

Domain Configuration Mode Commands

Domain configuration mode commands allow you to determine a user's domain (namespace in which the user operates). To create a domain and access domain configuration mode, use the **domain** command in configuration mode. The CLI prompt changes to (config-domain). For information about the commands in domain configuration mode, see the commands in this section.

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

domain *name*

no domain *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Unique identifier of a domain in a 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 and user contexts

Command History

Release	Modification
A1(7)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

All commands in this mode require the context 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*.

When you create a context, the ACE automatically creates a default domain (default-domain). You can create a maximum of 63 additional domains per ACE. A domain does not restrict the context configuration that you can display using the **show running-config** command. You can still display the running configuration for the entire context. However, a domain can restrict your access to the configurable objects within a context because only a limited subset of all the objects available to a context are added to the domain.

Examples

To create a domain named D1 and access domain configuration mode, enter:

```
host1/Admin(config)# domain D1
host1/Admin(config-domain)#
```

To delete the D1 domain, enter:

```
host1/Admin(config)# no domain D1
```

Related Commands

[show domain](#)
[show running-config](#)

(config-domain) add-object

To associate a configuration object with a domain, use the **add-object** command. Use the **no** form of the command to remove an object added to the domain.

```
add-object { access-list { ethertype | extended } name | action-list name | all | class-map name |
interface { bvi number | vlan number } | object-group name | parameter-map name |
policy-map name | probe name | rserver name | script name | serverfarm name | sticky name }
```

```
no add-object { access-list { ethertype | extended } name | action-list name | all | class-map name |
interface { bvi number | vlan number } | object-group name | parameter-map name |
policy-map name | probe name | rserver name | script name | serverfarm name | sticky name }
```

Syntax Description		
access-list <i>name</i>		Specifies an existing access control list that you want to associate with the domain.
ethertype		Specifies an existing EtherType access control list that you want to associate with the domain.
extended		Specifies an existing extended access control list that you want to associate with the domain.
action-list <i>name</i>		Specifies an existing action list that you want to associate with the domain.
all		Specifies that all configuration objects in the context are added to the domain.
class-map <i>name</i>		Specifies an existing class map for flow classification that you want to associate with the domain.
interface		Specifies an existing interface—either a Bridge Group Virtual Interface or a VLAN—that you want to associate with the domain.
bvi <i>number</i>		Specifies the existing Bridge Group Virtual Interface that you want to associate with the domain. Enter an integer from 1 to 4094.
vlan <i>number</i>		Specifies the existing VLAN that you want to associate with the domain. Enter an integer from 2 to 4094.
object-group <i>name</i>		Specifies an existing object group that you want to associate with the domain.
parameter-map <i>name</i>		Specifies an existing parameter map that you want to associate with the domain.
policy-map <i>name</i>		Specifies an existing policy map that you want to associate with the domain.
probe <i>name</i>		Specifies an existing real server probe (keepalive) that you want to associate with the domain.
rserver <i>name</i>		Specifies an existing real server that you want to associate with the domain.
script <i>name</i>		Specifies an existing script file (created with the ACE TCL scripting language) that you want to associate with the domain.
serverfarm <i>name</i>		Specifies an existing server farm that you want to associate with the domain.
sticky <i>name</i>		Specifies an existing sticky group that you want to associate with the domain to maintain persistence with a server.
<i>name</i>		Identifier of the specified object. Enter an unquoted text string with no spaces and a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters.

Command Modes Domain configuration mode
Admin and user contexts

Command History	Release	Modification
	A1(7)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command has no usage guidelines.

Examples To associate an interface called VLAN 10 with a domain, enter:

```
host1/Admin(config-domain)# add-object interface vlan 10
```

Related Commands [show domain](#)