

# commit

Use the **commit** command to commit all or a specific ACE in NVRAM that have not been written to hardware.

```
commit qos acl acl_name | all
```

```
commit security acl acl_name | all
```

Syntax Description	
<b>qos acl</b>	Keywords to specify QoS ACEs.
<i>acl_name</i>	Name that identifies the VACL whose ACEs are to be committed.
<b>all</b>	Keyword to commit ACEs for all the ACLs.
<b>security acl</b>	Keywords to specify security ACEs.

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

**Command Types** Switch command.

**Command Modes** Privileged.

**Usage Guidelines** The **commit** command commits *all* ACEs in NVRAM that have not been written to hardware. Any committed ACL with no ACEs are deleted. We recommend that you enter ACEs in batches and issue the **commit** command to save all of them in hardware and NVRAM.

**Examples** This example shows how to commit a specific QoS ACE to NVRAM:

```
Console> (enable) commit qos acl my_acl
Hardware programming in progress...
ACL my_acl is committed to hardware.
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to commit a specific security ACE to NVRAM:

```
Console> (enable) commit security acl IPACL2
ACL commit in progress.
ACL IPACL2 is committed to hardware.
Console> (enable)
```

**Related Commands** **rollback**

# commit lda

Use the **commit lda** command to commit ASLB configuration that has not been written to hardware to NVRAM.

## **commit lda**

---

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

---

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

---

**Command Types** Switch command.

---

**Command Modes** Privileged.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to commit ASLB configuration to NVRAM:

```
Console> (enable) commit lda
Commit operation in progress...
Successfully committed Local Director Accelerator.
Console> (enable)
```

---

**Related Commands**

- set lda**
- show lda**
- clear lda**

# configure

Use the **configure** command to download a configuration file from an rcp server or the network and execute each command in that file.

**configure** {*host file*}[**rcp**]

**configure network**

Syntax Description		
	<i>host</i>	IP address or IP alias of the host.
	<i>file</i>	Name of the file.
	<b>rcp</b>	(Optional) Keyword to specify rcp as the file transfer method.
	<b>network</b>	Keyword to specify interactive prompting for the host and the file.

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

**Command Types** Switch command.

**Command Modes** Privileged.

**Usage Guidelines** Refer to the *Catalyst 6000 Family Software Configuration Guide* on how to construct a configuration file to download using the **configure** command.

Following is a sample file called system5.cfg in the /tftpboot directory:

```
begin
show time
set ip alias conc7 198.133.219.207
set ip alias montreux 198.133.119.42
set ip alias cres 192.122.174.42
set prompt system5>
set password
# empty string old password

pingpong
pingpong
end
#
```

Each line contains a command, except lines that begin with ! or #.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to download the system5.cfg configuration file from the 192.122.174.42 host:

```
Console> (enable) configure 192.122.174.42 system5.cfg
Configure using system5.cfg from 192.122.174.42 (y/n) [n]? y
/
Done. Finished Network Download. (446 bytes)
>> show time
Wed May 19 1999, 17:42:50
>> set ip alias conc7 198.133.219.207
IP alias added.
>> set ip alias montreux 198.133.219.40
IP alias added.
>> set ip alias cres 192.122.174.42
IP alias added.
>> set prompt system5>
>> set password
Enter old password:
Enter new password: pingpong
Retype new password: pingpong
Password changed.
system5> (enable)
```

---

**Related Commands**

**show config**  
**copy**

# confreg

Use the **confreg** command to configure the configuration register utility.

**confreg** [*num*]

## Syntax Description

*num* (Optional) Valid values are 0 = ROM monitor, 1 = boot helper image, and 2 to 15 = boot system.

## Defaults

This command has no default setting.

## Command Types

ROM monitor command.

## Command Modes

Normal.

## Usage Guidelines

Executed with the argument *num*, **confreg** changes the VCR to match the number specified.

Without the argument, **confreg** dumps the contents of the VCR in English and allows you to alter the contents.

You are prompted to change or keep the information held in each bit of the VCR. In either case, the new VCR value is written into NVRAM and does not take effect until you reset or power cycle the platform.

You must issue a **sync** command to save your change. Otherwise, the change is not saved and a **reset** removes your change.

## Examples

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

```
rommon 7 > confreg

Configuration Summary
enabled are:
console baud: 9600
boot: the ROM Monitor

do you wish to change the configuration? y/n [n]: y
enable "diagnostic mode"? y/n [n]: y
enable "use net in IP bcast address"? y/n [n]:
enable "load rom after netboot fails"? y/n [n]:
enable "use all zero broadcast"? y/n [n]:
enable "break/abort has effect"? y/n [n]:
enable "ignore system config info"? y/n [n]:
change console baud rate? y/n [n]: y
enter rate: 0 = 9600, 1 = 4800, 2 = 1200, 3 = 2400 [0]: 0
change the boot characteristics? y/n [n]: y
```

```
enter to boot:
 0 = ROM Monitor
 1 = the boot helper image
 2-15 = boot system
 [0]: 0
```

```
Configuration Summary
enabled are:
diagnostic mode
console baud: 9600
boot: the ROM Monitor
```

```
do you wish to change the configuration? y/n [n]:
```

```
You must reset or power cycle for new config to take effect
```

---

**Related Commands**    **show boot**

# context

Use the **context** command to display the context of a loaded image.

## context

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

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

**Command Types** ROM monitor command.

**Command Modes** Normal.

**Usage Guidelines** The context from the kernel mode and process mode of a booted image are displayed, if available.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the context of a loaded image:

```
rommon 6 > context
Kernel Level Context:
  Reg      MSW      LSW      | Reg      MSW      LSW
  -----  -----  -----  | -----  -----  -----
zero      : 00000000  00000000 | s0       : 00000000  34008301
AT        : 00000000  3e800000 | s1       : 00000000  00000001
v0        : 00000000  00000003 | s2       : 00000000  00000003
v1        : 00000000  00000000 | s3       : 00000000  00000000
a0        : 00000000  0000002b | s4       : 00000000  60276af8
a1        : 00000000  00000003 | s5       : ffffffff  ffffffff
a2        : 00000000  00000000 | s6       : 00000000  60276c58
a3        : 00000000  60276af8 | s7       : 00000000  0000000a
t0        : 00000000  00000b84 | t8       : 00000000  34008300
t1        : 00000000  3e800004 | t9       : ffffffff  ac000000
t2        : 00000000  00000239 | k0       : 00000000  00000400
t3        : 00000000  34008301 | k1       : 00000000  6024eb5c
t4        : ffffffff  ffff83fd | gp       : 00000000  60252920
t5        : 00000000  0000003f | sp       : 00000000  60276a98
t6        : 00000000  00000000 | s8       : 00000000  601fbf33
t7        : ffffffff  ffffffff | ra       : 00000000  6006d380
HI        : 00000000  00000008 | LO       : 00000000  00000000
EPC       : 00000000  60033054 | ErrPC    : ffffffff  bfc070c8
Stat      : 34408302 | Cause   : 00002020
```

## Process Level Context:

Reg	MSW	LSW	Reg	MSW	LSW
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
zero	: 00000000	00000000	s0	: 00000000	00000074
AT	: 00000000	3e820000	s1	: 00000000	60276c58
v0	: 00000000	00000081	s2	: 00000000	601fbac0
v1	: 00000000	00000074	s3	: 00000000	00000036
a0	: 00000000	00000400	s4	: 00000000	0000000f
a1	: 00000000	60276c58	s5	: ffffffff	fffffff
a2	: 00000000	00000074	s6	: 00000000	60276c58
a3	: 00000000	00000000	s7	: 00000000	0000000a
t0	: 00000000	00000400	t8	: 00000000	34008300
t1	: 00000000	00000400	t9	: ffffffff	ac000000
t2	: 00000000	00000000	k0	: 00000000	30408401
t3	: ffffffff	ffff00ff	k1	: 00000000	30410000
t4	: 00000000	600dcc10	gp	: 00000000	60252920
t5	: 00000000	0000003f	sp	: ffffffff	80007ce8
t6	: 00000000	00000000	s8	: 00000000	601fbf33
t7	: ffffffff	fffffff	ra	: 00000000	600dfd20
HI	: 00000000	00000008	LO	: 00000000	00000000
EPC	: 00000000	600dfd38	ErrPC	: ffffffff	fffffff
Stat	: 34008303		Cause	: ffffffff	

# copy

Use the **copy** command set to upload or download a Flash image or a switch configuration to or from a Flash device, rcp server, or TFTP server.

```
copy file-id { tftp | rcp | flash | file-id | config }
copy tftp { flash | file-id | config }
copy rcp { flash | file-id | config }
copy flash { tftp | rcp | file-id | config }
copy config { flash | file-id | tftp | rcp } [all]
copy acl config { flash | file-id | tftp | rcp }
copy cfg1 { tftp | rcp | flash | config | cfg2 } [all]
copy cfg2 { tftp | rcp | flash | config | cfg1 } [all]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>file-id</i>	Format used to specify the file on the Flash device, where the format is <i>m/device:filename</i> . <i>m/</i> = Option that gives access to different modules, such as the standby supervisor engine or an Ethernet module. <i>device:</i> = Device where the Flash resides. <i>filename</i> = Name of the configuration file.
<b>tftp</b>	Keyword to allow you to copy to or from a TFTP server.
<b>rcp</b>	Keyword to specify the file be copied to or from an rcp server.
<b>flash</b>	Keyword to support downloading of multiple modules.
<b>config</b>	Keyword to allow you to copy the configuration to Flash memory, another Flash device, or a file on a TFTP server.
<b>acl config</b>	Keywords to copy the ACL configuration manually to a file. See the “Usage Guidelines” section before using this command.
<b>cfg1</b>	Keyword to specify the first startup configuration file on the supervisor engine.
<b>cfg2</b>	Keyword to specify the second startup configuration file on the supervisor engine.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Keyword to specify that the entire configuration be copied to the specified destination configuration file.

## Defaults

If a source or destination device is not given, the one specified by the **cd** command is used. If a destination filename is omitted, the source filename is used.

## Command Types

Switch command.

**Command Modes**

Privileged.

**Usage Guidelines**Use the **copy** command to perform these tasks:

- Download a system image or configuration file from a TFTP or rcp server to a Flash device.
- Upload a system image or configuration file from a Flash device to a TFTP or rcp server.
- Configure the switch using a configuration file on a Flash device or on a TFTP or rcp server.
- Copy the current configuration to a Flash device or to a TFTP or rcp server.
- Manually copy the ACL configuration to a file.

**Caution**

Manual copying can only be used if **acl config** is set to **flash** and you enable the **auto-config append** option. If you disable the **append** option, the configuration clears before executing the auto-config file; see the **set boot config-register auto-config** command.

If you do not specify the source or destination device, the command uses the ones specified by the **cd** command. If you omit the destination filename, the source filename is used.

The **copy config**, **copy cfg1**, and **copy cfg2** commands copy only nondefault commands to the destination configuration file. Use the keyword **all** to copy both default and nondefault configurations.

If you do not specify a source or destination Flash device, the default Flash device (specified by the **cd** command) is used. Use the **pwd** command to display the current default Flash device. If you omit the destination filename, the system uses the source filename.

The system stores image and configuration files in the *sysname.cfg* file when you define a system name using the **set system name** command; otherwise, it uses the default *myswitch.cfg* file.

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

If you use the **flash** keyword as the copy source or destination, you are prompted for the Flash device name.

If you are copying a software image to multiple intelligent switching modules of the same type, use the **flash** keyword as the copy destination. The switch automatically determines which modules to copy the image to based on the header in the source image file. If you want to copy a software image to a single intelligent switching module in a switch with multiple modules of the same type, you must specify the destination *file-id* as **m/bootflash:** (do not specify a filename).

**Examples**

This example shows how to use the **copy** command to upload the switch configuration to a file named **cat.cfg** on the slot0 Flash device:

```
Console> (enable) copy config slot0:cat.cfg
Upload configuration to slot0:cat.cfg
649324 bytes available on device slot0, proceed (y/n) [n]? y
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.
/
Configuration has been copied successfully. (10200 bytes)
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to use the **copy** command to upload the switch configuration to a file named **lab2.cfg** on the TFTP server:

```
Console> (enable) copy config tftp:lab2.cfg
IP address or name of remote host [172.20.22.7]? y
Upload configuration to tftp:lab2.cfg (y/n) [n]? y
.....
.....
.....
.
/
Configuration has been copied successfully. (10299 bytes).
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to use the **copy** command to upload the switch configuration to the **cat.cfg** file on the slot0 Flash device:

```
Console> (enable) copy config flash
Flash device [bootflash]? slot0:
Name of file to copy to [test_image]? cat.cfg
Upload configuration to slot0:cat.cfg
749124 bytes available on device slot0, proceed (y/n) [n]? y
.....
.....
.....
.....
.
/
Configuration has been copied successfully. (200345 bytes).
Console> (enable)
```

These examples show how to use the **copy** command to download a configuration from a TFTP server:

```
Console> (enable) copy slot0:cat.cfg config
Configure using slot0:cat.cfg (y/n) [n]? y
/
Finished download. (10900 bytes)
>> set password $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set enablepass $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set prompt Console>
>> set length 24 default
Screen length set to 24.
>> set logout 20
.....
Console> (enable)
```

```

Console> (enable) copy tftp config
IP address or name of remote host? 172.20.22.7
Name of configuration file? cat.cfg
Configure using cat.cfg from 172.20.22.7 (y/n) [n]? y
/
Finished network download. (10900 bytes)
>> set password $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set enablepass $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set prompt Console>
>> set length 24 default
Screen length set to 24.
>> set logout 20
.....
Console> (enable)
Console> (enable) copy flash config
Flash device [bootflash]?
Name of configuration file? test.cfg
Configure using bootflash:test.cfg (y/n) [n]? y
/
Finished download. (10900 bytes)
>> set password $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set enablepass $1$FMFQ$HfZR5DUszVHIRhrz4h6V70
Password changed.
>> set prompt Console>
>> set length 24 default
Screen length set to 24.
>> set logout 20
.....
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to copy the running configuration to an rcp server for storage:

```

Console> (enable) copy config rcp
IP address or name of remote host []? 172.20.52.3
Name of file to copy to []? cat6000_config.cfg

Upload configuration to rcp:cat6000_config.cfg, (y/n) [n]? y
.....
.....
.....
.....
..
/
Configuration has been copied successfully.
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to configure a Catalyst 6000 family switch using a configuration file downloaded from an rcp server:

```

Console> (enable) copy rcp config
IP address or name of remote host []? 172.20.52.3
Name of file to copy from []? dns-config.cfg

Configure using rcp:dns-config.cfg (y/n) [n]? y
/
Finished network download. (134 bytes)
>>
>> set ip dns server 172.16.10.70 primary
172.16.10.70 added to DNS server table as primary server.
>> set ip dns server 172.16.10.140
172.16.10.140 added to DNS server table as backup server.
>> set ip dns enable
DNS is enabled
>> set ip dns domain corp.com
Default DNS domain name set to corp.com
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to upload an image from a remote host into Flash using an rcp server:

```

Console> (enable) copy rcp flash
IP address or name of remote host []? 172.20.52.3
Name of file to copy from []? cat6000-sup-d.5-5-1.bin
Flash device [bootflash]?
Name of file to copy to [cat6000-sup-d.5-5-1.bin]?

4369664 bytes available on device bootflash, proceed (y/n) [n]? y
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
File has been copied successfully.
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to download a configuration to the first startup configuration file (cfg1) on a supervisor engine:

```

Console> (enable) copy tftp cfg1
IP address or name of remote host [172.20.32.10]?
Name of file to copy from [/tftpboot/my.cfg]?
Download config file from /tftpboot/my.cfg to cfg1 (y/n) [n]?
.....
File has been copied to cfg1.
Console> (enable)

```

This example shows how to copy the ACL configuration to a bootflash file manually:

```

Console> (enable) copy config-acl bootflash:switchapp.cfg
Upload configuration to bootflash:dan.cfg
2843644 bytes available on device bootflash, proceed (y/n) [n]? y
.....
.....
/
Configuration has been copied successfully.
Console> (enable)

```

## Related Commands

**write**  
**configure**  
**set boot config-register**  
**set boot config-register auto-config**

# delete

Use the **delete** command to delete a configuration file.

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

Syntax Description	
<i>m/</i>	(Optional) Module number of the supervisor engine containing the Flash device.
<i>device:</i>	(Optional) Device where the Flash resides.
<i>filename</i>	Name of the configuration file.

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

**Command Types** Switch command.

**Command Modes** Privileged.

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

**Examples** This example shows how to delete the cat6000-sup-d.5-5-1.bin configuration file from the Flash device and then verify the deletion by entering the **show flash** command:

```
Console> (enable) delete bootflash:cat6000-sup-d.5-5-1.bin
Console> (enable)
Console> (enable) show flash
-#- ED --type-- --crc--- -seek-- nlen -length- -----date/time----- name
  1 .D ffffffff 5415406e 3300b8 25 3080247 Jan 12 2000 13:22:46
cat6000-sup-d.5-5-1.bin
  2 .. ffffffff 762950d6 6234d0 25 3093399 Jan 13 2000 12:33:14
cat6000-sup-d.5-5-1.bin

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

**Related Commands**

- show flash**
- dir—switch**
- undelete**
- squeeze**

# dev

Use the **dev** command to list the device IDs available on a switch.

**dev**

---

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

---

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

---

**Command Types** ROM monitor command.

---

**Command Modes** Normal.

---

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

```
rommon 10 > dev
Devices in device table:
   id  name
bootflash: bootflash
slot0:  PCMCIA slot 0
eprom:  eprom
```

## dir—ROM monitor

Use the **dir** command to list the files of the named device.

**dir** *device*

Syntax Description	<i>device</i>	ID of the device.
--------------------	---------------	-------------------

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

Command Types	ROM monitor command.
---------------	----------------------

Command Modes	Normal.
---------------	---------

Examples	This example shows how to use the <b>dir</b> command:
----------	---

```
rommon 11 > dir flash:
      File size      Checksum  File name
      65 bytes (0x41)  0xb49d   clev/oddfiler65
      2229799 bytes (0x220627)  0x469e   clev/sierra-k.Z
```

# dir—switch

Use the **dir** command to display a list of files on a Flash memory device.

**dir** *[[m/]device:]**[filename]* [**all** | **deleted** | **long**]

Syntax Description	
<i>m/</i>	(Optional) Module number of the supervisor engine containing the Flash device.
<i>device:</i>	(Optional) Device where the Flash resides.
<i>filename</i>	(Optional) Name of the configuration file.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Keyword to display all files, deleted or not.
<b>deleted</b>	(Optional) Keyword to display only deleted files.
<b>long</b>	(Optional) Keyword to display files that have not been deleted, in long format.

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

**Command Types** Switch command.

**Command Modes** Normal and privileged.

**Usage Guidelines** A colon (:) is required after the specified device.  
 When you specify the **all** keyword, the file information is displayed in long format.  
 When you omit all keywords (**all**, **deleted**, or **long**), the system displays file information in short format. Short format is shown in Table 2-6.

**Table 2-6 Short Format**

Column Heading	Description
#	File index number
length	File length
date/time	Date and time the file was created
name	Filename

When you use one of the keywords (**all**, **deleted**, or **long**), the system displays file information in long format. The long format is shown in Table 2-7.

**Table 2-7 Long Format**

Column Heading	Description
#	File index number
ED	Letter to indicate whether the file contains an error (E) or is deleted (D)
type	File type (1 = configuration file, 2 = image file); when the file type is unknown, the system displays a zero or FFFFFFFF in this field
crc	File cyclic redundancy check
seek	Offset into the file system of the next file
nlen	Filename length
length	File length
date/time	Date and time the file was created
name	Filename

## Examples

This example shows how to display the file information in short format:

```
Console> (enable) dir
-#- -length- ----date/time----- name
  1  6061822 Mar 03 2000 15:42:49 cat6000-sup.5-5-1.bin
  2  6165044 Mar 13 2000 14:40:15 cat6000-sup.5-5-1.bin

3763660 bytes available (12227124 bytes used)
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to display the file information in long format:

```
Console> (enable) dir long
-#- ED --type-- --crc--- -seek-- nlen -length- ----date/time----- name
  1 .. ffffffff f3a3e7c1  607f80   24  6061822 Mar 03 2000 15:42:49 cat6000-sup.
5-5-1.bin
  2 .. ffffffff aa825ac6  be9234   24  6165044 Mar 13 2000 14:40:15 cat6000-sup.
5-5-1.bin

3763660 bytes available (12227124 bytes used)
Console> (enable)
```

## Related Commands

**show flash**

# disable

Use the **disable** command to return to normal mode from privileged mode.

**disable**

---

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

---

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

---

**Command Types** Switch command.

---

**Command Modes** Privileged.

---

**Examples** This example shows how to return to normal mode:

```
Console> (enable) disable
Console>
```

---

**Related Commands** **enable**

# disconnect

Use the **disconnect** command to close an active console port or Telnet session.

**disconnect** {*ip\_addr* | **console**}

Syntax Description	
<i>ip_addr</i>	IP address or IP alias.
<b>console</b>	Keyword to denote an active console port.

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

**Command Types** Switch command.

**Command Modes** Privileged.

**Usage Guidelines** If multiple sessions from the same IP address exist, the **disconnect** command checks if the current process is also from the same IP address. If it is not, all Telnet sessions from the specified IP address are disconnected. If it is, all sessions, other than the current session, are disconnected. The system prompts whether to disconnect the current Telnet session. You can answer **n** and remain connected or answer **y** and be disconnected.

**Examples** This example shows how to close a Telnet session to host 198.134.214.4:

```
Console> (enable) disconnect 198.134.214.4
Telnet session from 198.134.214.4 disconnected. (1)
Console> (enable)
```

This example shows how to close the current console session:

```
Console> (enable) disconnect console
Console session disconnected.
Console> (enable)
```

**Related Commands** **telnet**