

# download vmpls

Use the **download vmpls** command to download VMPS database information from a TFTP server.

**download vmpls** *mod* [**rcp**]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>mod</i>	Number of the module to receive downloaded image.
	<b>rcp</b>	(Optional) Keyword that specifies to copy an image from a specified host to Flash using rcp.

**Defaults** There is no default setting for this command.

**Command Types** Switch command.

**Command Modes** Privileged.

**Usage Guidelines** This command is supported by the Catalyst 5000 family switches and the Catalyst 2926G series switches.

Before you can execute the **download vmpls** command successfully, you must use the **set vmpls downloadserver** command to configure the IP address of the TFTP server and the name of the VMPS configuration file on that server. If the IP address of the TFTP server is not configured, the **download vmpls** command reports an error. If the configuration filename is not configured, the **download vmpls** command uses the default filename `vmpls-config-database.1`.

After a successful download, the new VMPS information replaces any existing information. If there are not enough resources to build the new configuration database, the VMPS is made inactive.

**Examples** This example shows the **download vmpls** command and typical system responses:

```
Console> (enable) download vmpls
Re-initialization of Vlan Membership Policy Server with the downloaded
configuration file is in progress.
6/14/1998,17:37:29:VMPS-2:PARSER: 82 lines parsed, Errors 0
```

**Related Commands**

- set vtp**
- show vmpls**

# enable

Use the **enable** command to activate privileged mode. In privileged mode, additional commands are available, and certain commands display additional information.

## enable

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**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

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**Defaults** This command has no default setting.

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**Command Types** Switch command.

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**Command Modes** Normal.

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**Usage Guidelines** The `(enable)` in the prompt indicates that privileged commands can be entered.

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**Examples** This example shows how to enter privileged mode:

```
Console> enable
Enter password:
Console> (enable)
```

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**Related Commands** **disable**

# format

Use the **format** command to format a Flash device. Flash PC cards must be formatted before it can be used.

```
format [spare spare_num] [m/]device1: [[device2:][monlib_filename]]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>spare</b> <i>spare_num</i>	(Optional) Number of spare sectors to reserve for use if other sectors fail; valid values are 0 to 16.
<i>m/</i>	(Optional) Module number of the supervisor engine containing the Flash device.
<i>device1</i> :	Flash device to be formatted. A colon (:) is required after the specified device.
<i>device2</i> :	(Optional) Flash device that contains the <i>monlib</i> file to be used to format <i>device1</i> :. A colon (:) is required after the specified device.
<i>monlib_filename</i>	(Optional) Name of the <i>monlib</i> file to be used to format <i>device 1</i> :.

## Defaults

The default number of spare sectors is 0.

## Command Types

Switch command.

## Command Modes

Privileged.

## Usage Guidelines

This command is not supported on the Catalyst 5000 family Supervisor Engine II, II G, and III G.

You can reserve up to 16 spare sectors for use when other sectors fail. If you do not reserve spare sectors and later some sectors on the device fail, you will have to reformat the entire Flash device, which will erase all existing data.

The *monlib* file is the ROM monitor library used by the ROM monitor to access files in the Flash file system. The file is also compiled into the system image. In the command syntax, *device1*: is the device to format and *device2*: contains the *monlib* file to use.

When you omit the [*device2*:][*monlib\_filename*] argument, the system formats *device1*: using the *monlib* that is bundled with the system software.

When you omit *device2*: from the [[*device2*:][*monlib\_filename*]] argument, the system formats *device1*: using the named *monlib* file from the default Flash device (specified by the **cd** command).

When you omit *monlib\_filename* from the [[*device2*:][*monlib\_filename*]] argument, the system formats *device1*: using the *monlib* file from *device2*:. When you specify the whole [[*device2*:][*monlib\_filename*]] argument, the system formats *device1*: using the specified *monlib* file from the specified device.

You can also specify *device1:monlib\_filename* as the device and filename to be used, as follows:

```
format device1: [device1: [monlib_filename]]
```

If *monlib\_filename* is omitted, the system formats *device1*: using the built-in *monlib* file on the device.

**Note**

When the system cannot find a *monlib* file, the system terminates the formatting process.

**Examples**

This example shows how to format a Flash device (Flash PC card in slot1):

```
Console> (enable) format slot1:
All sectors will be erased, proceed (y/n) [n]?y
Enter volume id (up to 31 characters):
Formatting sector 1
Format device slot1 completed.
Console> (enable)
```

# history—ROM monitor

Use the **history** command to display the command history (the last 16 commands executed in the ROM monitor environment).

## history

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Defaults** This command has no defaults.

**Command Types** ROM monitor command.

**Command Modes** Normal.

**Usage Guidelines** This command is aliased to **h** by the ROM monitor for convenience.

**Examples** This example shows how to use the **history** command:

```
rommon 13 > history

1  help
2  break -s 0x20090
3  break -s 10090
4  break -s 0xa0001000
5  cont
6  help
7  dev
8  dir
9  dir bootflash:
10 dis
11 dis 0xa0001000
12 dis 0xbe000000
13 history
=====
```

# history—switch

Use the **history** command to show the contents of the command history buffer.

## history

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**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

---

**Defaults** This command has no default setting.

---

**Command Types** Switch command.

---

**Command Modes** Normal.

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**Usage Guidelines** The history buffer size is fixed at 20 commands. Refer to the “Command-Line Interfaces” chapter for detailed information about the command history feature.

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**Examples** This example shows how to display the command history and execute the second entry in the command history buffer:

```
Console> history
      1 help
      2 history
Console> !2
history
      1 help
      2 history
      3 history
Console>
```