

Chapter 11

Summary of CLI Configuration Mode Commands

The following sections explain each of the CLI configuration mode commands. The commands are organized alphabetically.

activate

Syntax	activate (<i>statement</i> <i>identifier</i>)
Description	Remove the inactive: tag from a statement, effectively adding the statement or identifier back to the configuration. Statements or identifiers that have been activated take effect when you next issue the commit command.
Options	<i>identifier</i> —Identifier from which you are removing the inactive tag. It must be an identifier at the current hierarchy level. <i>statement</i> —Statement from which you are removing the inactive tag. It must be a statement at the current hierarchy level.
Usage Guidelines	See “Deactivate and Reactivate Statements and Identifiers in a Configuration” on page 108.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
See Also	deactivate on page 153

annotate

Syntax annotate *statement* "*comment-string*"

Description Add comments to a configuration. You can add comments only at the current hierarchy level.

Any comments you add appear only when you view the configuration by entering the show command in configuration mode or the show configuration command in operational mode.

Options *comment-string*—Text of the comment. You must enclose it in quotation marks. In the comment string, you can include the comment delimiters /* */ or #. If you do not specify any, the comment string is enclosed with the /* */ comment delimiters. If a comment for the specified *statement* already exists, it is deleted and replaced with the new comment.

statement—Statement to which you are attaching the comment.

Usage Guidelines See "Add Comments in a Configuration" on page 109.

Required Privilege Level configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

See Also See the description statement in the *JUNOS Internet Software Configuration Guide: Interfaces and Chassis*.

commit

Syntax commit < and-quit> < check> < confirmed < *minutes*> >

Description Commit the set of changes back to the database and cause the changes to take operational effect.

Options and-quit—(Optional) Commit the configuration and, if the configuration contains no errors and the commit succeeds, exit from configuration mode.

check—(Optional) Verify the syntax of the configuration, but do not activate it.

confirmed <*minutes*>—(Optional) Require that the commit be confirmed within the specified amount of time. To confirm a commit, enter either a commit or commit check command. If the commit is not confirmed within the time limit, the configuration rolls back automatically to the precommit configuration.

Range: 1 through 65,535 minutes

Default: 10 minutes

Usage Guidelines See the sections "Verify a Configuration" on page 101 and "Commit a Configuration" on page 101.

Required Privilege Level configure—To enter configuration mode.

copy

Syntax	<i>copy existing-statement to new-statement</i>
Description	Make a copy of an existing statement in the configuration.
Options	<i>existing-statement</i> —Statement to copy. <i>new-statement</i> —Copy of the statement.
Usage Guidelines	See “Copy a Statement in the Configuration” on page 96.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

deactivate

Syntax	<i>deactivate (statement identifier)</i>
Description	Add the inactive: tag to a statement, effectively commenting out the statement or identifier from the configuration. Statements or identifiers marked as inactive do not take effect when you issue the commit command.
Options	<i>identifier</i> —Identifier to which you are adding the inactive: tag. It must be an identifier at the current hierarchy level. <i>statement</i> —Statement to which you are adding the inactive: tag. It must be a statement at the current hierarchy level.
Usage Guidelines	See “Deactivate and Reactivate Statements and Identifiers in a Configuration” on page 108.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
See Also	activate on page 151, delete on page 154

delete

Syntax delete < *statement-path*> < *identifier*>

Description Delete a statement or identifier. All subordinate statements and identifiers contained within the specified statement path are deleted with it.

Deleting a statement or an identifier effectively “unconfigures” or disables the functionality associated with that statement or identifier.

If you do not specify *statement-path* or *identifier*, the entire hierarchy starting at the current hierarchy level is removed.

Options *statement-path*—(Optional) Path to an existing statement or identifier. Include this if the statement or identifier to be deleted is not at the current hierarchy level.

identifier—(Optional) Name of the statement or identifier to delete.

Usage Guidelines See “Remove a Statement from the Configuration” on page 95.

Required Privilege Level configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

See Also deactivate on page 153

edit

Syntax edit *statement-path*

Description Move inside the specified statement hierarchy. If the statement does not exist, it is created.

You cannot use the edit command to change the value of identifiers. You must use the set command.

Options *statement-path*—Path to the statement.

Usage Guidelines See “Create and Modify the Configuration” on page 87.

Required Privilege Level configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

See Also set on page 160

exit

Syntax	exit < configuration-mode>
Description	Exit the current level of the statement hierarchy, returning to the level prior to the last edit command, or exit from configuration mode. The quit and exit commands are synonyms.
Options	none—Return to the previous edit level. If you are at the top of the statement hierarchy, exit configuration mode. configuration-mode—(Optional) Exit from configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	See “Move among Levels of the Hierarchy” on page 90.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
See Also	top on page 161, up on page 161

help

Syntax	help (apropos topic reference) < <i>string</i> >
Description	Display help about available configuration statements.
Options	apropos—Display all hierarchy levels containing the statement. reference—Display summary information for the statement. <i>string</i> —String or regular expression matching configuration statements for which you need help. topic—Display usage guidelines for the statement
Usage Guidelines	See “Get Help Based on a String in a Statement Name” on page 86.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode.

insert

Syntax insert < *statement-path*> *identifier1* (before | after) *identifier2*

Description Insert an identifier into an existing hierarchy.

Options after—Place *identifier1* after *identifier2*.

before—Place *identifier1* before *identifier2*.

identifier1—Existing identifier.

identifier2—New identifier to insert.

statement-path—(Optional) Path to the existing identifier.

Usage Guidelines See “Insert a New Identifier” on page 98.

Required Privilege Level configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

load

Syntax load (replace | merge | override) (*filename* | terminal)

Description Load a configuration from an ASCII configuration file or from terminal input. Your current location in the configuration hierarchy is ignored when the load operation occurs.

Options *filename*—Name of the file to load. For information about specifying the filename, see “How to Specify Filenames” on page 184.

merge—Combine the configuration that is currently shown in the CLI and the configuration in *filename*.

override—Discard the entire configuration that is currently shown in the CLI and load the entire configuration in *filename*.

replace—Looks for a replace: tag in *filename*, deletes the existing statement of the same name, and replaces it with the configuration in *filename*.

terminal—Use the text you type at the terminal as input to the configuration. Type Ctrl-D to end terminal input.

Usage Guidelines See “Load a Configuration” on page 103.

Required Privilege Level configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

quit

Syntax	quit < configuration-mode>
Description	Exit the current level of the statement hierarchy, returning to the level prior to the last edit command, or exit from configuration mode. The quit and exit commands are synonyms.
Options	none—Return to the previous edit level. If you are at the top of the statement hierarchy, exit configuration mode. configuration-mode—(Optional) Exit from configuration mode.
Usage Guidelines	See “Move among Levels of the Hierarchy” on page 90.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
See Also	top on page 161, up on page 161

rename

Syntax	rename < <i>statement-path</i> > <i>identifier1</i> to <i>identifier2</i>
Description	Rename an existing configuration statement or identifier.
Options	<i>identifier1</i> —Existing identifier to rename. <i>identifier2</i> —New name of identifier. <i>statement-path</i> —(Optional) Path to an existing statement or identifier.
Usage Guidelines	See “Rename an Identifier” on page 97.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

rollback

Syntax `rollback < number >`

Description Return to a previously committed configuration. The software saves the last nine committed configurations.

The currently operational JUNOS software configuration is stored in the file `juniper.conf`, and the last three committed configurations are stored in the files `juniper.conf.1`, `juniper.conf.2`, and `juniper.conf.3`. These four files are located in the directory `/config`, which is on the router's flash drive. The remaining six previous committed configurations, the files `juniper.conf.4` through `juniper.conf.9`, are stored in the directory `/var/db/config`, which is on the router's hard disk.

Options `none`—Return to the most recently saved configuration.

`number`—Configuration to return to.

Range: 0 through 9. The most recently saved configuration is number 0, and the oldest saved configuration is number 9.

Default: 0

Usage Guidelines See "Return to a Previously Committed Configuration" on page 106.

Required Privilege Level `rollback`—To rollback to configurations other than the most recently committed one.

run

Syntax `run command`

Description Run a top-level CLI command without exiting from configuration mode.

Options `command`—CLI top-level command.

Usage Guidelines See "Run an Operational Mode CLI Command from Configuration Mode" on page 100.

Required Privilege Level `configure`—To enter configuration mode.

| save

Syntax save *filename*

Description Save the configuration to an ASCII file. The contents of the current level of the statement hierarchy (and below) are saved, along with the statement hierarchy containing it. This allows a section of the configuration to be saved, while fully specifying the statement hierarchy.

When saving a file to a remote system, the software uses the scp/ssh protocol.

Options *filename*—Name of the saved file. You can specify a filename in one of the following ways:

filename—File in the user's home directory (the current directory) on the local flash disk.

path/filename—File on the local flash disk.

/var/filename or */var/path/filename*—File on the local hard disk.

a:filename or *a:path/filename*—File on the local drive. The default path is / (the root-level directory). The removable media can be in MS-DOS or UNIX (UFS) format.

hostname:/path/filename, *hostname:filename*, *hostname:path/filename*, or *scp://hostname/path/filename*—File on an scp/ssh client. This form is not available in the worldwide version of the JUNOS software. The default path is the user's home directory on the remote system. You can also specify *hostname* as *username@hostname*.

ftp://hostname/path/filename—File on an FTP server. You can also specify *hostname* as *username@hostname* or *username:password@hostname*. The default path is the user's home directory. To specify an absolute path, the path must start with %2F; for example, *ftp://hostname/%2Fpath/filename*. To have the system prompt you for the password, specify prompt in place of the password. If a password is required, and you do not specify the password or prompt, an error message is displayed:

```
user@host > file copy ftp://username@ftp.hostname.net//filename
file copy ftp.hostname.net: Not logged in.
user@host > file copy ftp://username:prompt@ftp.hostname.net//filename
Password for username@ftp.hostname.net:
```

http://hostname/path/filename—File on an HTTP server. You can also specify *hostname* as *username@hostname* or *username:password@hostname*. If a password is required and you omit it, you are prompted for it.

re0:/path/filename or *re1:/path/filename*—File on a local Routing Engine.

Usage Guidelines See "Save a Configuration to a File" on page 106.

Required Privilege Level configure—To enter configuration mode.

set

Syntax `set < statement-path> identifier`

Description Create a statement hierarchy and set identifier values. This is similar to edit except that your current level in the hierarchy does not change.

Options *identifier*—Name of the statement or identifier to set.

statement-path—(Optional) Path to an existing statement hierarchy level. If that hierarchy level does not exist, it is created.

Usage Guidelines See “Create and Modify the Configuration” on page 87.

Required Privilege Level `configure`—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

See Also edit on page 154

show

Syntax `show < statement-path> < identifier>`

Description Display the current configuration.

Options `none`—Display the entire configuration at the current hierarchy level.

identifier—(Optional) Display the configuration for the specified identifier.

statement-path—(Optional) Display the configuration for the specified statement hierarchy path.

Usage Guidelines See “Display the Current Configuration” on page 93.

Required Privilege Level `configure`—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

status

Syntax `status`

Description Display the users currently editing the configuration.

Usage Guidelines See “Display Users Currently Editing the Configuration” on page 94.

Required Privilege Level `configure`—To enter configuration mode.

top

Syntax	top
Description	Return to the top level of configuration command mode, which is indicated by the [edit] banner.
Usage Guidelines	See “Move among Levels of the Hierarchy” on page 90.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode.
See Also	exit on page 155, up on page 161

up

Syntax	up < <i>number</i> >
Description	Move up one level in the statement hierarchy.
Options	none—Move up one level in the configuration hierarchy. <i>number</i> —(Optional) Move up the specified number of levels in the configuration hierarchy.
Usage Guidelines	See “Move among Levels of the Hierarchy” on page 90.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode.
See Also	exit on page 155, top on page 161

