

## Chapter 14

# Summary of CLI Configuration Mode Commands

The following sections explain each of the command-line interface (CLI) configuration mode commands describes in this book. The commands are organized alphabetically.

### activate

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<b>Syntax</b>	activate ( <i>statement</i>   <i>identifier</i> )
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Remove the <code>inactive:</code> 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 <code>commit</code> command.
<b>Options</b>	<p><i>identifier</i>—Identifier from which you are removing the <code>inactive</code> tag. It must be an identifier at the current hierarchy level.</p> <p><i>statement</i>—Statement from which you are removing the <code>inactive</code> tag. It must be a statement at the current hierarchy level.</p>
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers” on page 92.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	<code>configure</code> —To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
<b>See Also</b>	<code>deactivate</code> on page 207

## annotate

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<b>Syntax</b>	annotate <i>statement</i> " <i>comment-string</i> "
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Add comments to a configuration. You can add comments only at the current hierarchy level.</p> <p>Any comments you add appear only when you view the configuration by entering the <b>show</b> command in configuration mode or the <b>show configuration</b> command in operational mode.</p>
<b>Options</b>	<p><i>comment-string</i>—Text of the comment. You must enclose it in quotation marks. In the comment string, you can include the comment delimiters <code>/* */</code> or <code>#</code>. If you do not specify any, the comment string is enclosed with the <code>/* */</code> comment delimiters. If a comment for the specified <i>statement</i> already exists, it is deleted and replaced with the new comment.</p> <p><i>statement</i>—Statement to which you are attaching the comment.</p>
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Adding Comments in a Configuration” on page 94.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
<b>See Also</b>	See the <i>description</i> statement in the <i>JUNOS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide</i> .

## commit

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<b>Syntax</b>	commit <<at <“string”>> <and-quit> <check> <comment <“comment-string”>> <confirmed> <display detail> <minutes> <synchronize>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Commit the set of changes to the database and cause the changes to take operational effect.
<b>Options</b>	<p>at &lt;“string”&gt;—(Optional) Save software configuration changes and activate the configuration at a future time, or upon reboot.</p> <p><i>string</i> is <b>reboot</b> or the future time to activate the configuration changes. Enclose the <i>string</i> value (including <b>reboot</b>) in quotation marks (“”). You can specify time in two formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A time value in the form <i>hh:mm</i> [:<i>ss</i>] (hours, minutes, and optionally seconds)— Commit the configuration at the specified time, which must be in the future but before 11:59:59 PM on the day the <b>commit at</b> configuration command is issued. Use 24-hour time for the <i>hh</i> value; for example, 04:30:00 is 4:30:00 AM, and 20:00 is 8:00 PM. The time is interpreted with respect to the clock and time zone settings on the router.</li> </ul>

- A date and time value in the form *yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm* [:*ss*] (year, month, date, hours, minutes, and, optionally, seconds)—Commit the configuration at the specified day and time, which must be after the `commit at` command is issued. Use 24-hour time for the *hh* value. For example, `2003-08-21 12:30:00` is 12:30 PM on August 21, 2003. The time is interpreted with respect to the clock and time zone settings on the router.

For example, `commit at "18:00:00"`. For date and time, include both values in the same set of quotation marks. For example, `commit at "2005-03-10 14:00:00"`.

A *commit check* is performed when you issue the `commit at` configuration mode command. If the result of the check is successful, then the current user is logged out of configuration mode, and the configuration data is left in a read-only state. No other commit can be performed until the scheduled commit is completed.



**NOTE:** If the JUNOS software fails before the configuration changes become active, all configuration changes are lost.

You cannot issue the `commit at` configuration command when there is a pending reboot.

You cannot issue the `request system reboot` command once you schedule a commit operation for a specific time in the future.

You cannot commit a configuration when a scheduled commit is pending. For information about how to use the `clear` command to cancel a scheduled configuration, see the *JUNOS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.

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**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.

**comment** <*comment-string*> —(Optional) Add a comment that describes the committed configuration. The comment can be as long as 512 bytes and must be typed on a single line. You cannot include a comment with the `commit check` command. Enclose *comment-string* in quotation marks ("). For example, `commit comment "Includes changes recommended by SW Lab"`.

**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 and a broadcast message is sent to all logged-in users. To show when a rollback is scheduled, enter the `show system commit` command.

**Range:** 1 through 65,535 minutes

**Default:** 10 minutes

`display detail`—(Optional) Monitors the commit process.

`synchronize`—(Optional) If your router has two Routing Engines, you can manually direct one Routing Engine to synchronize its configuration with the other by issuing the `commit synchronize` command. The Routing Engine on which you execute this command (request Routing Engine) copies and loads its candidate configuration to the other (responding Routing Engine). Both Routing Engines then perform a syntax check on the candidate configuration file being committed. If no errors are found, the configuration is activated and becomes the current operational configuration on both Routing Engines. The `commit synchronize` command does not work if the responding Routing Engine has uncommitted configuration changes.



**NOTE:** When you issue the `commit synchronize` command, you must use the `apply-groups re0` and `re1` commands. For information about how to use groups, see “Applying a Configuration Group” on page 167.

The responding Routing Engine must use JUNOS Release 5.0 or later.

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**Usage Guidelines** See “Verifying a Configuration” on page 98, “Committing a Configuration” on page 98, “Scheduling a Commit Operation” on page 101, “Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers” on page 92, “Monitoring the Commit Process” on page 102, and “Adding a Comment to Describe the Committed Configuration” on page 103.

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

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**NOTE:** If you are using JUNOS software in a Common Criteria environment, system log messages are created whenever a `secret` attribute is changed (for example, password changes or changes to the RADIUS shared secret). These changes are logged during the following configuration load operations:

```
load merge
load replace
load override
load update
```

For more information, see the *Secure Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS*.

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**copy**

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<b>Syntax</b>	<i>copy existing-statement to new-statement</i>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Make a copy of an existing statement in the configuration.
<b>Options</b>	<i>existing-statement</i> —Statement to copy. <i>new-statement</i> —Copy of the statement.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Copying a Statement in the Configuration” on page 88.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

**deactivate**

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<b>Syntax</b>	<i>deactivate (statement   identifier)</i>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Add the <i>inactive:</i> 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 <i>commit</i> command.
<b>Options</b>	<i>identifier</i> —Identifier to which you are adding the <i>inactive:</i> tag. It must be an identifier at the current hierarchy level. <i>statement</i> —Statement to which you are adding the <i>inactive:</i> tag. It must be a statement at the current hierarchy level.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers” on page 92.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
<b>See Also</b>	<i>activate</i> on page 203, <i>delete</i> on page 208

## delete

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<b>Syntax</b>	<code>delete &lt;statement-path&gt; &lt;identifier&gt;</code>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Delete a statement or identifier. All subordinate statements and identifiers contained within the specified statement path are deleted with it.</p> <p>Deleting a statement or an identifier effectively “unconfigures” or disables the functionality associated with that statement or identifier.</p> <p>If you do not specify <i>statement-path</i> or <i>identifier</i>, the entire hierarchy starting at the current hierarchy level is removed.</p>
<b>Options</b>	<p><i>statement-path</i>—(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.</p> <p><i>identifier</i>—(Optional) Name of the statement or identifier to delete.</p>
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Deleting a Statement from the Configuration” on page 86.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
<b>See Also</b>	deactivate on page 207

## edit

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<b>Syntax</b>	<code>edit statement-path</code>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Move inside the specified statement hierarchy. If the statement does not exist, it is created.</p> <p>You cannot use the <code>edit</code> command to change the value of identifiers. You must use the <code>set</code> command.</p>
<b>Options</b>	<i>statement-path</i> —Path to the statement.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Displaying the Current Configuration” on page 83.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
<b>See Also</b>	set on page 215

**exit**


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<b>Syntax</b>	exit <configuration-mode>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	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.
<b>Options</b>	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.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Displaying the Current Configuration” on page 83.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
<b>See Also</b>	top on page 220, up on page 220

**help**


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<b>Syntax</b>	help < (apropos <i>string</i>   reference < <i>statement-name</i> >   syslog < <i>syslog-tag</i> >   tip cli <i>number</i>   topic < <i>word</i> >)>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Display help about available configuration statements or general information about getting help.
<b>Options</b>	apropos <i>string</i> —(Optional) Display statement names and help text that matches the string specified. If the string contains spaces, enclose it in quotation marks (“”). You can also specify a regular expression for the string, using standard UNIX-style regular expression syntax.  reference < <i>statement-name</i> >—(Optional) Display summary information for the statement. This information is based on summary descriptions that appear in the JUNOS configuration guides.  syslog < <i>syslog-tag</i> >—(Optional) Display information about system log messages.  tip cli <i>number</i> —(Optional) Display a tip about using the CLI. Specify the number of the tip you want to view.  topic < <i>word</i> >—(Optional) Display usage guidelines for a topic or configuration statement. This information is based on subjects that appear in the JUNOS configuration guides.
	Entering the help command without an option provides introductory information about how to use the help command.

**Usage Guidelines** See “Getting Online Help” on page 37.

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

## insert

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

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

**Description** Insert an identifier in to 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 “Inserting a New Identifier” 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.

## load

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**Syntax** load (factory-default | merge | override | patch | replace | set | update) (*filename* | terminal) <relative>

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

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

**Options** factory-default—Loads the factory configuration. The factory configuration contains the manufacturer’s suggested configuration settings. The factory configuration is the router’s first configuration and is loaded when the router is first installed and powered on.

On J-series Services Routers, pressing and holding down the Config button on the router for 15 seconds causes the factory configuration to be loaded and committed. However, this operation deletes all other configurations on the router; using the load factory-default command does not.

*filename*—Name of the file to load. For information about specifying the filename, see “Specifying Filenames and URLs” on page 64.

**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*. Marks every object as changed.

**patch**—Change part of the configuration and mark only those parts as changed.

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

**set**—Merge a set of commands with an existing configuration. This option executes the configuration instructions line-by-line as they are stored in a file or from a terminal. The instructions can contain any configuration mode command, such as **set**, **edit**, **exit**, and **top**.

**relative**—(Optional) Use the **merge** or **replace** option without specifying the full hierarchy level.

**terminal**—Use the text you type at the terminal as input to the configuration. Type **Ctrl+d** to end terminal input.

**update**—Discard the entire configuration that is currently shown in the CLI, and load the entire configuration in *filename*. Marks changed objects only.



**NOTE:** If you are using JUNOS software in a Common Criteria environment, system log messages are created whenever a **secret** attribute is changed (for example, password changes or changes to the RADIUS shared secret). These changes are logged during the following configuration load operations:

```
load merge
load replace
load override
load update
```

For more information, see the *Secure Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and JUNOS-FIPS*.

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**Usage Guidelines** See “Loading a Configuration from a File” on page 125.

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

## quit

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<b>Syntax</b>	quit <configuration-mode>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Exit the current level of the statement hierarchy, returning to the level prior to the last edit command, or exit from configuration mode. The <code>quit</code> and <code>exit</code> commands are synonyms.
<b>Options</b>	<p>none—Return to the previous edit level. If you are at the top of the statement hierarchy, exit configuration mode.</p> <p>configuration-mode—(Optional) Exit from configuration mode.</p>
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Displaying the Current Configuration” on page 83.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
<b>See Also</b>	top on page 220, up on page 220

## rename

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<b>Syntax</b>	rename <statement-path> <i>identifier1</i> to <i>identifier2</i>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Rename an existing configuration statement or identifier.
<b>Options</b>	<p><i>identifier1</i>—Existing identifier to rename.</p> <p><i>identifier2</i>—New name of identifier.</p> <p><i>statement-path</i>—(Optional) Path to an existing statement or identifier.</p>
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Renaming an Identifier” on page 89.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

## replace

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<b>Syntax</b>	replace pattern <i>pattern1</i> with <i>pattern2</i> <upto <i>n</i> >
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced in JUNOS Release 7.6.
<b>Description</b>	Replace identifiers or values in a configuration.
<b>Options</b>	<p><i>pattern1</i>—Text string or regular expression that defines the identifiers or values you want to match.</p> <p><i>pattern2</i>—Text string or regular expression that replaces the identifiers and values located with <i>pattern1</i>.</p> <p>Juniper Networks uses standard UNIX-style regular expression syntax (as defined in POSIX 1003.2). If the regular expression contains spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose the expression in quotation marks. Greedy qualifiers (match as much as possible) are supported. Lazy qualifiers (match as little as possible) are not.</p> <p>upto <i>n</i>—Number of objects replaced. The value of <i>n</i> controls the total number of objects that are replaced in the configuration (not the total number of times the pattern occurs). Objects at the same hierarchy level (siblings) are replaced first. Multiple occurrences of a pattern within a given object are considered a single replacement. If you do not specify an <b>upto</b> option, all identifiers and values in the configuration that match <i>pattern1</i> are replaced.</p>
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Using Global Replace in a Configuration” on page 155.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

## rollback

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<b>Syntax</b>	rollback (number   rescue)
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Return to a previously committed configuration. The software saves the last 50 committed configurations, including the rollback number, date, time, and name of the user who issued the <b>commit</b> configuration command.</p> <p>The currently operational JUNOS software configuration is stored in the file <code>juniper.conf</code>, and the last three committed configurations are stored in the files <code>juniper.conf.1</code>, <code>juniper.conf.2</code>, and <code>juniper.conf.3</code>. These four files are located in the directory <code>/config</code>, which is on the router’s flash drive. The remaining 46 previous committed configurations, the files <code>juniper.conf.4</code> through <code>juniper.conf.49</code>, are stored in the directory <code>/var/db/config</code>, which is on the router’s hard disk.</p> <p>During rollback, the configuration you specify is loaded from the associated file. Only objects in the rollback configuration that differ from the previously loaded configuration are marked as changed (equivalent to <b>load update</b>).</p>

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

*number*—Configuration to return to.

**Range:** 0 through 49. The most recently saved configuration is number 0, and the oldest saved configuration is number 49.

**Default:** 0

rescue—Return to the rescue configuration.

**Usage Guidelines** See “Returning to a Configuration Prior to the Most Recently Committed One” on page 119 and “Creating and Returning to a Rescue Configuration” on page 122

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

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## run

**Syntax** *run command*

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

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

**Options** *command*—CLI top-level command.

**Usage Guidelines** See “Verifying a Configuration” on page 98.

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

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## save

**Syntax** *save filename*

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

**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 drive.
- *path/filename*—File on the local flash drive.
- */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 the string %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 a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (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 “Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers” on page 92.

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

## set

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

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

**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 “Displaying the Current Configuration” on page 83.

**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 208

## show

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

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

**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 “Displaying the Current Configuration” on page 83.

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

See the following sections:

- show | display inheritance defaults on page 216
- show | display omit on page 217
- show | display set on page 217
- show | display set relative on page 218
- show groups junos-defaults on page 219

### **show | display inheritance defaults**

**Syntax** show | display inheritance defaults <| grep compress>

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

**Description** Display the JUNOS software defaults that have been applied to the configuration.

**Usage Guidelines** See “Using JUNOS Default Groups” on page 186.

**Options** | grep compress—Display information about the compression of the current operational configuration.

**Required Privilege Level** view

**Sample Output** user@host# **show system ports | display inheritance defaults**  
 ## ## 'console' was inherited from group 'junos-defaults'  
 ## 'vt100' was inherited from group 'junos-defaults'  
 ## console type vt100;

## **show | display omit**

**Syntax** show | display omit

**Release Information** Command introduced in JUNOS Release 8.2.

**Description** Display configuration statements (including those marked as hidden by the apply-flags omit configuration statement).

**Usage Guidelines** See “Omitting Portions of the Hierarchy When Displaying a Configuration” on page 96.

**Required Privilege Level** view

**Sample Output** user@host# **show | display omit**  
 system {  
   apply-flags omit;  
   login {  
     message lengthy-login-message;  
   }  
 }

## **show | display set**

**Syntax** show | display set

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

**Description** Display the configuration as a series of configuration mode commands required to re-create the configuration from the top level of the hierarchy as set commands

**Usage Guidelines** See “Displaying set Commands from the Configuration” on page 111.

**Required Privilege Level** view

**Sample Output** user@host# **show | display set**  
 set interfaces fe-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.1.230/24  
 set interfaces fe-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso  
 set interfaces fe-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls  
 set interfaces fe-0/0/0 unit 1 family inet address 10.0.0.1/8  
 deactivate interfaces fe-0/0/0 unit 1

**show | display set relative**

**Syntax** show | display set relative

**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.

**Description** Display the configuration as a series of configuration mode commands required to re-create the configuration from the current hierarchy level.

**Usage Guidelines** See “Displaying set Commands from the Configuration” on page 111.

**Required Privilege Level** view

**Sample Output** [edit interfaces fe-0/0/0]  
 user@host# **show**  
 unit 0 {  
   family inet {  
     address 192.107.1.230/24;  
   }  
   family iso;  
   family mpls;  
 }  
 inactive: unit 1 {  
   family inet {  
     address 10.0.0.1/8;  
   }  
 }  
 user@host# **show | display set relative**  
 set unit 0 family inet address 192.107.1.230/24  
 set unit 0 family iso  
 set unit 0 family mpls  
 set unit 1 family inet address 10.0.0.1/8  
 deactivate unit 1

**show groups junos-defaults****Syntax** show groups junos-defaults**Release Information** Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.**Description** Display the full set of available preset statements from the JUNOS software default group.**Usage Guidelines** See “Using JUNOS Default Groups” on page 186.**Required Privilege Level** view

**Sample Output**

```

user@host# show groups junos-defaults
groups {
  junos-defaults {
    applications {
      #
      # File Transfer Protocol
      #
      application junos-ftp {
        application-protocol ftp;
        protocol tcp;
        destination-port 21;
      }
      #
      # Trivial File Transfer Protocol
      #
      application junos-tftp {
        application-protocol tftp;
        protocol udp;
        destination-port 69;
      }
      #
      # RPC port mapper on TCP
      #
      application junos-rpc-portmap-tcp {
        application-protocol rpc-portmap;
        protocol tcp;
        destination-port 111;
      }
      #
      # RPC port mapper on UDP
      #
    }
  }
}

```

## status

---

<b>Syntax</b>	status
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Display the users currently editing the configuration.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Displaying Users Currently Editing the Configuration” on page 107.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode.

## top

---

<b>Syntax</b>	top < <i>configuration-command</i> >
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Return to the top level of configuration command mode, which is indicated by the [edit] banner.
<b>Option</b>	<i>configuration-command</i> —Issue configuration mode commands from the top of the hierarchy.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Displaying the Current Configuration” on page 83 and “Displaying the Current Configuration” on page 83.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode.
<b>See Also</b>	exit on page 209, up on page 220

## up

---

<b>Syntax</b>	up < <i>number</i> > < <i>configuration-command</i> >
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	Move up one level in the statement hierarchy.
<b>Options</b>	none—Move up one level in the configuration hierarchy.  <i>number</i> —(Optional) Move up the specified number of levels in the configuration hierarchy.  <i>configuration-command</i> —Issue configuration mode commands from a location higher in the hierarchy.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Displaying the Current Configuration” on page 83 and “Displaying the Current Configuration” on page 83.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode.
<b>See Also</b>	exit on page 209, top on page 220

## update

---

<b>Syntax</b>	update
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced in JUNOS Release 7.5.
<b>Description</b>	Update private candidate configuration with a copy of the most recently committed configuration, including your private changes.
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Updating the Configure Private Configuration” on page 111.



**NOTE:** The `update` command is available only when you are in configure private mode.

---

## wildcard

---

<b>Syntax</b>	wildcard delete <statement-path> <identifier> <regular-expression>
<b>Release Information</b>	Command introduced before JUNOS Release 7.4.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Delete a statement or identifier. All subordinate statements and identifiers contained within the specified statement path are deleted with it.</p> <p>Deleting a statement or an identifier effectively “unconfigures” or disables the functionality associated with that statement or identifier.</p> <p>If you do not specify <i>statement-path</i> or <i>identifier</i>, the entire hierarchy starting at the current hierarchy level is removed.</p>
<b>Options</b>	<p><b>delete</b>—Delete several related configuration items simultaneously, such as channelized interfaces or static routes, by using a single command and regular expressions.</p> <p><i>statement-path</i>—(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.</p> <p><i>identifier</i>—(Optional) Name of the statement or identifier to delete.</p>
<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	See “Use the upto option to perform a replacement:” on page 159.
<b>Required Privilege Level</b>	configure—To enter configuration mode; other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.

