clear vtp statistics

To delete VTP statistics, use the **clear vtp statistics** command.

clear vtp statistics

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Examples

This example shows how to clear VTP statistics:

```
Console> (enable) clear vtp statistics
vtp statistics cleared.
Console> (enable)
```

Related Commands

set vtp
show vtp statistics

commit

To commit all ACEs or a specific ACE in NVRAM that has not been written to hardware, use the **commit** command.

commit qos acl {*acl_name* | **all** | **adjacency**}

commit security acl {*acl_name* | **all** | **adjacency**}

Syntax Description

qos acl	Specifies QoS ACEs.
acl_name	Name that identifies the VACL whose ACEs are to be committed.
all	Commits ACEs for all the ACLs.
adjacency	Commits adjacency table entries.
security acl	Specifies security ACEs.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

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 is deleted. We recommend that you enter ACEs in batches and enter 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)
```

This example shows how to commit an adjacency table entry to NVRAM:

```
Console> (enable) commit security acl adjacency
Commit operation in progress.
Adjacency successfully committed.
```

Related Commands rollback

commit lda

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

commit lda

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

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

clear lda
set lda
show lda

configure

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

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

configure network

Syntax Description

host	IP address or IP alias of the host.
file	Name of the file.
rcp	(Optional) Specifies rcp as the file transfer method.
network	Specifies interactive prompting for the host and the file.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Usage Guidelines

Refer to the *Catalyst 6500 Series Switch 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

copy
show config

confreg

To configure the configuration register utility, use the **confreg** command.

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 settings.

Command Types

ROM monitor command.

Command Modes

Normal.

Usage Guidelines

Executed with the **confreg** argument *num*, the VCR changes 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

To display the context of a loaded image, use the **context** command.

context

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

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   ffffffff
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   ffffffff  | ra      : 00000000   600dfd20
HI      : 00000000   00000008  | LO      : 00000000   00000000
EPC     : 00000000   600dfd38  | ErrPC   : ffffffff   ffffffff
Stat    : 34008303             | Cause   : ffffffff
```

copy

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

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

file-id	Format used to specify the file on the Flash device, where the format is *m/device***:***filename.* *m/* = Option that gives access to different modules, such as the standby supervisor engine or an Ethernet module. *device***:** = Device where the Flash resides. *filename* = Name of the configuration file.
tftp	Allows you to copy to or from a TFTP server.
rcp	Specifies the file be copied to or from an rcp server.
flash	Supports downloading of multiple modules.
config	Allows you to copy the configuration to Flash memory, another Flash device, or a file on a TFTP server.
acl config	Copies the ACL configuration manually to a file. See the "Usage Guidelines" section before using this command.
cfg1	Specifies the first startup configuration file on the supervisor engine.
cfg2	Specifies the second startup configuration file on the supervisor engine.
all	(Optional) Specifies 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 6500 series 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.6-1-1.bin
Flash device [bootflash]?
Name of file to copy to [cat6000-sup-d.6-1-1.bin]?

4369664 bytes available on device bootflash, proceed (y/n) [n]? y
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
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 acl config 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

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

delete

To delete a configuration file, use the **delete** command.

delete [[*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.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

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.6-1-1.bin
  2 .. ffffffff 762950d6  6234d0   25  3093399 Jan 13 2000 12:33:14
cat6000-sup-d.6-1-1.bin

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

Related Commands

dir—switch
show flash
squeeze
undelete

dev

To list the device IDs available on a switch, use the **dev** command.

dev

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

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

To list the files of the named device, use the **dir** command.

dir *device*

Syntax Description

device	ID of the device.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Types

ROM monitor command.

Command Modes

Normal.

Examples

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

```
rommon 11 > dir flash:
         File size           Checksum   File name
        65 bytes (0x41)       0xb49d    clev/oddfile65
   2229799 bytes (0x220627)   0x469e    clev/sierra-k.Z
```

dir—switch

To display a list of files on a Flash memory device, use the **dir** command.

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

Syntax Description

m/	(Optional) Module number of the supervisor engine containing the Flash device.
*device***:**	(Optional) Device where the Flash resides.
filename	(Optional) Name of the configuration file.
all	(Optional) Displays all files, deleted or not.
deleted	(Optional) Displays only deleted files.
long	(Optional) Displays files that have not been deleted, in long format.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

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 2-10.

Table 2-10 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 2-11.

Table 2-11 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.6-1-1.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.
6-1-1.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

To return to normal mode from privileged mode, use the **disable** command.

disable

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults

This command has no default settings.

Command Types

Switch command.

Command Modes

Privileged.

Examples

This example shows how to return to normal mode:

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

Related Commands

enable