

About SRC Configuration Files in Text Format

You can create a configuration file in text format by saving the configuration to a file in text format or by running the **show** command at a specified hierarchy level, and then copying the output into a text file. The hierarchical format you see when you run a **show** command shows the statement hierarchy as it appears in a text file.

You can also create a text file that includes configuration mode commands to be executed and then load this file through the **load set** command. Use the editor of your choice to create the text file.

For example, to add a name server that has the IP address 192.2.2.30 and to delete the name server that has the IP address 192.2.2.20 add the following lines to a text file:

```
edit system
set name-server 192.2.2.30
delete name-server 192.2.2.20
```

Example: Using Attributes When Editing a Text Configuration File

You can modify a single value by inserting an attribute. For example, to delete the name server that has the IP address 192.2.2.20:

```
configuration{
  system{
    delete:
    name-server 192.2.2.20;
  }
}
```

You can also modify a number of values within a hierarchy by adding an attribute at a higher level in the hierarchy. For example, to replace permissions for the class named class-cfg in the following configuration:

```
configuration{
  system{
    class{
      name class-cfg;
      allow-configuration s.*m$|s.*m l.*n;
      permissions configure;
      permissions interface;
    }
  }
}
```

Enter the **replace** attribute for the class:

```
configuration{
  system{
    login{
      replace:
```

```
class{
  name class-cfg;
  allow-configuration s.*m$|s.*m l.*n;
  permissions control ;
  permissions maintenance ;
}
}
```