

# Context Configuration Mode Commands

Context configuration mode commands allow you to configure attributes of virtual contexts. Each context that you create behaves like an independent device with its own policies, interfaces, domains, server farms, real servers, and administrators.

Each context, including the Admin context, has its own configuration file and local user database that are stored in the local disk partition in flash memory or that can be downloaded from an FTP, TFTP, or HTTP(S) server. The startup-config for each context is stored as the startup configuration file in flash memory.

In the Admin context, use the **changeto** command in Exec mode or the **do changeto** command in any configuration mode to move between contexts. Only users authenticated in the Admin context can use the **changeto** command. Other users that are authorized for more than one context must explicitly log in to each context.

To create a context and access context configuration mode, use the **context** command in configuration mode. The CLI prompt changes to (config-context). For information about the commands in context configuration mode, see the commands in this section.

Use the **no** form of this command to remove a context from the configuration.

**context** *name*

**no context** *name*

## Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Unique identifier of a virtual context. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters.
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## Command Modes

Configuration mode  
Admin context only

## Command History

Release	Modification
A1(7)	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

All commands in this mode require the Admin user role. For details about role-based access control (RBAC) and user roles, see the *Cisco 4700 Series Application Control Engine Appliance Virtualization Configuration Guide*.

## Examples

To create a context named C1 and access context configuration mode, enter:

```
host1/Admin(config)# context C1
host1/Admin(config-context)#
```

To delete the C1 context, enter:

```
host1/Admin(config)# no context C1
```

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**Related Commands**    [show context](#)  
                              [show running-config](#)

## (config-context) allocate-interface

To assign one or more VLAN interfaces to the context, use the **allocate-interface** command. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the VLAN from the context configuration.

**allocate-interface** *vlan number\_id*

**no allocate-interface** *vlan number\_id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>vlan</b> <i>number_id</i>	Identifies the VLAN to assign to the user context. For the <i>number_id</i> argument, enter the number of an existing VLAN that you want to assign to the context as an integer from 1 to 4096.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Context configuration mode Admin context only
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	A1(7)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

After you allocate the interface to a user context, you can configure the interface in that context.

When a VLAN is shared in multiple contexts, the interfaces must be on the same subnet. However, the interfaces that share the VLANs will have different MAC addresses. These different MAC addresses on the same VLAN classify traffic on multiple contexts. No routing can occur across contexts even if you configure shared VLANs.

The ACE allows you to assign a VLAN number to a user context even if the VLAN has not been assigned to the ACE. You can configure the VLAN in the user context; however, the VLAN cannot receive traffic until it is allocated to an Ethernet data port. For more information about assigning interfaces to the ACE, see the *Cisco 4700 Series Application Control Engine Appliance Routing and Bridging Configuration Guide*.

You cannot deallocate a VLAN from a user context if the VLAN is currently in use on that context.

**Examples**

To allocate the VLAN interface identified as 100 to the currently active context, enter:

```
host1/Admin(config-context) # allocate-interface vlan 100
```

**Related Commands**

[show context](#)  
[\(config\) interface](#)

## (config-context) description

To enter a description for a user context, use the **description** command. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the context description from the configuration.

**description** *text*

**no description**

### Syntax Description

<i>text</i>	Description for the user context. Enter a description as an unquoted text string with a maximum of 240 characters.
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### Command Modes

Context configuration mode  
Admin context only

### Command History

Release	Modification
A1(7)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

This command has no usage guidelines.

### Examples

To provide a description of a user context, enter:

```
host1/Admin(config-context)# description context for accounting users
```

### Related Commands

[show context](#)

## (config-context) member

To associate a context with a resource class, use the **member** command. Use the **no** form of the command to remove a context from a resource class.

**member** *class*

**no member** *class*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>class</i>	Name of an existing resource class. Enter the class name as an unquoted text string with a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Context configuration mode Admin context only
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	A1(7)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You can associate a context with only one resource class. If you do not explicitly associate a context with a resource class, the ACE associates the context with the default resource class.
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<b>Examples</b>	To disassociate a context from a resource class, enter:  host1/Admin(config-context)# <b>no member RC1</b>
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<b>Related Commands</b>	<a href="#">show context</a> <a href="#">(config) resource-class</a>
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