysis

Take the typical debug output information as an example:

```
Switch_config_time_range_a#Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(x) gains waiting second = 42949672
Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(x) PRE_STATE: [INACTIVE], CUR_STATE: [INACTIVE], CHANGE: [unCHANGED]
Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(y) gains waiting second = 42949672
Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(y) PRE_STATE: [EMPTY], CUR_STATE: [EMPTY], CHANGE: [unCHANGED]
Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(z) gains waiting second = 14408
Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(z) PRE_STATE: [ACTIVE], CUR_STATE: [ACTIVE], CHANGE: [unCHANGED]
Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(X) gains waiting second = 424749
Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(X) PRE_STATE: [INACTIVE], CUR_STATE: [INACTIVE], CHANGE: [unCHANGED]
Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(a) gains waiting second = 511149
```

```
Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(a) PRE_STATE: [INACTIVE], CUR_STATE: [INACTIVE],  
CHANGE: [CHANGED]
```

```
Switch_config_time_range_a#Mar 4 14:01:18 WHOLE time-range will be checked  
after waiting ticks = 1440800
```

The above information shows the current information of all Time Ranges. Their name are x, y, z, X or a.

The information “Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(x) gains waiting second = 42949672” means the time difference between 14:01:18, 4th March and next moment of checking the effectiveness of Time Range x is 42949672 seconds.

The information “Mar 4 14:01:18 Timerange(x) PRE_STATE: [INACTIVE], CUR_STATE: [INACTIVE], CHANGE: [unCHANGED]” means at 14:01:18, 4th March, the pre-state (PRE_STATE) of Time Range x is INACTIVE; the current state (CUR_STATE) is INACTIVE and the status is (unCHANGED).

The information “Mar 4 14:01:18 WHOLE time-range will be checked after waiting ticks = 1440800” means the difference between 14:01:18, 4th March and next check of Time Range of the whole system is 1440800 ticks. (tick is a time unit in the PC system; 1 tick=10ms)