

## Interface Command



## Table of Content

Chapter 1	Interface configuration command.....	1
1.1	Interface configuration command.....	1



# Chapter 1 Interface configuration Command

## 1.1 Interface configuration Command

This chapter will introduce the basic commands used to different types of interfaces, these commands accord with interface configurations tasks. more details, please refer to the following table:

Parameter	Description
Interface type	Reference content
normal interfaces	interface configuration summarizations
Ethernet interfaces	configure Ethernet interfaces
serial interfaces	configure serial interfaces
logic interfaces	configure logic interfaces
dialer interface	configure dialer interface
E1 interface	configure E1 interface
T1 interface	configure T1 interface
DTU interface	configure DTU interface
MODEM interface	configure MODEM interface

### 1.1.1 async mode

This command is used to set communication way on asynchronous interface.

#### Syntas

**[no] async mode [interactive | dedicated]**

#### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>interactive</b>	Use this interface as a command interactive interface. So, users through back-to-back cable or Modem dialer connect this interface can configure the router(like Console ).
<b>dedicated</b>	This interface is only fit for normal link layer encapsulation modes (like PPP) .

#### Default

none

#### Command mode

interface configuration mode(asynchronous mode)

## Example

```
router_conf_s1/0#physical-layer mode async
router_conf_s1/0#async mode interactive
```

Change “s 1/0” to interactive mode. “S1/0” is corresponding to a asynchronous line (line), line tty 1. User can set corresponding configurations on line tty1.

### 1.1.2 bandwidth

Use “bandwidth” to set the value of the interface . Command “ no bandwidth” will restore its default.

## Syntas

**bandwidth** *kilobps*

**no bandwidth**

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>kilobps</i>	the value of bandwidth , kilobps .T o Ethernet interface, the input value is 10000.

## default

Default value is set when creating windows, use “show interface” to show it, or use “bandwidth?” , it will show in <min-max(current)>.

## Command mode

interface configurations mode

## Explanation

Command “**Bandwidth**” can only set a parameter, it can not set a real bandwidth if an interface. For some mediums ,like Ethernet, the bandwidth is fixed; while for some mediums, like serial lines, the bandwidth can change through adjusting hardware. For these two kinds, user can use command “bandwidth” to transmit current bandwidth to father protocol.

Note: this is only a route parameter, it will not affect real communication speed of a physical interface, the real communication speed can be configured through command “physical-layer speed” .

## Example

The following example will set bandwidth of E1 transport:

```
interface serial 1/0
bandwidth 2000
```

**Relevant command**

**show interface**  
**physical-layer speed**

**1.1.3 channel-group**

Use command “channel-group” to configure E1 interface’s channel. This channel can use any unallocated time intervals, and can group time intervals free. A new interface will appear after successfully configure E1 channel . Command “no channel-group” will clear channel , the corresponding interface will be deleted also.

**Syntas**

**channel-group** *channel-group* **timeslots** { *number* | *number1-number2* } [*,number* | *number1-number2 ...* ]

**no channel-group** *channel-group*

**Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<i>channel-group</i>	Numbers of E1 channel , range is 0-30.
<i>number,number1,number2...</i>	Numbers of E1 time intervals, range is 1-31, they can be grouped free.

**default**

none

**Command mode**

E1 configuration mode

**Explanation**

When E1 works in Channelized mode, a new interface will appear after configure “channel-group”. Its logic features are the same with synchronous serial interfaces. Its name is serial<slot>/<group>:<channel-group>, thereinto, <slot>and<group> agree with controller E1<slot>/<group>.

A new interface will appear when E1 work in un-channelized mode, and its name is serial<slot>/<group>:0

It can encapsulate PPP, frame relay, LAPB and X.25 etc. link layer protocols on the interface.

**Example**

The following example configures 5 channels:

```
Router_config#controller E1 2/0
Router_config_controller_E1_2/0#channel 1 timeslots 1
Router_config_controller_E1_2/0#channel 2 timeslots 2-3
Router_config_controller_E1_2/0#channel 3 timeslots 4,6-8
Router_config_controller_E1_2/0#channel 4 timeslots 9-10,5
```

```
Router_config_controller_E1_2/0#channel 5 timeslots 18,11-13,20,22,30-28,24-25
Router_config_controller_E1_2/0#interface s1/0:5
Router_config_interface_s2/0:5#
The following example will clear channel 2.
Router_config#controller E1 2/0
Router_config_controller_E1_2/0#no channel 2
```

## Relevant command

### controller E1

#### 1.1.4 clock

Use command “clock” to configure link synchronous way. Command “no clock” sets link to use line synchronous signals.

## Syntas

**clock { external| internal}**  
**no clock**

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>external</b>	set link line to use receiving line synchronous signals.
<b>internal</b>	set link line to use chipset internal synchronous signals.

## default

use receiving line synchronous signals

## command mode

E1 configuration mode

## example

The following example will set link line to use chipset internal synchronous signals:

```
Router_config#controller E1 2/0
Router_config_controller_E1_2/0#clock internal
```

#### 1.1.5 controller E1

Use command “controller E1” to configure E1 interface:

## Syntas

**controller E1 <slot>/<group>**



**Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<i>slot</i>	The slot number of E1 controller.
<i>group</i>	The link line number of E1 controller.

**default**

none

**Command mode**

global configuration mode

**Explanation**

To configure E1 interface, first to input “controller E1” in overall configuration mode, enter E1 configuration mode:

**example**

The following example will configure E1 interface 2/0:

```
Router_config#controller E1 2/0
Router_config_controller_E1_2/0#
```

**Relevant command**

**framing**

**channel-group**

**1.1.6 delay**

Use command “delay” to set interface delay. Command “no delay” will restore default delay.

**Syntas**

**delay** *tens-of-microseconds*

**no delay**

**Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<i>tens-of-microseconds</i>	Set interface delay with unit of tens-of-microseconds

**default**

Default delay need to set when creating windows, user can use command” show interface” to display, or use “delay ? “ to display in the format of<min-max[current value] >.

## Command mode

interface configuration mode

## Relevant command

Command “delay” can only set an information parameter, user can not use this command to set real delay of this interface. Command “delay” is only used to transmit delay to father protocol.

## Example

The following example will configure 3000 microseconds delay on serial interface 1/2.

```
interface serial 1/2
delay 300
```

## Relevant command

**show interface**

### 1.1.7 description

Use “description” to set interface description. While use “no description” to clear interface description.

**description** *line*

**no description**

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>line</i>	Appoint interface description, they can be any characters.

## default

Interface default description is null.

## command mode

interface configuration mode

## Explanation

Command “description” can only set interface descriptions, which help users to remember and will not affect any function of interfaces. Use command “show interface” or “show running-config” to display.

## Example

The following example will set descriptions on serial interface 1/2:

```
interface serial 1/2
description Connect to Beijing
```

**relevant command****show interface****show running-config****1.1.8 duplex**

the command "duplex" is used to configure the duplex type which ethernet interface uses. use the "no" format of the command can resume to the default encapsulation.

**Syntas****duplex** *duplex-type***Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<i>duplex-type</i>	duplex type, it can be the one of the following key words: half half-duplex full full-duplex

**default**

Default value is relational with interface speed. for example: fast Ethernet is self-adapting, then this command doesn't work. 10M ethernet interface default value is half-duplex mode.

**Command mode**

interface configuration mode

**Explanation**

you can enter corresponding interface configuration mode to use this command.

**Example**

the following example configure full-duplex on 10M ethernet interface 1/0:

interface ethernet 1/0

duplex full

the following example resume 10M ethernet interface 1/0 to default encapsulation:

interface ethernet 1/0

no duplex

**Relevant command****speed****1.1.9 encapsulation**

Using "encapsulation" to set encapsulation protocols on the interface. While using "no encapsulation" to restore default encapsulation.

**Syntas**

**encapsulation** *encapsulation-type*

**Parameter**

Parameter	Description
encapsulation-type	<p>encapsulations types , one of keywords below:</p> <p>frame-relay – frame relay ( used on serial interface)</p> <p>hdlc – serial interface's HDLC protocol, it provides synchronous frame and checking error functions of HDLC but not providing windows or re-transmitting mechanism.</p> <p>ppp – PPP ) (used on serial interface)</p> <p>slip – SLIP (used on serial interface)</p> <p>x25 – X.25 (used on serial interface)</p> <p>sdhc – serial interface's SDLC protocol</p>

**default**

The default value is related to interface type. For example, the default value of synchronous interface is HDLC, while asynchronous interface and dialer interface's defaults are PPP.

**Command mode**

interface configuration mode

**Explanation**

If want to support several encapsulations, user can use "autoselect". This command sets interface's main encapsulations. User can use "show interface" to show interface's main encapsulations. Now , this command is only effective on serial interface.

**Example**

The following example will set frame encapsulation on serial interface 1/1:

```
interface serial 1/1
encapsulation framerelay
```

The following example will restore default encapsulation on serial interface 1/0:

```
interface serial 1/0
no encapsulation
```

**Relevant command**

**show interface**

**1.1.10 encapsulation dot1q**

Using command "encapsulation dot1q" (a command of Ethernet sub-interface configuration) to set "vlan id" of this interface. While "no encapsulation dot1q" can restore default encapsulation.

**Syntas**

**encapsulation dot1q** *vlan-identifier*

**Parameter**

Parameter	Description
vlan-identifier	integer kind, vlan id

**default**

without 802.1 Q encapsulation

**Command mode**

Ethernet sub-interface configuration mode

**Explanation**

This sub-interface must be configured corresponding vlan id so that it will work, several sub-interfaces of the same father interface can not be configured the same vlan id.

**Example**

The following example will set vlan id on serial interface 1/0.1 to 1:

```
int f0/0.1
encapsulation dot1q 1
```

**1.1.11 framing**

Using command “framing” to configure link line checking way. While using command “no framing” to set default checking way “crc4”.

**Syntas**

**framing** {**crc4** | **no-crc4**}

**no framing**

**Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<b>crc4</b>	use “crc 4” to check
<b>no-crc4</b>	do not use “crc4” to check

**default**

use “crc4” to check

**Command mode;**

E1 configuration mode

## Explanation

none

## Example

The following example will set link line to use "crc4":

```
Router_config#controller E1 2/0
Router_config_controller_E1_2/0#framing crc4
```

### 1.1.12 interface

Using overall configuration command "interface" to configure interface type and enter interface configuration mode. While using "no interface" will delete interface or initialize interface.

## Syntas

**interface type** *interface-number*

**interface type** *slot/port* (which is used to the router with a un-channelized E1 physical port)

**interface serial** *slot/port:channel-group* (which is used to configure un-channelized E1 physical port)

If want to configure sub-interface, use following command to configure:

**interface serial** *slot/port.subinterface-number* {multipoint | point-to-point}

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>type</b>	appoint interface type to be configured. Refer to following chart.
<i>interface-number</i>	logic interface number.
<i>slot</i>	slots or cards number.
<i>port</i>	slots or cards ports number.
<b>channel-group</b>	E1 channel-group number ranging from 0-30, use command "channel-group" to define.
<i>subinterface-number</i>	Sub-interface number ranging from 1-32767.
<b>multipoint</b>   <b>point-to-point</b>	Appoint multiple points or point-to-point sub-interface, because no default, it should be created when creating.

## default

none

## Command mode

global configuration mode

## Explanation

Sub-interface can use to configure frame relay network without full connection.

Table 1-1 Interface type keyword and description comparison table

keyword	interface type
async	asynchronous interface
bri	ISDN basic speed rate interface
dialer	dialer interface
ethernet	Ethernet interface
fastethernet	fast Ethernet interface
loopback	Loopback interfaces realized by software, simulate always-open interfaces. Interface-number is the number of loopback interface to be created or configured.
null	null interface
serial	serial interface
Multilink	Multilink interface
Virtual-template	Virtual-template interface
Tunnel	Tunnel interface

To a physical interface and a sub-interface, using command “no interface” can restore the interface’s default configurations. To other interfaces, using “no interface” delete .

## Example

The following example will use PPP encapsulation to configure serial interface 1/0:

```
interface serial 1/0
encapsulation ppp
```

The following example will configure loop-back interface, and allocate a IP network address and network mask to the interface.

```
interface loopback 0
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

The following example will discuss how to configure sub-interface. In this example, sub-serial-interface 1/0.1 is configured to point-to-multiple-point sub-interface with 3 related frame relay PVC, sub-serial-interface 1/0.2 is configured to point-to-point sub-interface.

```
interface serial 1/0
encapsulation framerelay
interface serial 1/0.1 multipoint
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
map 192.168.1.2 pvc 22 broadcast
map 192.168.1.3 pvc 23 broadcast
interface serial 1/0.2 point-to-point
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
map 192.168.2.2 pvc 102 broadcast
```

The following example will configure E1 link line’s channel 3 to encapsulate PPP:

```
controller E1 2/3
channel-group 3 timeslots 0-3
interface serial 2/3:3
ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
encapsulation ppp
```

## Relevant command

**show interface**

### 1.1.13 interface dialer

Use “interface dialer” to configure dialer interface. While using “no interface dialer” can delete dialer interface.

#### Syntas

**interface dialer** *interface-number*

**no interface dialer** *interface-number*

#### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>interface-number</i>	dialer interface number, ranging is 0-32767.

#### default

default is no creating dialer interface

#### Command mode

global configuration mode

#### Explanation

Dialer interface supports to apply a interface’s configurations to a group of interfaces.

Such a configuration is fit for conditions that need many calls, here, it only needs to configure “dialer map” on the dialer interface. The only configuration needed by the interface is command “dialer rotary-group”, which shows which dialer interface group it is in.

Though a dialer interface is configured to a interface, it is not a physical interface, but a group of interfaces. Interface configuration commands , which are input after enter into dialer interface configuration mode, will apply to all physical interfaces belong to this dialer interface.

#### Example

The following example will show possible configurations of a dialer interface:

```
interface dialer 1
encapsulation ppp
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
dialer map 192.168.1.2 name 2222 14155553434
dialer map 192.168.1.3 name 3333
```

#### Relevant command

**dialer rotary-group**

### 1.1.14 linecode

Use command “linecode” to configure link line coding way. Using “no linecode” can configure link line to use default coding way” hdb3”.



**Syntas****linecode{ hdb3| ami}****no linecode****Paramter**

Parameter	Description
<b>hdb3</b>	set link line to use hdb3 coding
<b>ami</b>	set link line to use “ ami ” coding

**default**

use hdb3 coding

**Command mode**

E1 configuration mode

**Example**

The following example will configure link line to use “hdb3” coding:

Router\_config#controller E1 2/0

Router\_config\_controller\_E1\_2/0#linecode hdb3

**1.1.15 linemode**

Used to choose work modes of DTU/ISDL card.

**Syntas****linemode [nt/lt]****Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<b>nt</b>	DTU /ISDLcard works in NT mode.
<b>lt</b>	DTU /ISDLcard works in LT mode.

**default**

nt

**Command mode**

interface configuration mode

**Example**

configure DTU/ISDL card to LT work mode

```
router_ config #interface bm2/0
router_ config bm2/0#linemode lt
```

### 1.1.16 mtu

Use command “mtu” to resize the maximum group dimensions or MTU dimensions. Using “no mtu” can restore “MTU” default values.

#### Syntas

**mtu** *bytes*

**no mtu**

#### Parameter

Parameter	Description
<i>bytes</i>	The size of MTU, its unit is byte.

#### default

Except that loopback interface is 1514, other interfaces default values are 1500.

#### Command mode

interface configuration mode

#### explanation

Every interface's default value is its largest possible sizes. On serial interface, the sizes of MTU can change, but can not be less than 68 bytes. User can check current MTU setting through “show interface”. Using command “mtu ?” will prompt in the format of <min-max[current value]>.

#### Notes:

using command “mtu” can change MTU value, but this will affect the value of this command protocol special version .(like ip mtu)

If the value of using “ip mtu” is equal to the value of using “mtu”, and if change the value of using “mtu”, “ip mtu” will auto-match a new “MTU”. But , but the value of “ip mtu “ changing will not affect the value of “mtu”.

#### Example

The following example will appoint MTU of 576 bytes:

```
interface serial 1/0
mtu 576
```

#### Relevant command

**ip mtu**

### 1.1.17 physical-layer mode

Using command “physical-layer mode” can appoint synchronous/asynchronous mode

of serial interface. Using command “no physical-layer mode ” can restore default synchronous mode.

## Syntas

**physical-layer mode {sync | async}**

**no physical-layer mode**

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>sync</b>	set interface to synchronous mode.
<b>async</b>	set interface to asynchronous mode.

## default

synchronous mode

## Command mode

interface configuration mode

## Explanation

When in asynchronous mode, interface supports all commands which can be used on standard asynchronous interface. When changing between synchronous and asynchronous mode, encapsulation protocols, which do not exist in the new mode, will be automatically deleted for long. If it does not exist in both modes, encapsulation will turn to default encapsulation in the new mode.

## Example

The following example will change serial interface from synchronous to asynchronous:

```
interface serial 1/2
physical-layer mode async
```

### 1.1.18 Physical-layer speed

used to set transport speed

## Syntas

**physical-layer speed <64000/128000/default>**

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
64000	transport speed is 64 K, B1 channel.
128000	transport speed is 128 K B1+B2 channel.
default	default mode 64 K.

**default**

none

**Command mode**

interface configuration mode

**Example**

```

configuring DTU card work in speed of 128K
router_ config #interface bm2/0
router_ config bm2/0#physical-layer speed 128000

```

**1.1.19 physical-layer speed**

Using command “physical-layer speed” can appoint serial interface’s speed.

**Syntas**

**physical-layer speed** *speed*

**Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<b>speed</b>	interface’s speed value.

speed values supported by synchronous and asynchronous interfaces is following:

Synchronous interface	asynchronous interface
1200 , 2400 , 4800 , 9600 , 14400 , 19200 , 38400 , 64000 , 115200 , 128000 , 256000 , 512000 , 1024000 , 2048000	1200 , 2400 , 4800 , 9600 , 14400 , 19200 , 38400 , 57600 , 115200

**default**

Default is 64000bps in synchronous mode.

Default is 9600bps in asynchronous mode.

**Command mode**

interface configuration mode

**Explanation**

Rates of serial interfaces on two routers, which are in two sides of asynchronous serial interfaces, must be the same. After synchronous mode changes to asynchronous mode, the router will change baud rate to 9600 bps automatically.

When two synchronous serial interfaces connect, baud rate on lines is determined by DCE side, so , when synchronous serial interface works in DCE mode, it needs to

configure baud rate, when works in DTE mode, it does not need to configure baud rate. After changing asynchronous mode to synchronous mode, the router will modify baud rate to 64000 bps automatically.

## Example

The following example will configure the rate of serial interface to 57600 bps:

```
interface serial 1/2
physical-layer speed 57600
relevant command:
physical-layer mode
```

## 1.1.20 physical-interface fiber

use the global configuration command "physical-interface" can configure the ethernet port to be fiber port mode.

## Syntas

**physical-interface fiber**

## Parameter

none

## Default

none

## Command mode

interface configuration mode

## Explanation

you can enter corresponding interface configuration mode to use this command.

## 1.1.21 show interface

Using command "show interface" to configure interface status.

```
show interface
show interface type interface-number
show interface type slot/port (used to the router with un-channelized E1 physical port)
show interface serial slot/port:channel-group (show un-channelized E1 physical port)
show interface serial slot/port.subinterface-number (show sub-interface)
```

## Parameter

Parameter	Description
<b>type</b>	appoint the type of the interface to be configured, refer to "interface type keyword and descriptions comparison table"
<i>interface-number</i>	logic interface number

<i>slot</i>	slot or card number
<i>port</i>	slot or card interface number
<i>channel-group</i>	E1 channel-group number ranging from 0-30, using "channel-group" to define.
<i>subinterface-number</i>	Sub-interface number ranging from 1-32767.

**default**

none

**Command mode**

supervisor mode

**Explanation**

If there is no any parameter behind "show interface", it will show all interface information.

**1.1.22 shutdown (E1 controller)**

Use "shutdown" to shutdown a E1 interface . Using "no shutdown" will restore E1 interface .

**Syntas**

**shutdown**

**no shutdown**

**Parameter**

none

**Default**

All interface default are enabled.

**Command mode**

E1 configuration mode

**Explanation**

Command "shutdown" forbid to appoint all functions on E1 interface.

**Example**

The following example will stop using E1 interface 1/0:

```
router_config#controller e1 2/0
```

```
router_config_controller_e1_2/0#shutdown
```

the following example will restart this interface again:

```
router_config#controller e1 2/0
```

```
router_config_controller_e1_2/0#no shutdown
```

### 1.1.23 shutdown (interface)

Use command "shutdown" to stop using an interface. While use "no shutdown" to restart that interface.

#### Syntas

**shutdown**  
**no shutdown**

#### Parameter

none

#### Default

All interface default are enabled.

#### Command mode

interface configuration mode

#### Explanation

Command "Shut down" forbids to appoint all functions on the interface. On serial interface, this command will reduce DTR signals. And this command signs that this interface can not be used. If want to check whether the interface is disabled or not , use "show interface". The disabled interface will show "administratively down" in this command .

#### Example

The following example will disable Ethernet interface 1/1:

```
interface ethernet 1/1  
shutdown
```

The following example will restart this interface again:

```
interface ethernet 1/1  
no shutdown
```

#### Relevant command

**show interface**

### 1.1.24 tunnel

Use command "tunnel" to configure related parameters of tunnel kinds of interfaces. While use "no tunnel" to restore these parameters default.

#### Syntas

**tunnel { checksum | destination *ip-address* | key *key-number* | mode *type* | sequence-datagrams | source {*ip-address* | *interface*} | test }**  
**no tunnel { checksum | destination | key | mode | sequence-datagrams | source | test }**

## Parameters

Parameter	Description
<b>checksum</b>	appoint to open point-to-point packet checking
<b>destination</b>	configure Tunnel's destination address
<b>key</b>	configure Tunnel's keys
<b>key-number</b>	decimal system keys
<b>mode</b>	configure Tunnel encapsulation protocol
<b>type</b>	type parameter of encapsulation protocol
<b>sequence-datagrams</b>	reject disorder packets
<b>source</b>	configure Tunnel source address
<b>interface</b>	current router's interface
<b>test</b>	test encapsulation protocol

## default

Parameter	Value
checksum	shutdown
destination	none
key	shut down
mode	encapsulate gre/ip protocol
sequence-datagrams	shutdown
source	none
test	un-started

## command mode

interface configuration status(only existing in Tunnel type interface)

## Explanation

Command "tunnel" only exists in Tunnel type interface, if want to run "protocol up" on a Tunnel type interface protocol, must configure following parameters:

- IP address of the interface
- Tunnel source address
- Tunnel destination address

At the same time, to insure that there is an effective route to tunnel destination address.

In current version, Tunnel supports GRE encapsulation protocol.

## Example

The following example will enable Tunnel interface 100:

```
interface Ethernet1/1
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
```



```

interface Tunnel100
 ip address 192.168.20.202 255.255.255.0
 tunnel source Ethernet1/1
 tunnel destination 10.1.1.2
 !

```

Because the default encapsulation protocol of Tunnel type interface is GRE/IP, in the following example, to restore Tunnel type interface default encapsulation protocol is equal to configure GRE/IP encapsulation protocol:

```

router_config#interface Tunnel100
router_config_t100#no tunnel mode
 be equal to
router_config#interface Tunnel100
router_config_t100#tunnel mode gre ip

```

## Relevant command

### interface tunnel

#### 1.1.25 cablelength

### Syntas

**cablelength [ short | long ]**

### Parmeters

Parameter	Description
<b>short</b>	shorhaul work mode
<b>long</b>	longhaul work mode

### explanation

Set longhaul or **shorhaul** work mode.

### Default

Default mode is **shorthaul** .

### Example

```

Router_config#controller E1 2/0
Router_config_controller_E1_2/0#cablelength short

```

## Relevant command

none

#### 1.1.26 speed

Use command “speed” to configure ethernet. While use “no speed” to restore these parameters default.

**Syntas**

**speed (10|100)**

**no speed**

**Parmeters**

Parameter	Description
<b>10</b>	Design Fast Ethernet port running under 10M mode.
<b>100</b>	Design Fast Ethernet port running under 100M mode.

**Default**

autosense

**Command mode**

interface configuration mode

**Explanation**

none

**example**

The following example is configuring the fast Ethernet interface1/0 to run under rate of 10M.

```
interface fastethernet 1/0
speed 10
```

The following example is restoring interface to default (autosense).

```
interface fastethernet 1/1
no speed
```

**Relevant command**

none