

Commands to Modify a Configuration

To modify the hierarchy, use the following configuration mode commands:

- **edit**—Moves to a particular hierarchy level. If that hierarchy level does not exist, the **edit** command creates it. The **edit** command has the following syntax:

edit < *statement-path* >

where *statement-path* is the hierarchy to the configuration statement and the statement itself.

- **set**—Creates a configuration statement and sets identifier values. After you issue a **set** command, you remain at the same level in the hierarchy. The **set** command has the following syntax:

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

where

statement-path is the hierarchy to the configuration statement and the statement itself. If you have already moved to the statement's hierarchy level, you can omit the statement path.

statement is the configuration statement itself.

identifier is a string that identifies an instance of a statement.

You can also set more than one option for a configuration statement. For example:

user@host# **set transaction-variable realm operator equals value aol**

where **transaction-variable**, **operator**, and **value** are options.

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

