

shutdown

Use the **shutdown** command to shut down a physical interface. Use the **no** form of this command to restart the interface.

shutdown
no shutdown

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

The interface is enabled.

Command Type

Cisco IOS ATM command.

Command Mode

Interface configuration.

Usage Guideline

This command is not supported by the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches.

Examples

This example shows how to access and shut down the atm0 interface:

```
ATM(config)#interface atm0
ATM(config-if)#shutdown
ATM(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to access and then restart the atm0 interface:

```
ATM(config)#interface atm0
ATM(config-if)#no shutdown
ATM(config-if)#
```

slip

Use the **slip** command to attach or detach SLIP for the console port.

slip {**attach** | **detach**}

Syntax Description

attach Keyword to activate SLIP for the console port.

detach Keyword to deactivate SLIP for the console port.

Default

By default, SLIP is not active (detached).

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Usage Guideline

You can enter the **slip** command from a console port session or a Telnet session.

Examples

This example shows how to enable SLIP for a console port during a console port session:

```
Console> (enable) slip attach  
Console port now running SLIP.  
<console port running SLIP>
```

This example shows how to disable SLIP for a console port during a Telnet session:

```
Console> (enable) slip detach  
SLIP detached on Console port.  
<console port back to RS-232 Console>  
Console> (enable)
```

Related Command

set interface

squeeze

Use the **squeeze** command to delete Flash files permanently.

squeeze [*m/*]*device*:

Syntax Description

m/ (Optional) Module number of the supervisor engine containing the flash device.

device: Device where the Flash resides.

Default

This command has no default setting.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

A colon (:) is required after the specified device.

This command applies only to the Supervisor Engine III and Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switch supervisor engine module. If you attempt to run this command on a Supervisor Engine I or II, you will receive an error message.

Examples

These examples show how to use the **squeeze** command to delete the slot0 Flash files and then use the **show flash** command to confirm the deletion:

```

Console> squeeze slot0:
All deleted files will be removed, proceed (y/n) [n]?y
Squeeze operation may take a while, proceed (y/n) [n]?y
.....
Console> show flash
-#- ED --type-- --crc--- -seek-- nlen -length- -----date/time----- name
1  .. 2          43B312DF 100fc0 15 1052608 Aug 12 1998 10:23:30 cat5k_r47_1.cbi

7336000 bytes available (1052608 bytes used)
Console>

```

Related Commands

dir—switch
undelete
show flash

sscop cc-timer

Use the **sscop cc-timer** command to change the SSCOP connection control timer value. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.

sscop cc-timer *msecs*
no sscop cc-timer

Syntax Description

msecs Number of microseconds between Begin messages. The range of *msecs* is 1 to 60000.

Default

The default SSCOP connection control timer value is 10 seconds.

Command Type

Cisco IOS ATM command.

Command Mode

Interface configuration.

Usage Guidelines

This command is not supported by the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches.

The SSCOP connection control timer determines the time between transmission of SSCOP BGN, END, or RS PDUs as long as an acknowledgment has not been received.

Example

This example shows how to set the SSCOP connection control timer value to 15 microseconds:

```
ATM(config-if)#sscop cc-timer 15
```

Related Command

show sscop

sscop keepalive-timer

Use the **sscop keepalive-timer** command to change the SSCOP keepalive timer value. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.

```
sscop keepalive-timer msecs  
no sscop keepalive-timer
```

Syntax Description

msecs Number of microseconds the ATM module waits between transmission of poll PDUs when no SD or SDP PDUs are queued for transmission or are outstanding pending acknowledgments. The range of *msecs* is 1 to 60000.

Default

The default SSCOP keepalive timer value is 30 seconds.

Command Type

Cisco IOS ATM command.

Command Mode

Interface configuration.

Usage Guideline

This command is not supported by the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches.

Example

This example shows how to set the SSCOP keepalive timer to 15 microseconds:

```
ATM(config-if)#sscop keepalive-timer 15
```

Related Command

show sscop

sscop max-cc

Use the **sscop max-cc** command to change the SSCOP connection control retry count. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.

sscop max-cc *retries*
no sscop max-cc

Syntax Description

retries Number of times that SSCOP attempts to transmit BGN (establishment), END (release), or RS (resynchronization) PDUs as long as an acknowledgment has not been received. The range of *retries* is 1 to 127.

Default

The default SSCOP connection control retry count is 10 retries.

Command Type

Cisco IOS ATM command.

Command Mode

Interface configuration.

Usage Guideline

This command is not supported by the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches.

Example

This example shows how to set the SSCOP connection control retry count to 20:

```
ATM(config-if)#sscop max-cc 20
```

Related Command

show sscop

sscop max-stat

Use the **sscop max-stat** command to change the SSCOP number of entries in a Stat frame. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.

sscop max-stat *entries*
no sscop max-stat

Syntax Description

entries Number of entries in a Stat frame. The range of *entries* is 1 to 255.

Command Type

Cisco IOS ATM command.

Command Mode

Interface configuration.

Usage Guideline

This command is not supported by the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches.

Example

This example shows how to set the SSCOP entries in a Stat frame to 50:

```
ATM(config-if)#sscop max-stat 50
```

Related Command

show sscop

sscop poll-timer

Use the **sscop poll-timer** command to change the SSCOP poll timer value. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.

sscop poll-timer *msecs*
no sscop poll-timer

Syntax Description

msecs Number of microseconds the ATM module waits between transmission of POLL PDUs. The range of *msecs* is 1 to 60000.

Default

The default SSCOP poll timer value is 10 seconds.

Command Type

Cisco IOS ATM command.

Command Mode

Interface configuration.

Usage Guidelines

This command is not supported by the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches.

The SSCOP poll timer controls the maximum time between transmission of POLL PDUs when SD or SDP PDUs are queued for transmission or are outstanding pending acknowledgments.

Example

This example shows how to set the SSCOP poll timer to 15 microseconds:

```
ATM(config-if)#sscop poll-timer 15
```

Related Command

show sscop

sscop receive-window

Use the **sscop receive-window** command to change the size of the SSCOP receiver window. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.

sscop receive-window *packets*
no sscop receive-window

Syntax Description

packets Number of packets the interface receives before it sends an acknowledgment to the ATM switch. The range of *packets* is 1 to 127.

Default

The default size of the SSCOP receiver window is 7 packets.

Command Type

Cisco IOS ATM command.

Command Mode

Interface configuration.

Usage Guideline

This command is not supported by the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches.

Example

This example shows how to set the size of the SSCOP receiver window to 10 packets:

```
ATM(config-if)#sscop receive-window 10
```

Related Command

show sscop

sscop send-window

Use the **sscop send-window** command to change the size of the SSCOP transmitter window. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default value.

sscop send-window *packets*
no sscop send-window

Syntax Description

packets Number of packets the interface can send before it must receive an acknowledgment from the ATM switch. The range of *packets* is 1 to 127.

Default

The default size of the SSCOP transmitter window is 7 packets.

Command Type

Cisco IOS ATM command.

Command Mode

Interface configuration.

Usage Guideline

This command is not supported by the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches.

Example

This example shows how to set the size of the SSCOP transmitter window to 10 packets:

```
ATM(config-if)#sscop send-window 10
```

Related Command

show sscop

switch

Use the **switch** command to switch the clock from the supervisor clock to the internal clock or from the active supervisor to the standby supervisor.

```
switch {clock | supervisor}
```

Syntax Description

clock	Keyword to switch the clock from the supervisor clock to the internal clock.
supervisor	Keyword to switch from the active supervisor to the standby supervisor (Catalyst 5500 and Catalyst 5505 switches only).

Default

This command has no default setting.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Usage Guideline

The **switch** command is supported only on Catalyst 5500 and Catalyst 5505 switches.

Examples

This example shows how to switch the clock:

```
Console> (enable) switch clock  
This command will reset system and force a clock switch-over.  
Do you want to continue (y/n) [n]?  
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to switch to the standby supervisor:

```
Console> (enable) switch supervisor  
This command will force a switch-over to the standby Supervisor module.  
Do you want to continue (y/n) [n]?  
Console> (enable)
```

sync

Use the **sync** command to write the working in-core copy of environment variables and the aliases out to NVRAM so they are read on the next reset.

sync

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

This command has no defaults.

Command Type

ROM monitor command.

Command Mode

Normal.

Example

This example shows how to use the **sync** command:

```
rommon 10 > sync  
rommon 11 >
```

telnet

Use the **telnet** command to start a Telnet connection to a remote host.

```
telnet host [port_num]
```

Syntax Description

host Name or IP address of the remote host to which you want to connect.

port_num (Optional) Specific port connection on the remote host.

Default

This command has no default setting.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Example

This example shows how to open and close a Telnet session with the host elvis:

```
Console> (enable) telnet elvis
Trying 192.122.174.11...
Connected to elvis.
Escape character is '^]'.

UNIX(r) System V Release 4.0 (elvis)

login: fred
Password:
Last login: Thu Jun 11 09:25:01 from forster.cisc.rum
Sun Microsystems Inc. SunOS 5.4 Generic July 1994
You have new mail.
% logout

Console> (enable)
```

Related Command

disconnect

terminal

Use the **terminal** command to set the number of lines displayed on-screen. Use the **no** form of this command to return the screen length to the default.

terminal length [*screen-length*]
terminal no length

Syntax Description

screen-length (Optional) Number of lines to display on-screen. The range of *screen-length* is 0 to 512. A value of 0 disables pausing between screens of output.

Default

The default screen length is 24 lines.

Command Type

Cisco IOS ATM command.

Command Mode

EXEC.

Usage Guideline

This command is not supported by the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches.

Example

This example shows how to set the terminal length to 0 so that output scrolls on the screen without pausing:

```
ATM>terminal length 0
```

test snmp trap

Use the **test snmp trap** command to send an SNMP trap message to the trap receivers.

```
test snmp trap trap_num [specific_num]
```

Syntax Description

trap_num Number of the trap.

specific_num (Optional) Number of a predefined trap.

Default

This command has no default setting.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Example

This example shows how to run trap 0:

```
Console> (enable) test snmp trap 0  
SNMP trap message sent. (4)  
Console> (enable)
```

Related Command

set snmp trap

tracert

Use the **tracert** command to display a hop-by-hop path through an IP network from the Catalyst 5000, 4000, 2948G, 2926G, or 2926 series switch to a specific destination host.

```
tracert [-n] [-w wait_time] [-i initial_ttl] [-m max_ttl] [-p dest_port] [-q nqueries] [-t tos]
host [data_size]
```

Syntax Description

- n** (Optional) Option that prevents **tracert** from performing a DNS lookup for each hop on the path. Only numerical IP addresses are printed.
- w *wait_time*** (Optional) Option used to specify the amount of time (in seconds) that **tracert** will wait for an ICMP response message. The allowed range for *wait_time* is 1 to 300 seconds; the default is 5 seconds.
- i *initial_ttl*** (Optional) Option that causes **tracert** to send ICMP datagrams with a TTL value equal to *initial_ttl* instead of the default TTL of 1. This causes **tracert** to skip processing for hosts that are less than *initial_ttl* hops away.
- m *max_ttl*** (Optional) Option used to specify the maximum TTL value for outgoing ICMP datagrams. The allowed range for *max_ttl* is 1 to 255; the default value is 30.
- p *dest_port*** (Optional) Option used to specify the base UDP destination port number used in **tracert** datagrams. This value is incremented each time a datagram is sent. The allowed range for *dest_port* is 1 to 65535; the default base port is 33434. Use this option in the unlikely event that the destination host is listening to a port in the default tracert port range.
- q *nqueries*** (Optional) Option used to specify the number of datagrams to send for each TTL value. The allowed range for *nqueries* is 1 to 1000; the default is 3.
- t *tos*** (Optional) Option used to specify the TOS to be set in the IP header of the outgoing datagrams. The allowed range for *tos* is 0 to 255; the default is 0. Use this option to see if different types of service cause routes to change.
- host* IP alias or IP address in dot notation (*a.b.c.d*) of the destination host.
- data_size* (Optional) Number of bytes, in addition to the default of 40 bytes, of the outgoing datagrams. The allowed range is 0 to 1420; the default is 0.

Default

Entering the **tracert *host*** command without options sends three 40-byte ICMP datagrams with an initial TTL of 1, a maximum TTL of 30, a timeout period of 5 seconds, and a TOS specification of 0 to destination UDP port number 33434. For each host in the processed path, the initial TTL for each host and the destination UDP port number for each packet sent are incremented by one.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

To interrupt **tracert** after the command has been issued, press **Ctrl-C**.

The **tracert** command uses the TTL field in the IP header to cause routers and servers to generate specific return messages. Tracert starts by sending a UDP datagram to the destination host with the TTL field set to 1. If a router finds a TTL value of 1 or 0, it drops the datagram and sends back an ICMP “time exceeded” message to the sender. The tracert facility determines the address of the first hop by examining the source address field of the ICMP time-exceeded message.

To identify the next hop, tracert again sends a UDP packet but this time with a TTL value of 2. The first router decrements the TTL field by 1 and sends the datagram to the next router. The second router sees a TTL value of 1, discards the datagram, and returns the time-exceeded message to the source. This process continues until the TTL is incremented to a value large enough for the datagram to reach the destination host (or until the maximum TTL is reached).

To determine when a datagram has reached its destination, tracert sets the UDP destination port in the datagram to a very large value that the destination host is unlikely to be using. When a host receives a datagram with an unrecognized port number, it sends an ICMP “port unreachable” error to the source. This message indicates to the tracert facility that it has reached the destination.

Catalyst 5000, 4000, 2948G, 2926G, or 2926 series switches can participate as the source or destination of the **tracert** command. However, because they are Layer 2 devices, Catalyst 5000, 4000, 2948G, 2926G, or 2926 series switches do not examine the TTL field in the IP header and therefore do not decrement the TTL field or send ICMP time-exceeded messages. Thus, a Catalyst 5000, 4000, 2948G, 2926G, or 2926 series switch does not appear as a hop in the **tracert** command output.

Example

This example shows how to use the **tracert** command to determine the path from the source to the destination host server10:

```
Console> (enable) tracert server10
tracert to server10.company.com (172.16.22.7), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  engineering-1.company.com (172.31.192.206)  2 ms  1 ms  1 ms
 2  engineering-2.company.com (172.31.196.204)  2 ms  3 ms  2 ms
 3  gateway_a.company.com (172.16.1.201)      6 ms  3 ms  3 ms
 4  server10.company.com (172.16.22.7)       3 ms  *  2 ms
Console> (enable)
```

Table 2-81 describes the fields in the **traceroute** command output.

Table 2-81 traceroute Command Output Fields

Field	Description
30 hops max, 40 byte packets	Maximum TTL value and the size of the ICMP datagrams being sent.
2 ms 1 ms 1 ms	Total time (in milliseconds) for each ICMP datagram to reach the router or host plus the time it took for the ICMP time-exceeded message to return to the host. An exclamation point following any of these values (for example, 20 ms !) indicates that the port-unreachable message returned by the destination had a TTL of 0 or 1. Typically, this occurs when the destination uses the TTL value from the arriving datagram as the TTL in its ICMP reply. The reply does not arrive at the source until the destination receives a traceroute datagram with a TTL equal to the number of hops between the source and destination.
3 ms * 2 ms	“*” indicates that the timeout period (default of 5 seconds) expired before an ICMP time-exceeded message was received for the datagram.

If **traceroute** receives an ICMP error message other than a time-exceeded or port-unreachable message, it prints one of the error codes shown in Table 2-82 instead of the round-trip time or an asterisk (*).

Table 2-82 traceroute Error Messages

ICMP Error Code	Meaning
!N	No route to host. The network is unreachable.
!H	No route to host. The host is unreachable.
!P	Connection refused. The protocol is unreachable.
!F	Fragmentation needed but do not fragment (DF) bit was set.
!S	Source route failed.
!A	Communication administratively prohibited.
?	Unknown error occurred.

Related Command

ping

unalias

Use the **unalias** command to remove the alias name and associated value from the alias list.

unalias *name*

Syntax Description

name Name of the alias.

Command Type

ROM monitor command.

Command Mode

Normal.

Example

This example shows how to use the **unalias** command to remove the **s** alias and then check to ensure it was removed:

```
rommon 5 > alias
r=repeat
h=history
?=help
b=boot
ls=dir
i=reset
k=stack
s=set
rommon 6 > unalias s
rommon 7 > alias
r=repeat
h=history
?=help
b=boot
ls=dir
i=reset
k=stack
rommon 8 > s
monitor: command "s" not found
=====
```

Related Command

alias

undelete

Use the **undelete** command to recover a deleted file on a Flash memory device. The deleted file can be recovered using its index (because there could be multiple deleted files with the same name).

undelete *index* [[*m*/]*device*:]

Syntax Description

<i>index</i>	Index number of the deleted file.
<i>m</i> /	(Optional) Module number of the supervisor engine containing the flash device.
<i>device</i> :	(Optional) Device where the Flash resides.

Default

This command has no default setting.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

A colon (:) is required after the specified device.

Use the **dir** command to learn the index number of the file to be undeleted.

A file cannot be undeleted if a valid file with the same name exists. You must delete the existing file before you can undelete the target file.

A file can be deleted and undeleted up to 15 times.

To delete all deleted files permanently on a device, use the **squeeze** command.

Example

This example shows how to recover the deleted file with index 1 and use the **show flash** command to confirm:

```
Console> (enable) undelete 1 bootflash:
Console> (enable) show flash
-#- ED --type-- --crc--- -seek-- nlen -length- -----date/time----- name
  1 .. ffffffff 5415406e 3300b8 25 3080247 Aug 11 1998 13:22:46 cat5000-sup3
    .3-1-1.bin
  2 .. ffffffff 762950d6 6234d0 25 3093399 Aug 12 1998 12:33:14 cat5000-sup3
    .4-1-1.bin

1428272 bytes available (6173904 bytes used)
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

delete
show flash
squeeze

unset=varname

Use the **unset=varname** command to remove a variable name from the variable list.

unset=varname

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

This command has no defaults.

Command Type

ROM monitor command.

Command Mode

Normal.

Example

This example shows how to use the **set** command to display the variable list, remove a variable name from the variable list, and then display the variable list to verify:

```
rommon 2 > set  
PS1=rommon ! >  
BOOT=  
?=0  
rommon 3 > unset=0  
rommon 4 > set  
PS1=rommon ! >  
BOOT=
```

Related Command

varname=

upload

Use the **upload** command to upload a software image to a network host.

```
upload host file [mod_num]
```

Syntax Description

<i>host</i>	IP address or IP alias of the host.
<i>file</i>	Name of the image file.
<i>mod_num</i>	(Optional) Number of the module from which to upload the image file. If no number is specified, the default is module 1.

Default

This command has no default setting.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

To upload a software image for the RSM, use the **session** command.

This command is not supported by the 3-port Gigabit Ethernet switching module (WS-X5403).

Example

This example shows how to upload the supervisor image to the c5009_11.bin file on the mercury host:

```
Console> (enable) upload mercury c5009_11.bin 3  
Upload Module 1 image to c5009_11.bin on mercury (y/n) [n]? y  
/  
Done. Finished Network Upload. (153908 bytes)  
Console> (enable)
```

Related Command

download

varname=

Use the *varname=* command to set the variable VARNAME to varvalue. Note that the syntax *varname=* sets the variable to a NULL string.

varname=value

Syntax Description

varname= Name of the variable.

value Any ROM monitor command.

Default

This command has no defaults.

Command Type

ROM monitor command.

Command Mode

Normal.

Usage Guideline

Do not put a space before or after the equal (=) sign. If there are spaces, you must place the *value* in quotes. Spell out variable names in all caps to make them conspicuous.

Example

This example shows how to assign a variable name to a value:

```
rommon 1 > s=set
rommon 2 > s
PS1=rommon ! >
BOOT=
?=0
```

Related Command

unset=varname

verify

Use the **verify** command to confirm the checksum of a file on a Flash device.

```
verify [[m/]device:] filename
```

Syntax Description

m/ (Optional) Module number of the supervisor engine containing the Flash device.

device: (Optional) Device where the Flash resides.

filename Name of the configuration file.

Default

This command has no default setting.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Usage Guideline

A colon (:) is required after the specified device.

Example

This example shows how to use the **verify** command:

```
Console> verify cat5k_r47_1.cbi  
.....  
File cat5k_r47_1.cbi verified OK.
```

wait

Use the **wait** command to cause the CLI to pause for a specified number of seconds before executing the next command. This command might be included in a configuration file.

wait *seconds*

Syntax Description

seconds Number of seconds for the CLI to wait.

Default

This command has no default setting.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Normal.

Example

This example shows how to pause the CLI for 5 seconds:

```
Console> wait 5
Console>
```

whichboot

Use the **whichboot** command to determine which file booted.

whichboot

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Default

This command has no default setting.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Normal.

Usage Guideline

This command applies only to the Supervisor Engine III and Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switch supervisor engine module. If you attempt to run this command on a Supervisor Engine I or II, you will receive an error message.

Example

This example shows how to use the **whichboot** command:

```
Console> whichboot
Boot image name is 'bootflash:cat5000-sup3.4-1-1.bin'.
Console>
```

write

Use the **write** command to upload the current configuration to a host or display it on the terminal.

```
write {host file | network | terminal}
```

Syntax Description

host IP address or IP alias of the host.

file Name of the configuration file.

network Keyword to specify interactive prompting for the IP address or IP alias of the host and the filename to upload.

terminal Keyword to display the configuration file on the terminal.

Default

This command has no default setting.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

The **write terminal** command is exactly the same as the **show config** command. The **write host file** command is a shorthand version of the **write network** command.

The **write terminal** command is equivalent to the ATM command **write terminal**.

You cannot use the **write network** command to upload software to the ATM module.

With the **write network** command, the file must already exist on the host (use the UNIX **touch filename** command to create it).

Examples

This sample session assumes that module 1 is a 2-port supervisor module, module 2 is a 12-port 10/100BaseT switched Ethernet module, modules 3 and 5 are empty, and module 4 is an FDDI module. Details of the ATM configuration must be accessed through the special module mode.

This example shows how to upload the system5.cfg file to the mercury host using the **write network** command:

```

Console> (enable) write network
IP address or name of host? mercury
Name of configuration file to write? system5.cfg
Upload configuration to system5.cfg on mercury (y/n) [y]? y
/
Done. Finished Network Upload. (9003 bytes)
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to upload the system5.cfg file to the mercury host using the **write host file** command as a shorthand method:

```

Console> (enable) write mercury system5.cfg
Upload configuration to system5.cfg on mercury (y/n) [y]? y
/
Done. Finished Network Upload. (9003 bytes)
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to use the **write terminal** command to display the configuration file on the terminal:

```

Console> (enable) write terminal
begin
set password $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
set enablepass $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
set prompt Console>
!
#system
set system baud 9600
set system modem disable
set system name
set system location
set system contact
!
#snmp
set snmp community read-only public
set snmp community read-write private
set snmp community read-write-all secret
set snmp trap disable
!
#vlan/trunk
set vlan 1 1/1-2,4/1
set vlan 2 2/1-5
!
#trunks
!
#cam
set cam agingtime 1 300
set cam agingtime 2 300
!
#ip
set interface sc0 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
set interface sl0 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
set ip redirect enable
set ip unreachable disable
set ip fragmentation enable
set ip alias default 0.0.0.0
set arp agingtime 1200
!

```

```
#bridge
set bridge ipx snaptoether 8023raw
set bridge ipx 8022toether 8023
set bridge ipx 8023rawtofdi snap
!
#Command alias
!
#cdp
set cdp enable 1/1-2,2/1-5,4/1
set cdp interval 1/1 60
set cdp interval 1/2 60
set cdp interval 2/1 60
set cdp interval 2/2 60
set cdp interval 2/3 60
set cdp interval 2/4 60
set cdp interval 2/5 60
set cdp interval 4/1 60
!
#spantree
#vlan 1
set spantree enable 1
set spantree fwddelay 15 1
set spantree hello 2 1
set spantree maxage 20 1
set spantree priority 32768 1
set spantree portpri 1/1 32
set spantree portcost 1/1 10
set spantree portpri 1/2 32
set spantree portcost 1/2 10
set spantree portpri 4/1 32
set spantree portcost 4/1 10
#vlan 2
set spantree enable 2
set spantree fwddelay 15 2
set spantree hello 2 2
set spantree maxage 20 2
set spantree priority 32768 2
set spantree portpri 2/1 32
set spantree portcost 2/1 100
set spantree portpri 2/2 32
set spantree portcost 2/2 100
set spantree portpri 2/3 32
set spantree portcost 2/3 100
set spantree portpri 2/4 32
set spantree portcost 2/4 100
set spantree portpri 2/5 32
set spantree portcost 2/5 100
!
#trunk
!
#module 1
set module name 1
set port enable 1/1
set port name 1/1
set port duplex 1/1 half
set port level 1/1 normal
set port enable 1/2
set port name 1/2
set port duplex 1/2 half
set port level 1/2 normal
!
#module 2
set module name 2
set module enable 2
!
```

```
set port enable 2/1
set port name 2/1
set port duplex 2/1 half
set port level 2/1 normal
set port enable 2/2
set port name 2/2
set port duplex 2/2 half
set port level 2/2 normal
set port enable 2/3
set port name 2/3
set port duplex 2/3 half
set port level 2/3 normal
set port enable 2/4
set port name 2/4
set port duplex 2/4 half
set port level 2/4 normal
set port enable 2/5
set port name 2/5
set port duplex 2/5 half
set port level 2/5 normal
!
#module 3 empty
!
#module 4
set module name 4
set module enable 4
!
set fddi userdata 4 WorkGroup Stack
set fddi tnotify 4 30
set fddi treq 4 5000
set port enable 4/1
set port name 4/1
set port level 4/1 normal
set fddi tlmin 4/1 40
set port enable 4/2
set port name 4/2
set port level 4/2 normal
set fddi tlmin 4/2 40
!
#module 5 empty
end
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

show config

copy config

write erase

Use the **write erase** command to erase the configuration information in NVRAM. The NVRAM is then filled with the default configuration.

write erase

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Usage Guideline

This command is not supported by the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches.

Example

This example shows how to erase the configuration in nonvolatile memory:

```
Console> (enable) write erase
```

write memory

Use the **write memory** command to copy the configuration information in running memory to NVRAM.

write memory

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Usage Guideline

If you enter the **write memory** command from a bootstrap system image, a warning displays that the previous NVRAM configuration will be overwritten and some of the configuration commands will be lost unless you answer no. This warning is not displayed if NVRAM does not contain a valid configuration or if the previous configuration in NVRAM was generated by a bootstrap system image.

Example

This example shows how to copy the current configuration information to NVRAM:

```
Console> (enable) write memory
### [OK]
```

Related Command

reload—ATM

write terminal

Use the **write terminal** command to display the configuration information currently in running memory.

write terminal

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Type

Switch command.

Command Mode

Privileged.

Usage Guideline

You can also use this command in ATM EXEC mode to display the current ATM configuration information. This usage is not supported by the Catalyst 4000 and 2948G series switches.

Examples

This example shows how to display the current system configuration information:

```
Console> (enable) write terminal
.....

begin
set password $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
set enablepass $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
set prompt Cat5500>
set length 24 default
set logout 20
set banner motd ^C^C
!
#system
set system baud 9600
set system modem disable
set system name
set system location
set system contact
!
#snmp
set snmp community read-only public
set snmp community read-write public
set snmp community read-write-all secret
set snmp rmon disable
set snmp trap disable module
set snmp trap disable chassis
set snmp trap disable bridge
set snmp trap disable repeater
set snmp trap disable vtp
set snmp trap disable auth
set snmp trap disable ippermit
set snmp trap disable vmps
```

```
set snmp trap disable entity
set snmp trap disable config
set snmp trap disable stpx
!
#ip
set interface sc0 524 172.20.52.100 255.255.255.224 172.20.52.127

set interface sc0 up
set interface sl0 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
set interface sl0 up
set arp agingtime 1200
set ip redirect enable
set ip unreachable enable
set ip fragmentation enable
set ip route 0.0.0.0 172.20.52.97 1
set ip alias default 0.0.0.0
!
#Command alias
!
#vmmps
set vmmps server retry 3
set vmmps server reconfirminterval 60
set vmmps tftpserver 0.0.0.0 vmmps-config-database.1
set vmmps state disable

!
#dns
set ip dns server 171.68.10.70 primary
set ip dns server 171.68.10.140
set ip dns server 171.68.10.132
set ip dns enable
set ip dns domain cisco.com
!
#tacacs+
set tacacs attempts 3
set tacacs directedrequest disable
set tacacs timeout 5
set authentication login tacacs disable
set authentication login local enable
set authentication enable tacacs disable
set authentication enable local enable
!
#bridge
set bridge ipx snaptoether 8023raw
set bridge ipx 8022toether 8023
set bridge ipx 8023rawtofdi snap
!
#vtp
set vtp domain Lab_Network
set vtp mode server
set vtp v2 disable
set vtp pruning disable
set vtp pruneeligible 2-1000
clear vtp pruneeligible 1001-1005
set vlan 1 name default type ethernet mtu 1500 said 100001 state active
set vlan 521 name VLAN0521 type ethernet mtu 1500 said 100521 state active
set vlan 522 name VLAN0522 type ethernet mtu 1500 said 100522 state active
set vlan 523 name VLAN0523 type ethernet mtu 1500 said 100523 state active
set vlan 524 name VLAN0524 type ethernet mtu 1500 said 100524 state active
set vlan 1002 name fddi-default type fddi mtu 1500 said 101002 state active
set vlan 1004 name fddinet-default type fddinet mtu 1500 said 101004 state active
bridge 0x0 stp ieee
set vlan 1005 name trnet-default type trbrf mtu 1500 said 101005 state active
bridge 0x0 stp ibm
```

```
set vlan 1003 name token-ring-default type trcrf mtu 1500 said 101003 state active
parent 0 ring 0x0 mode srb aremaxhop 0 stemaxhop 0
set interface sc0 524 172.20.52.100 255.255.255.224 172.20.52.127

!
#spantree
#uplinkfast groups
set spantree uplinkfast disable
#backbonefast
set spantree backbonefast disable
#vlan 1
set spantree enable 1
set spantree fwddelay 15 1
set spantree hello 2 1
set spantree maxage 20 524
set spantree priority 32768 524
#vlan 1003
set spantree enable 1003
set spantree fwddelay 4 1003
set spantree hello 2 1003
set spantree maxage 10 1003
set spantree priority 32768 1003
set spantree portstate 1003 auto 0
set spantree portcost 1003 62
set spantree portpri 1003 4
set spantree portfast 1003 disable
#vlan 1005
set spantree enable 1005
set spantree fwddelay 4 1005
set spantree hello 2 1005
set spantree maxage 10 1005
set spantree priority 32768 1005
set spantree multicast-address 1005 ieee
!
#cgmp
set cgmp disable
set cgmp leave disable
!
#syslog
set logging console enable
set logging server disable
set logging level cdp 2 default
set logging level mcast 2 default
set logging level displ 5 default
set logging level dvlan 2 default
set logging level earl 2 default
set logging level fddi 2 default
set logging level ip 2 default
set logging level pruning 2 default
set logging level snmp 2 default
set logging level spantree 2 default
set logging level sys 5 default
set logging level tac 2 default
set logging level tcp 2 default
set logging level telnet 2 default
set logging level tftp 2 default
set logging level vtp 2 default
set logging level vmpls 2 default
set logging level kernel 2 default
set logging level filesys 2 default
set logging level drip 2 default
set logging level pagp 5 default
set logging level mgmt 5 default
set logging level mls 5 default
set logging level protfilt 2 default
```

```
!  
#ntp  
set ntp broadcastclient disable  
set ntp broadcastdelay 3000  
set ntp client disable  
clear timezone  
set summertime disable  
!  
#permit list  
set ip permit disable  
!  
#drip  
set tokenring reduction enable  
set tokenring distrib-crf disable  
!  
#igmp  
set igmp disable  
!  
#module 1 : 2-port 100BaseTX Supervisor  
set module name 1  
set vlan 1 1/2  
set vlan 524 1/1  
set port channel 1/1-2 off  
set port channel 1/1-2 auto  
set port enable 1/1-2  
set port level 1/1-2 normal  
set port duplex 1/1 full  
set port duplex 1/2 half  
set port trap 1/1-2 disable  
set port name 1/1 Backbone 5000 Link  
set port name 1/2  
set port security 1/1-2 disable  
set port broadcast 1/1-2 100%  
set port membership 1/1-2 static  
set cdp enable 1/1-2  
set cdp interval 1/1-2 60  
set trunk 1/1 auto isl 1-1005  
set trunk 1/2 auto isl 1-1005  
set spantree portfast 1/1-2 disable  
set spantree portcost 1/1-2 10  
set spantree portpri 1/1-2 32  
set spantree portvlanpri 1/1 0  
set spantree portvlanpri 1/2 0  
set spantree portvlancost 1/1 cost 18  
set spantree portvlancost 1/2 cost 18  
!  
#module 2 empty  
!  
#module 3 : 24-port 3 Segment 100BaseTX Ethernet  
set module name 3  
set module enable 3  
set vlan 1 3/9,3/17  
set port enable 3/1-24  
set port level 3/1,3/9,3/17 normal  
set port trap 3/1-24 disable  
set port name 3/1-24  
set port security 3/1-24 disable  
set port broadcast 3/1,3/9,3/17 0  
set port membership 3/1 dynamic  
set port membership 3/9,3/17 static  
set cdp enable 3/1,3/9,3/17  
set cdp interval 3/1,3/9,3/17 60  
set spantree portfast 3/1 enable  
set spantree portfast 3/9,3/17 disable  
set spantree portcost 3/1,3/9,3/17 19
```

```

set spantree portpri      3/1,3/9,3/17  32
!
#module 4 : 1-port MM OC-3 ATM
set module name          4
set port level           4/1  normal
set port name            4/1
set cdp enable           4/1
set cdp interval 4/1 60
set trunk 4/1 on lane 1-1005
set spantree portcost    4/1  14
set spantree portpri     4/1  32
set spantree portvlanpri 4/1  0
set spantree portvlancost 4/1  cost 13
!
#module 5 : 2-port MM MIC FDDI
set module name          5
set module enable        5
set fddi userdata        5 WorkGroup Stack
set fddi tnotify         5 30
set fddi treq            5 165000
set fddi tlmin           5/1  40
set fddi tlmin           5/2  40
set vlan 1                5/1
set port enable          5/1-2
set port level           5/1  normal
set port trap            5/1-2  disable
set port name            5/1-2
set cdp enable           5/1
set cdp interval 5/1 60
set trunk 5/1 off dot10 1-1005
set spantree portcost    5/1  19
set spantree portpri     5/1  32
set spantree portvlanpri 5/1  0
set spantree portvlancost 5/1  cost 18
!
#module 6 : 3-port 1000BaseX Ethernet
set module name          6
set module enable        6
set vlan 1                6/1-3
set port enable          6/1-3
set port level           6/1-3  normal
set port duplex          6/1-3  full
set port trap            6/1-3  disable
set port name            6/1-3
set port security        6/1-3  disable
set port broadcast       6/1-3  100%
set port membership     6/1-3  static
set port negotiation    6/1-3  enable
set port flowcontrol send 6/1-3  desired
set port flowcontrol receive 6/1-3  off
set cdp enable           6/1-3
set cdp interval 6/1-3 60
set trunk 6/1 auto isl 1-1005
set trunk 6/2 auto isl 1-1005
set trunk 6/3 auto isl 1-1005
set spantree portfast    6/1-3  disable
set spantree portcost    6/1-3  4
set spantree portpri     6/1-3  32
set spantree portvlanpri 6/1  0
set spantree portvlanpri 6/2  0
set spantree portvlanpri 6/3  0
set spantree portvlancost 6/1  cost 3
set spantree portvlancost 6/2  cost 3
set spantree portvlancost 6/3  cost 3
!

```

```
#module 7 : 2-port UTP OC-3 Dual-Phy ATM
set module name      7
set port level       7/1 normal
set port name        7/1-2
set cdp enable       7/1
set cdp interval     7/1 60
set trunk 7/1 on lane 1-1005
set spantree portcost 7/1 14
set spantree portpri 7/1 32
set spantree portvlanpri 7/1 0
set spantree portvlancost 7/1 cost 13
!
#module 8 : 2-port DS3 Dual PHY ATM
set module name      8
set port level       8/1 normal
set port name        8/1-2
set cdp enable       8/1
set cdp interval     8/1 60
set trunk 8/1 on lane 1-1005
set spantree portcost 8/1 39
set spantree portpri 8/1 32
set spantree portvlanpri 8/1 0
set spantree portvlancost 8/1 cost 38
!
#module 9 empty
!
#module 10 empty
!
#module 11 empty
!
#module 12 empty
!
#module 13 empty
!
#switch port analyzer
set span 2/1 3/1 both
!
#cam
set cam agingtime 1,521-524,1003,1005 300
end
```

This example shows how to display the current ATM configuration information:

```
ATM#write terminal
Building configuration...

Current configuration:
!
version 11.2
!
hostname ATM
!
!
interface ATM0
  atm preferred phy A
  atm pvc 1 0 5 qsaal
  atm pvc 2 0 16 ilmi
  lane client ethernet 100
!
!
line con 0
line vty 0 4
  no login
!
end

ATM#
```