



Junos[®] OS

CLI User Guide

Release

11.3



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Junos® OS CLI User Guide

Release 11.3

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YEAR 2000 NOTICE

Juniper Networks hardware and software products are Year 2000 compliant. The Junos OS has no known time-related limitations through the year 2038. However, the NTP application is known to have some difficulty in the year 2036.

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Abbreviated Table of Contents

	About This Guide	xix
Part 1	Introduction	
Chapter 1	Introducing the CLI	3
Chapter 2	Getting Started: A Quick Tour of the CLI	9
Chapter 3	Getting Online Help	25
Part 2	Operational Mode and Configuration Mode	
Chapter 4	Using CLI Operational Commands to Monitor the Router	35
Chapter 5	Using Commands and Statements to Configure a Device Running Junos OS	59
Chapter 6	Managing Configurations	109
Chapter 7	Filtering Command Output	125
Chapter 8	Controlling the CLI Environment	135
Part 3	Advanced Features	
Chapter 9	Using Shortcuts, Wildcards, and Regular Expressions	143
Chapter 10	Configuration Groups	155
Chapter 11	Summary of Configuration Group Statements	179
Part 4	CLI Command Summaries	
Chapter 12	Summary of CLI Environment Commands	185
Chapter 13	Summary of CLI Configuration Mode Commands	201
Chapter 14	Summary of CLI Operational Mode Commands	241
Part 5	Index	
	Index	261
	Index of Statements and Commands	269

Table of Contents

	About This Guide	xix
	Junos OS Documentation and Release Notes	xix
	Objectives	xx
	Audience	xx
	Supported Platforms	xx
	Using the Indexes	xxi
	Using the Examples in This Manual	xxi
	Merging a Full Example	xxi
	Merging a Snippet	xxii
	Documentation Conventions	xxii
	Documentation Feedback	xxiv
	Requesting Technical Support	xxiv
	Self-Help Online Tools and Resources	xxv
	Opening a Case with JTAC	xxv
Part 1	Introduction	
Chapter 1	Introducing the CLI	3
	Introducing the Junos OS Command-Line Interface	3
	Key Features of the CLI	3
	Understanding the Junos OS CLI Modes, Commands, and Statement Hierarchies	5
	Junos OS CLI Command Modes	5
	CLI Command Hierarchy	6
	Configuration Statement Hierarchy	6
	Moving Among Hierarchy Levels	6
	Other Tools to Configure and Monitor Devices Running Junos OS	7
	Commands and Configuration Statements for Junos-FIPS	8
Chapter 2	Getting Started: A Quick Tour of the CLI	9
	Getting Started with the Junos OS Command-Line Interface	9
	Switching Between Junos OS CLI Operational and Configuration Modes	11
	Configuring a User Account on a Device Running Junos OS	12
	Checking the Status of a Device Running Junos OS	14
	Example: Configuring a Routing Protocol	16
	Shortcut	17
	Longer Configuration	17
	Making Changes to a Routing Protocol Configuration	20
	Rolling Back Junos OS Configuration Changes	22

Chapter 3	Getting Online Help	25
	Getting Online Help from the Junos OS Command-Line Interface	25
	Getting Help About Commands	25
	Getting Help About a String in a Statement or Command	27
	Getting Help About Configuration Statements	27
	Getting Help About System Log Messages	27
	Junos OS CLI Online Help Features	27
	Help for Omitted Statements	28
	Using CLI Command Completion	28
	Using Command Completion in Configuration Mode	28
	Displaying Tips About CLI Commands	29
	Examples: Using Command Completion in Configuration Mode	29
	Examples: Using the Junos OS CLI Command Completion	31
	Displaying the Junos OS CLI Command and Word History	32
Part 2	Operational Mode and Configuration Mode	
Chapter 4	Using CLI Operational Commands to Monitor the Router	35
	Overview of Junos OS CLI Operational Mode Commands	35
	CLI Command Categories	35
	Commonly Used Operational Mode Commands	37
	Junos OS Operational Mode Commands That Combine Other Commands	38
	Understanding the Brief, Detail, Extensive, and Terse Options of Junos OS	
	Operational Commands	39
	Interface Naming Conventions Used in the Junos OS Operational	
	Commands	40
	Physical Part of an Interface Name	40
	Logical Part of an Interface Name	41
	Channel Identifier Part of an Interface Name	41
	Controlling the Scope of an Operational Mode Command	42
	Operational Mode Commands on a TX Matrix Router or TX Matrix Plus	
	Router	43
	Examples of Routing Matrix Command Options	43
	Monitoring Who Uses the Junos OS CLI	45
	Viewing Files and Directories on a Device Running Junos OS	45
	Directories on the Router or Switch	45
	Listing Files and Directories	46
	Specifying Filenames and URLs	48
	Displaying Junos OS Information	50
	Managing Programs and Processes Using Junos OS Operational Mode	
	Commands	52
	Showing Software Processes	52
	Restarting a Junos OS Process	54
	Stopping the Junos OS	55
	Rebooting the Junos OS	56
	Using the Junos OS CLI Comment Character # for Operational Mode	
	Commands	56
	Example: Using Comments in Junos OS Operational Mode Commands	57

Chapter 5	Using Commands and Statements to Configure a Device Running Junos OS	59
	Understanding Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode	60
	Configuration Mode Commands	61
	Configuration Statements and Identifiers	62
	Configuration Statement Hierarchy	64
	Entering and Exiting the Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode	66
	Modifying the Junos OS Configuration	68
	Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration	69
	Example: Displaying the Current Junos Configuration	69
	Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers	71
	Deleting a Statement from a Junos Configuration	72
	Example: Deleting a Statement from the Junos Configuration	73
	Copying a Junos Statement in the Configuration	74
	Example: Copying a Statement in the Junos Configuration	75
	Issuing Relative Junos Configuration Mode Commands	75
	Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration	76
	Example: Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration	76
	Inserting a New Identifier in a Junos Configuration	76
	Example: Inserting a New Identifier in a Junos Configuration	77
	Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration	79
	Examples: Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration	80
	Adding Comments in a Junos Configuration	81
	Example: Including Comments in a Junos Configuration	82
	Verifying a Junos Configuration	83
	Protecting the Junos OS Configuration from Modification or Deletion	84
	Committing a Junos OS Configuration	91
	Committing a Junos Configuration and Exiting Configuration Mode	92
	Activating a Junos Configuration but Requiring Confirmation	93
	Scheduling a Junos Commit Operation	94
	Monitoring the Junos Commit Process	95
	Adding a Comment to Describe the Committed Configuration	96
	Backing Up the Committed Configuration on the Alternate Boot Drive	97
	Commit Operation When Multiple Users Configure the Software	98
	Forms of the configure Command	98
	Example: Using the configure Command	99
	Displaying Users Currently Editing the Configuration	100
	Using the configure exclusive Command	101
	Updating the configure private Configuration	101
	Displaying set Commands from the Junos OS Configuration	102
	Example: Displaying set Commands from the Configuration	102
	Example: Displaying Required set Commands at the Current Hierarchy Level	103
	Example: Displaying set Commands with the match Option	103
	Displaying Additional Information About the Configuration	104

Chapter 6	Managing Configurations	109
	Understanding How the Junos Configuration Is Stored	109
	Returning to the Most Recently Committed Junos Configuration	110
	Returning to a Previously Committed Junos OS Configuration	110
	Returning to a Configuration Prior to the One Most Recently Committed . . .	110
	Displaying Previous Configurations	111
	Comparing Configuration Changes with a Prior Version	112
	Creating and Returning to a Rescue Configuration	113
	Saving a Configuration to a File	114
	Loading a Configuration from a File	115
	Examples: Loading a Configuration from a File	118
	Additional Details About Specifying Junos Statements and Identifiers	120
	Specifying Statements	120
	Performing CLI Type-Checking	121
	Synchronizing Routing Engines	123
Chapter 7	Filtering Command Output	125
	Using the Pipe () Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output	125
	Using Regular Expressions with the Pipe () Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output	126
	Using Regular Expressions to Delete Related Items from a Junos Configuration	127
	Pipe () Filter Functions in the Junos OS command-line interface	128
	Comparing Configurations	129
	Counting the Number of Lines of Output	130
	Displaying Output in XML Tag Format	130
	Displaying the RPC tags for a Command	130
	Ignoring Output That Does Not Match a Regular Expression	131
	Displaying Output from the First Match of a Regular Expression	131
	Retaining Output After the Last Screen	132
	Displaying Output Beginning with the Last Entries	132
	Displaying Output That Matches a Regular Expression	132
	Preventing Output from Being Paginated	132
	Sending Command Output to Other Users	133
	Resolving IP Addresses	133
	Saving Output to a File	133
	Trimming Output by Specifying the Starting Column	134
Chapter 8	Controlling the CLI Environment	135
	Controlling the Junos OS CLI Environment	135
	Setting the Terminal Type	136
	Setting the CLI Prompt	136
	Setting the CLI Directory	136
	Setting the CLI Timestamp	136
	Setting the Idle Timeout	136
	Setting the CLI to Prompt After a Software Upgrade	136
	Setting Command Completion	137

	Displaying CLI Settings	137
	Example: Controlling the CLI Environment	137
	Setting the Junos OS CLI Screen Length and Width	138
	Setting the Screen Length	138
	Setting the Screen Width	138
	Understanding the Screen Length and Width Settings	138
Part 3	Advanced Features	
Chapter 9	Using Shortcuts, Wildcards, and Regular Expressions	143
	Using Keyboard Sequences to Move Around and Edit the Junos OS CLI	143
	Using Wildcard Characters in Interface Names	145
	Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration	146
	Common Regular Expressions to Use with the replace Command	147
	Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the \n Back Reference	148
	Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the \n Back Reference	149
	Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Replacing an Interface Name	150
	Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the upto Option	151
	Using Regular Expressions to Delete Related Items from a Junos Configuration	152
Chapter 10	Configuration Groups	155
	Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups	155
	Configuration Groups Overview	156
	Inheritance Model	156
	Configuring Configuration Groups	156
	Creating a Junos Configuration Group	157
	Applying a Junos Configuration Group	158
	Example: Configuring and Applying Junos Configuration Groups	159
	Example: Creating and Applying Configuration Groups on a TX Matrix Router . .	160
	Disabling Inheritance of a Junos OS Configuration Group	162
	Using Wildcards with Configuration Groups	163
	Example : Configuring Sets of Statements with Configuration Groups	166
	Example: Configuring Interfaces Using Junos OS Configuration Groups	167
	Example: Configuring a Consistent IP Address for the Management Interface . .	170
	Example: Configuring Peer Entities	171
	Establishing Regional Configurations	172
	Selecting Wildcard Names	174
	Using Junos OS Defaults Groups	175
	Example: Referencing the Preset Statement From the Junos defaults Group . .	176
	Example: Viewing Default Statements That Have Been Applied to the Configuration	177
Chapter 11	Summary of Configuration Group Statements	179
	apply-groups	179
	apply-groups-except	180

	groups	181
Part 4	CLI Command Summaries	
Chapter 12	Summary of CLI Environment Commands	185
	set cli complete-on-space	186
	set cli directory	187
	set cli idle-timeout	188
	set cli prompt	189
	set cli restart-on-upgrade	190
	set cli screen-length	191
	set cli screen-width	192
	set cli terminal	193
	set cli timestamp	194
	set date	195
	show cli	196
	show cli authorization	197
	show cli directory	198
	show cli history	199
Chapter 13	Summary of CLI Configuration Mode Commands	201
	activate	202
	annotate	203
	commit	204
	copy	207
	deactivate	208
	delete	209
	edit	210
	exit	211
	help	212
	insert	213
	load	214
	protect	216
	quit	217
	rename	218
	replace	219
	rollback	220
	run	221
	save	222
	set	224
	show	225
	show configuration	226
	show display inheritance	229
	show display omit	230
	show display set	231
	show display set relative	232
	show groups junos-defaults	233
	status	234
	top	235
	unprotect	236

	up	237
	update	238
	wildcard delete	239
Chapter 14	Summary of CLI Operational Mode Commands	241
	configure	242
	file	244
	help	245
	(pipe)	246
	request	248
	restart	250
	set	257
Part 5	Index	
	Index	261
	Index of Statements and Commands	269

List of Figures

Part 1	Introduction	
Chapter 1	Introducing the CLI	3
	Figure 1: Monitoring and Configuring Routers	3
	Figure 2: Committing a Configuration	5
	Figure 3: Configuration Statement Hierarchy Example	6
Part 2	Operational Mode and Configuration Mode	
Chapter 4	Using CLI Operational Commands to Monitor the Router	35
	Figure 4: Commands That Combine Other Commands	39
	Figure 5: Command Output Options	40
	Figure 6: Restarting a Process	55
Chapter 5	Using Commands and Statements to Configure a Device Running Junos OS	59
	Figure 7: Configuration Mode Hierarchy of Statements	64
	Figure 8: Confirm a Configuration	94
Chapter 6	Managing Configurations	109
	Figure 9: Overriding the Current Configuration	118
	Figure 10: Using the replace Option	118
	Figure 11: Using the merge Option	118
	Figure 12: Using a Patch File	119
	Figure 13: Using the set Option	119
Part 3	Advanced Features	
Chapter 9	Using Shortcuts, Wildcards, and Regular Expressions	143
	Figure 14: Replacement by Object	151

List of Tables

	About This Guide	xix
	Table 1: Notice Icons	xxiii
	Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions	xxiii
Part 1	Introduction	
Chapter 1	Introducing the CLI	3
	Table 3: CLI Configuration Mode Navigation Commands	7
Part 2	Operational Mode and Configuration Mode	
Chapter 4	Using CLI Operational Commands to Monitor the Router	35
	Table 4: Commonly Used Operational Mode Commands	37
	Table 5: Directories on the Router	46
	Table 6: show system process extensive Command Output Fields	54
Chapter 5	Using Commands and Statements to Configure a Device Running Junos OS	59
	Table 7: Summary of Configuration Mode Commands	61
	Table 8: Configuration Mode Top-Level Statements	63
	Table 9: Forms of the configure Command	98
Chapter 6	Managing Configurations	109
	Table 10: CLI Configuration Input Types	122
Chapter 7	Filtering Command Output	125
	Table 11: Common Regular Expression Operators in Operational Mode Commands	126
Part 3	Advanced Features	
Chapter 9	Using Shortcuts, Wildcards, and Regular Expressions	143
	Table 12: CLI Keyboard Sequences	144
	Table 13: Wildcard Characters for Specifying Interface Names	145
	Table 14: Common Regular Expressions to Use with the replace Command	147
	Table 15: Replacement Examples	148

About This Guide

This preface provides the following guidelines for using the *Junos[®] OS CLI User Guide*:

- [Junos OS Documentation and Release Notes on page xix](#)
- [Objectives on page xx](#)
- [Audience on page xx](#)
- [Supported Platforms on page xx](#)
- [Using the Indexes on page xxi](#)
- [Using the Examples in This Manual on page xxi](#)
- [Documentation Conventions on page xxii](#)
- [Documentation Feedback on page xxiv](#)
- [Requesting Technical Support on page xxiv](#)

Junos OS Documentation and Release Notes

For a list of related Junos OS documentation, see <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/junos/>.

If the information in the latest release notes differs from the information in the documentation, follow the *Junos OS Release Notes*.

To obtain the most current version of all Juniper Networks[®] technical documentation, see the product documentation page on the Juniper Networks website at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>.

Juniper Networks supports a technical book program to publish books by Juniper Networks engineers and subject matter experts with book publishers around the world. These books go beyond the technical documentation to explore the nuances of network architecture, deployment, and administration using the Junos operating system (Junos OS) and Juniper Networks devices. In addition, the Juniper Networks Technical Library, published in conjunction with O'Reilly Media, explores improving network security, reliability, and availability using Junos OS configuration techniques. All the books are for sale at technical bookstores and book outlets around the world. The current list can be viewed at <http://www.juniper.net/books>.

Objectives

This guide describes how to use the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) to configure, monitor, and manage Juniper Networks routers.



NOTE: For additional information about the Junos OS—either corrections to or information that might have been omitted from this guide—see the software release notes at <http://www.juniper.net/>.

Audience

This guide is designed for network administrators who are configuring and monitoring a Juniper Networks M Series, MX Series, T Series, EX Series, or J Series router or switch.

To use this guide, you need a broad understanding of networks in general, the Internet in particular, networking principles, and network configuration. You must also be familiar with one or more of the following Internet routing protocols:

- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
- Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol (DVMRP)
- Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS)
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) router discovery
- Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP)
- Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)
- Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
- Protocol-Independent Multicast (PIM)
- Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)
- Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

Personnel operating the equipment must be trained and competent; must not conduct themselves in a careless, willfully negligent, or hostile manner; and must abide by the instructions provided by the documentation.

Supported Platforms

For the features described in this manual, the Junos OS currently supports the following platforms:

- J Series
- M Series

- MX Series
- T Series
- EX Series

Using the Indexes

This reference contains two indexes: a complete index that includes topic entries, and an index of statements and commands only.

In the index of statements and commands, an entry refers to a statement summary section only. In the complete index, the entry for a configuration statement or command contains at least two parts:

- The primary entry refers to the statement summary section.
- The secondary entry, *usage guidelines*, refers to the section in a configuration guidelines chapter that describes how to use the statement or command.

Using the Examples in This Manual

If you want to use the examples in this manual, you can use the **load merge** or the **load merge relative** command. These commands cause the software to merge the incoming configuration into the current candidate configuration. If the example configuration contains the top level of the hierarchy (or multiple hierarchies), the example is a *full example*. In this case, use the **load merge** command.

If the example configuration does not start at the top level of the hierarchy, the example is a *snippet*. In this case, use the **load merge relative** command. These procedures are described in the following sections.

Merging a Full Example

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration example into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following configuration to a file and name the file **ex-script.conf**. Copy the **ex-script.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

```
system {
  scripts {
    commit {
      file ex-script.xml;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  fxp0 {
    disable;
    unit 0 {
```

```
family inet {  
  address 10.0.0.1/24;  
}  
}  
}
```

2. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge** configuration mode command:

```
[edit]  
user@host# load merge /var/tmp/ex-script.conf  
load complete
```

Merging a Snippet

To merge a snippet, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration snippet into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following snippet to a file and name the file **ex-script-snippet.conf**. Copy the **ex-script-snippet.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

```
commit {  
  file ex-script-snippet.xml; }
```

2. Move to the hierarchy level that is relevant for this snippet by issuing the following configuration mode command:

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit system scripts  
[edit system scripts]
```

3. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge relative** configuration mode command:

```
[edit system scripts]  
user@host# load merge relative /var/tmp/ex-script-snippet.conf  
load complete
```

For more information about the **load** command, see the [Junos OS CLI User Guide](#).

Documentation Conventions

Table 1 on page xxiii defines notice icons used in this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons

Icon	Meaning	Description
	Informational note	Indicates important features or instructions.
	Caution	Indicates a situation that might result in loss of data or hardware damage.
	Warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury or death.
	Laser warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury from a laser.

Table 2 on page xxiii defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the configure command: <code>user@host> configure</code>
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	<code>user@host> show chassis alarms</code> <code>No alarms currently active</code>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces important new terms. Identifies book names. Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. <i>Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name: [edit] root@# set system domain-name <i>domain-name</i>
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; interface names; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To configure a stub area, include the stub statement at the [edit protocols ospf area area-id] hierarchy level. The console port is labeled CONSOLE.
< > (angle brackets)	Enclose optional keywords or variables.	<code>stub <default-metric metric>;</code>

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (*continued*)

Convention	Description	Examples
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	broadcast multicast (<i>string1</i> <i>string2</i> <i>string3</i>)
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only
[] (square brackets)	Enclose a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [community-ids]
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identify a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop <i>address</i> ; retain; } } }
;(semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	
J-Web GUI Conventions		
Bold text like this	Represents J-Web graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Logical Interfaces box, select All Interfaces. To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of J-Web selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols>Ospf .

Documentation Feedback

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- Document or topic name
- URL or page number
- Software release version (if applicable)

Requesting Technical Support

Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active J-Care or JNASC support contract,

or are covered under warranty, and need post-sales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf> .
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/> .
- JTAC hours of operation—The JTAC centers have resources available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

For quick and easy problem resolution, Juniper Networks has designed an online self-service portal called the Customer Support Center (CSC) that provides you with the following features:

- Find CSC offerings: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>
- Search for known bugs: <http://www2.juniper.net/kb/>
- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: <https://www.juniper.net/alerts/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: <http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>

To verify service entitlement by product serial number, use our Serial Number Entitlement (SNE) Tool: <https://tools.juniper.net/SerialNumberEntitlementSearch/>

Opening a Case with JTAC

You can open a case with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Use the Case Management tool in the CSC at <http://www.juniper.net/cm/> .
- Call 1-888-314-JTAC (1-888-314-5822 toll-free in the USA, Canada, and Mexico).

For international or direct-dial options in countries without toll-free numbers, see <http://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html> .

PART 1

Introduction

- [Introducing the CLI on page 3](#)
- [Getting Started: A Quick Tour of the CLI on page 9](#)
- [Getting Online Help on page 25](#)

CHAPTER 1

Introducing the CLI

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Introducing the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 3](#)
- [Understanding the Junos OS CLI Modes, Commands, and Statement Hierarchies on page 5](#)
- [Other Tools to Configure and Monitor Devices Running Junos OS on page 7](#)
- [Commands and Configuration Statements for Junos-FIPS on page 8](#)

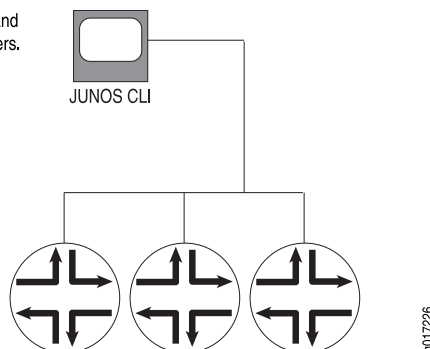
Introducing the Junos OS Command-Line Interface

The Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) is the software interface you use to access a device running Junos OS—whether from the console or through a network connection.

The Junos OS CLI is a Juniper Networks-specific command shell that runs on top of a FreeBSD UNIX-based operating system kernel. By leveraging industry-standard tools and utilities, the CLI provides a powerful set of commands that you can use to monitor and configure devices running Junos OS (see [Figure 1 on page 3](#)). The CLI is a straightforward command interface. You type commands on a single line, and the commands are executed when you press Enter.

Figure 1: Monitoring and Configuring Routers

Use the JUNOS CLI to monitor and configure Juniper Networks routers.



Key Features of the CLI

The Junos OS CLI commands and statements follow a hierarchical organization and have a regular syntax. The Junos OS CLI provides the following features to simplify CLI use:

- Consistent command names—Commands that provide the same type of function have the same name, regardless of the portion of the software on which they are operating. For example, all **show** commands display software information and statistics, and all **clear** commands erase various types of system information.
- Lists and short descriptions of available commands—Information about available commands is provided at each level of the CLI command hierarchy. If you type a question mark (?) at any level, you see a list of the available commands along with a short description of each command. This means that if you already are familiar with the Junos OS or with other routing software, you can use many of the CLI commands without referring to the documentation.
- Command completion—Command completion for command names (keywords) and for command options is available at each level of the hierarchy. To complete a command or option that you have partially typed, press the Tab key or the Spacebar. If the partially typed letters begin a string that uniquely identifies a command, the complete command name appears. Otherwise, a beep indicates that you have entered an ambiguous command, and the possible completions are displayed. Completion also applies to other strings, such as filenames, interface names, usernames, and configuration statements.

If you have typed the mandatory arguments for executing a command in the operational or configuration mode the CLI displays <[Enter]> as one of the choices when you type a question mark (?). This indicates that you have entered the mandatory arguments and can execute the command at that level without specifying any further options. Likewise, the CLI also displays <[Enter]> when you have reached a specific hierarchy level in the configuration mode and do not have to enter any more mandatory arguments or statements.

- Industry-standard technology—With FreeBSD UNIX as the kernel, a variety of UNIX utilities are available on the Junos OS CLI. For example, you can:
 - Use regular expression matching to locate and replace values and identifiers in a configuration, filter command output, or examine log file entries.
 - Use Emacs-based key sequences to move around on a command line and scroll through the recently executed commands and command output.
 - Store and archive Junos OS device files on a UNIX-based file system.
 - Use standard UNIX conventions to specify filenames and paths.
 - Exit from the CLI environment and create a UNIX C shell or Bourne shell to navigate the file system, manage router processes, and so on.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding the Junos OS CLI Modes, Commands, and Statement Hierarchies on page 5](#)
- [Getting Started with the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 9](#)
- [Other Tools to Configure and Monitor Devices Running Junos OS on page 7](#)
- [Commands and Configuration Statements for Junos-FIPS on page 8](#)

Understanding the Junos OS CLI Modes, Commands, and Statement Hierarchies

The Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) commands and statements are organized under two command modes and various hierarchies. The following sections provide you an overview of the Junos OS CLI command modes and commands and statements hierarchies:

- [Junos OS CLI Command Modes on page 5](#)
- [CLI Command Hierarchy on page 6](#)
- [Configuration Statement Hierarchy on page 6](#)
- [Moving Among Hierarchy Levels on page 6](#)

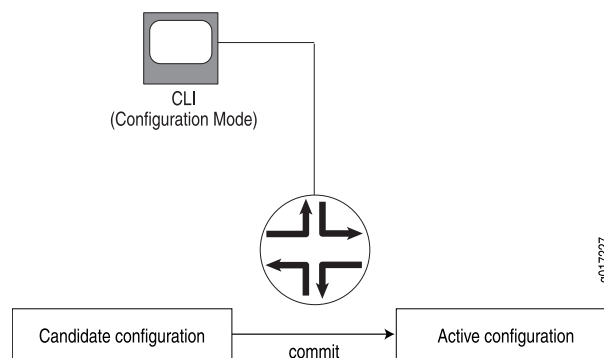
Junos OS CLI Command Modes

The Junos OS CLI has two modes:

- **Operational mode**—This mode displays the current status of the device. In operational mode, you enter commands to monitor and troubleshoot the Junos OS, devices, and network connectivity.
- **Configuration mode**—A configuration for a device running on Junos OS is stored as a hierarchy of statements. In configuration mode, you enter these statements to define all properties of the Junos OS, including interfaces, general routing information, routing protocols, user access, and several system and hardware properties.

When you enter configuration mode, you are actually viewing and changing a file called the *candidate configuration*. The candidate configuration file enables you to make configuration changes without causing operational changes to the current operating configuration, called the *active configuration*. The router or switch does not implement the changes you added to the candidate configuration file until you commit them, which activates the configuration on the router or switch (see [Figure 2 on page 5](#)). Candidate configurations enable you to alter your configuration without causing potential damage to your current network operations.

Figure 2: Committing a Configuration



CLI Command Hierarchy

CLI commands are organized in a hierarchy. Commands that perform a similar function are grouped together under the same level of the hierarchy. For example, all commands that display information about the system and the system software are grouped under the **show system** command, and all commands that display information about the routing table are grouped under the **show route** command.

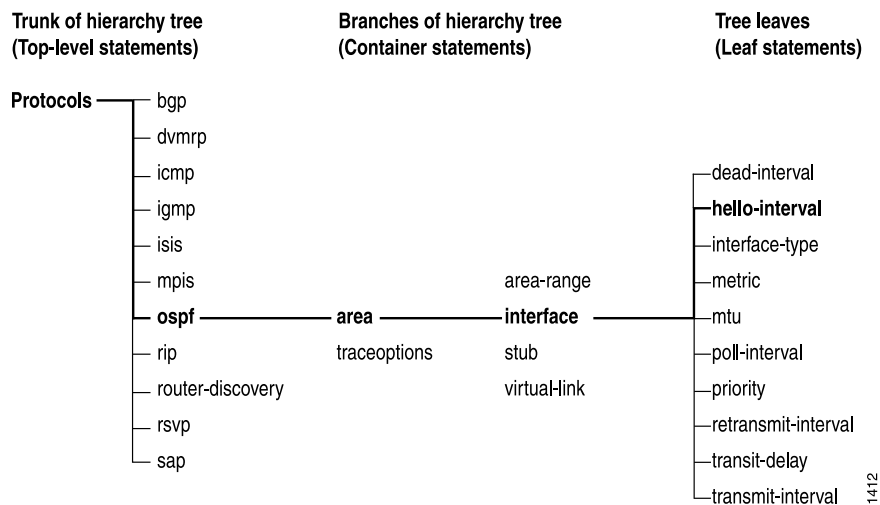
To execute a command, you enter the full command name, starting at the top level of the hierarchy. For example, to display a brief view of the routes in the routing table, use the command **show route brief**.

Configuration Statement Hierarchy

The configuration statement hierarchy has two types of statements: *container statements*, which are statements that contain other statements, and *leaf statements*, which do not contain other statements. All of the container and leaf statements together form the *configuration hierarchy*.

Figure 3 on page 6 illustrates a part of the hierarchy tree. The **protocols** statement is a top-level statement at the trunk of the configuration tree. The **ospf**, **area**, and **interface** statements are all subordinate container statements of a higher statement (they are branches of the hierarchy tree), and the **hello-interval** statement is a leaf on the tree.

Figure 3: Configuration Statement Hierarchy Example



Moving Among Hierarchy Levels

You can use the CLI commands in Table 3 on page 7 to navigate the levels of the configuration statement hierarchy.

Table 3: CLI Configuration Mode Navigation Commands

Command	Description
edit <i>hierarchy-level</i>	Moves to an existing configuration statement hierarchy or creates a hierarchy and moves to that level.
exit	Moves up the hierarchy to the previous level where you were working. This command is, in effect, the opposite of the edit command. Alternatively, you can use the quit command. The exit and quit commands are interchangeable.
up	Moves up the hierarchy one level at a time.
top	Moves directly to the top level of the hierarchy.

- Related Documentation**
- [Introducing the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 3](#)
 - [Getting Started with the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 9](#)

Other Tools to Configure and Monitor Devices Running Junos OS

Apart from the command-line interface, Junos OS also supports the following applications, scripts, and utilities that enable you to configure and monitor devices running Junos OS:

- J-Web graphical user interface (GUI)—Allows you to monitor, configure, troubleshoot, and manage the router on a client by means of a Web browser with Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) or HTTP over Secure Sockets Layer (HTTPS) enabled. For more information, see the *J-Web Interface User Guide*.
- Junos XML management protocol—Application programmers can use the Junos XML management protocol to monitor and configure Juniper Networks routers. Juniper Networks provides a Perl module with the API to help you more quickly and easily develop custom Perl scripts for configuring and monitoring routers. For more information, see the *Junos XML Management Protocol Guide*.
- NETCONF Application Programming Interface (API)—Application programmers can also use the NETCONF XML management protocol to monitor and configure Juniper Networks routers. For more information, see the *NETCONF XML Management Protocol Guide*.
- Junos commit scripts and self-diagnosis features—You can define scripts to enforce custom configuration rules, use commit script macros to provide simplified aliases for frequently used configuration statements, and configure diagnostic event policies and actions associated with each policy. For more information, see the *Junos OS Configuration and Operations Automation Guide*.
- Management Information Bases (MIBs)—You can use enterprise-specific and standard MIBs to retrieve information about the hardware and software components on a Juniper Networks router. For more information about MIBs, see the *Junos OS Network Management Configuration Guide*.

- Related Documentation**
- [Introducing the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 3](#)
 - [Getting Started with the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 9](#)
 - [Commands and Configuration Statements for Junos-FIPS on page 8](#)

Commands and Configuration Statements for Junos-FIPS

Junos-FIPS enables you to configure a network of Juniper Networks routers in a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 environment.

The Junos-FIPS software environment requires the installation of FIPS software by a crypto officer. In Junos-FIPS, some Junos OS commands and statements have restrictions and some additional configuration statements are available. For more information, see the *Secure Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and Junos-FIPS*.

- Related Documentation**
- [Junos Secure Configuration Guide for Common Criteria and Junos-FIPS](#)
 - [IPsec Requirements for Junos-FIPS](#)
 - [Configuring Internal IPsec for Junos-FIPS](#)

CHAPTER 2

Getting Started: A Quick Tour of the CLI

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Getting Started with the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 9](#)
- [Switching Between Junos OS CLI Operational and Configuration Modes on page 11](#)
- [Configuring a User Account on a Device Running Junos OS on page 12](#)
- [Checking the Status of a Device Running Junos OS on page 14](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Routing Protocol on page 16](#)
- [Rolling Back Junos OS Configuration Changes on page 22](#)

Getting Started with the Junos OS Command-Line Interface

As an introduction to the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI), this topic provides instructions for simple steps you take after installing Junos OS on the device. It shows you how to start the CLI, view the command hierarchy, and make small configuration changes. The related topics listed at the end of this topic provide you more detailed information about using the CLI.



NOTE:

- The instructions and examples in this topic are based on sample M Series and T Series routers. You can use them as a guideline for entering commands on your devices running Junos OS.
 - Before you begin, make sure your device hardware is set up and Junos OS is installed. You must have a direct console connection to the device or network access using SSH or Telnet. If your device is not set up, follow the installation instructions provided with the device before proceeding.
-

To log in to a router and start the CLI:

1. Log in as **root**.

The root login account has superuser privileges, with access to all commands and statements.

2. Start the CLI:

```
root# cli
root@>
```

The > command prompt shows you are in operational mode. Later, when you enter configuration mode, the prompt will change to #.



NOTE: If you are using the root account for the first time on the device, remember that the device ships with no password required for root, but the first time you commit a configuration with Junos OS Release 7.6 or later, you must set a root password. Root access is not allowed over a telnet session. To enable root access over an SSH connection, you must configure the system `services ssh root-login allow` statement.

The CLI includes several ways to get help about commands. This section shows some examples of how to get help:

1. Type `?` to show the top-level commands available in operational mode.

```
root@> ?
```

Possible completions:

clear	Clear information in the system
configure	Manipulate software configuration information
diagnose	Invoke diagnose script
file	Perform file operations
help	Provide help information
monitor	Show real-time debugging information
mtrace	Trace multicast path from source to receiver
ping	Ping remote target
quit	Exit the management session
request	Make system-level requests
restart	Restart software process
set	Set CLI properties, date/time, craft interface message
show	Show system information
ssh	Start secure shell on another host
start	Start shell
telnet	Telnet to another host
test	Perform diagnostic debugging
tracert	Trace route to remote host

2. Type `file ?` to show all possible completions for the `file` command.

```
root@> file ?
```

Possible completions:

<[Enter]>	Execute this command
archive	Archives files from the system
checksum	Calculate file checksum
compare	Compare files
copy	Copy files (local or remote)
delete	Delete files from the system
list	List file information
rename	Rename files
show	Show file contents
source-address	Local address to use in originating the connection
	Pipe through a command

3. Type **file archive ?** to show all possible completions for the **file archive** command.

```
root@> file archive ?
```

Possible completions:

compress	Compresses the archived file using GNU gzip (.tgz)
destination	Name of created archive (URL, local, remote, or floppy)
source	Path of directory to archive

Related Documentation

- [Getting Online Help from the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 25](#)
- [Switching Between Junos OS CLI Operational and Configuration Modes on page 11](#)
- [Checking the Status of a Device Running Junos OS on page 14](#)
- [Configuring a User Account on a Device Running Junos OS on page 12](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Routing Protocol on page 16](#)
- [Examples: Using the Junos OS CLI Command Completion on page 31](#)

Switching Between Junos OS CLI Operational and Configuration Modes

When you monitor and configure a device running Junos OS, you may need to switch between operational mode and configuration mode. When you change to configuration mode, the command prompt also changes. The operational mode prompt is a right angle bracket (>) and the configuration mode prompt is a pound sign (#).

To switch between operational mode and configuration mode:

1. When you log in to the router and type the **cli** command, you are automatically in operational mode:

```
--- JUNOS 9.2B1.8 built 2008-05-09 23:41:29 UTC
% cli
user@host>
```

2. To enter configuration mode, type the **configure** command or the **edit** command from the CLI operation mode. For example:

```
user@host> configure
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@host#
```

The CLI prompt changes from **user@host>** to **user@host#** and a banner appears to indicate the hierarchy level.

3. You can return to operational mode in one of the following ways:

- To commit the configuration and exit:

```
[edit]
user@host# commit and-quit
commit complete
```

```
Exiting configuration mode
user@host>
```

- To exit without committing:

```
[edit]
user@host# exit
Exiting configuration mode
user@host>
```

When you exit configuration mode, the CLI prompt changes from **user@host#** to **user@host>** and the banner no longer appears. You can enter or exit configuration mode as many times as you wish without committing your changes.

4. To display the output of an operational mode command, such as **show**, while in configuration mode, issue the **run** configuration mode command and then specify the operational mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# run operational-mode-command
```

For example, to display the currently set priority value of the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) primary router while you are modifying the VRRP configuration for a backup router:

```
[edit interfaces xe-4/2/0 unit 0 family inet vrrp-group 27]
user@host# show
virtual-address [ 192.168.1.15 ];
[edit interfaces xe-4/2/0 unit 0 family inet vrrp-group 27]
user@host# run show vrrp detail
Physical interface: xe-5/2/0, Unit: 0, Address: 192.168.29.10/24
Interface state: up, Group: 10, State: backup
Priority: 190, Advertisement interval: 3, Authentication type: simple
Preempt: yes, VIP count: 1, VIP: 192.168.29.55
Dead timer: 8.326, Master priority: 201, Master router: 192.168.29.254
[edit interfaces xe-4/2/0 unit 0 family inet vrrp-group 27]
user@host# set priority ...
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding the Junos OS CLI Modes, Commands, and Statement Hierarchies on page 5](#)
- [Getting Online Help from the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 25](#)
- [Configuring a User Account on a Device Running Junos OS on page 12](#)

Configuring a User Account on a Device Running Junos OS

This topic describes how to log on to a device running Junos OS using a root account and configure a new user account. You can configure an account for your own use or create a test account.

To configure a new user account on the device:

1. Log in as root and enter configuration mode:

```
root@host> configure
```

```
[edit]
root@host#
```

The prompt in brackets ([**edit**]), also known as a *banner*, shows that you are in configuration edit mode at the top of the hierarchy.

2. Change to the [**edit system login**] section of the configuration:

```
[edit]
root@host# edit system login
[edit system login]
root@host#
```

The prompt in brackets changes to [**edit system login**] to show that you are at a new level in the hierarchy.

3. Now add a new user account:

```
[edit system login]
root@host# edit user nchen
```

This example adds an account **nchen** (for Nathan Chen).

4. Configure a full name for the account. If the name includes spaces, enclose the entire name in quotation marks (" "):

```
[edit system login user nchen]
root@host# set full-name "Nathan Chen"
```

5. Configure an account class. The account class sets the user access privileges for the account:

```
[edit system login user nchen]
root@host# set class super-user
```

6. Configure an authentication method and password for the account:

```
[edit system login user nchen]
root@host# set authentication plain-text-password
New password:
Retype new password:
```

When the new password prompt appears, enter a clear-text password that the system can encrypt, and then confirm the new password.

7. Commit the configuration:

```
[edit system login user nchen]
root@host# commit
commit complete
```

Configuration changes are not activated until you commit the configuration. If the commit is successful, a **commit complete** message appears.

8. Return to the top level of the configuration, and then exit:

```
[edit system login user nchen]
root@host# top
[edit]
root@host# exit
Exiting configuration mode
```

9. Log out of the device:

```
root@host> exit
% logout Connection closed.
```

10. To test your changes, log back in with the user account and password you just configured:

```
login: nchen
Password: password
--- Junos 8.3-R1.1 built 2005-12-15 22:42:19 UTC
nchen@host>
```

When you log in, you should see the new username at the command prompt.

You have successfully used the CLI to view the device status and perform a simple configuration change. See the related topics listed in this section for more information about the Junos OS CLI features.



NOTE: For complete information about the commands to issue to configure your device, including examples, see the Junos OS configuration guides.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Getting Started with the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 9](#)
- [Getting Online Help from the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 25](#)
- [Displaying the Junos OS CLI Command and Word History on page 32](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Routing Protocol on page 16](#)

Checking the Status of a Device Running Junos OS

You can use **show** commands to check the status of the device and monitor the activities on the device.

To help you become familiar with **show** commands:

- Type **show ?** to display the list of **show** commands you can use to monitor the router:

```
root@> show ?

Possible completions:
  accounting      Show accounting profiles and records
  aps             Show Automatic Protection Switching information
  arp            Show system Address Resolution Protocol table
  entries
  as-path        Show table of known autonomous system paths
  bfd            Show Bidirectional Forwarding Detection information
  bgp            Show Border Gateway Protocol information
  chassis        Show chassis information
  class-of-service Show class-of-service (CoS) information
  cli            Show command-line interface settings
  configuration   Show current configuration
  connections     Show circuit cross-connect connections
  dvmrp          Show Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol
  info
```


dynamic-tunnels	Show dynamic tunnel information
esis	Show end system-to-intermediate system information
firewall	Show firewall information
helper	Show port-forwarding helper information
host	Show hostname information from domain name server
igmp	Show Internet Group Management Protocol information
ike	Show Internet Key Exchange information
ilmi	Show interim local management interface information
interfaces	Show interface information
ipsec	Show IP Security information
ipv6	Show IP version 6 information
isis	Show Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System
info	
l2circuit	Show Layer 2 circuit information
l2vpn	Show Layer 2 VPN information
lACP	Show Link Aggregation Control Protocol information
ldp	Show Label Distribution Protocol information
link-management	Show link management information
llc2	Show LLC2 protocol related information
log	Show contents of log file
mld	Show multicast listener discovery information
mpls	Show Multiprotocol Label Switching information
msdp	Show Multicast Source Discovery Protocol information
multicast	Show multicast information
ntp	Show Network Time Protocol information
ospf	Show Open Shortest Path First information
ospf3	Show Open Shortest Path First version 3 information
passive-monitoring	Show information about passive monitoring
pfe	Show Packet Forwarding Engine information
pgm	Show Pragmatic Generalized Multicast information
pim	Show Protocol Independent Multicast information
policer	Show interface policer counters and information
policy	Show policy information
ppp	Show PPP process information
rip	Show Routing Information Protocol information
ripng	Show Routing Information Protocol for IPv6 info
route	Show routing table information
rsvp	Show Resource Reservation Protocol information
sap	Show Session Announcement Protocol information
security	Show security information
services	Show services information
snmp	Show Simple Network Management Protocol information
system	Show system information
task	Show routing protocol per-task information
ted	Show Traffic Engineering Database information
version	Show software process revision levels
vpls	Show VPLS information
vrrp	Show Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol information

- Use the **show chassis routing-engine** command to view the Routing Engine status:

```
root@> show chassis routing-engine
```

```
Routing Engine status:
```

```
Slot 0:
```

Current state	Master
Election priority	Master (default)
Temperature	31 degrees C / 87 degrees F
CPU temperature	32 degrees C / 89 degrees F
DRAM	768 MB
Memory utilization	84 percent

```

CPU utilization:
  User           0 percent
  Background     0 percent
  Kernel         1 percent
  Interrupt      0 percent
  Idle           99 percent
Model            RE-2.0
Serial ID        b10000078c10d701
Start time       2005-12-28 13:52:00 PST
Uptime           12 days, 3 hours, 44 minutes, 19 seconds
Load averages:   1 minute   5 minute   15 minute
                  0.02      0.01      0.00

```

- Use the **show system storage** command to view available storage on the device:

```
root@> show system storage
```

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Capacity	Mounted on
/dev/ad0s1a	865M	127M	669M	16%	/
devfs	1.0K	1.0K	0B	100%	/dev
devfs	1.0K	1.0K	0B	100%	/dev/
/dev/md0	30M	30M	0B	100%	/packages/mnt/jbase
/dev/md1	158M	158M	0B	100%	
/packages/mnt/jkernel-9.3B1.5					
/dev/md2	16M	16M	0B	100%	
/packages/mnt/jpfe-M7i-9.3B1.5					
/dev/md3	3.8M	3.8M	0B	100%	
/packages/mnt/jdocs-9.3B1.5					
/dev/md4	44M	44M	0B	100%	
/packages/mnt/jroute-9.3B1.5					
/dev/md5	12M	12M	0B	100%	
/packages/mnt/jcrypto-9.3B1.5					
/dev/md6	25M	25M	0B	100%	
/packages/mnt/jpfe-common-9.3B1.5					
/dev/md7	1.5G	196K	1.4G	0%	/tmp
/dev/md8	1.5G	910K	1.4G	0%	/mfs
/dev/ad0s1e	96M	38K	88M	0%	/config
procfs	4.0K	4.0K	0B	100%	/proc
/dev/ad1s1f	17G	2.6G	13G	17%	/var

Related Documentation

- [Displaying the Junos OS CLI Command and Word History on page 32](#)
- [Managing Programs and Processes Using Junos OS Operational Mode Commands on page 52](#)
- [Viewing Files and Directories on a Device Running Junos OS on page 45](#)

Example: Configuring a Routing Protocol

This topic provides a sample configuration that describes how to configure an OSPF backbone area that has two SONET interfaces.

The final configuration looks like this:

```

[edit]
protocols {
  ospf {

```

```

    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface so-0/0/0 {
            hello-interval 5;
            dead-interval 20;
        }
        interface so-0/0/1 {
            hello-interval 5;
            dead-interval 20;
        }
    }
}

```

This topic contains the following examples of configuring a routing protocol:

- [Shortcut on page 17](#)
- [Longer Configuration on page 17](#)
- [Making Changes to a Routing Protocol Configuration on page 20](#)

Shortcut

You can create a shortcut for this entire configuration with the following two commands:

```

[edit]
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0 hello-interval 5
               dead-interval 20
[edit]
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1 hello-interval 5
               dead-interval 20

```

Longer Configuration

This section provides a longer example of creating the previous OSPF configuration. In the process, it illustrates how to use the different features of the CLI.

1. Enter configuration mode by issuing the **configure** top-level command:

```

user@host> configure
entering configuration mode
[edit]
user@host#

```

Notice that the prompt has changed to a pound sign (#) to indicate configuration mode.

2. To create the above configuration, you start by editing the **protocols ospf** statements:

```

[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf
[edit protocols ospf]
user@host#

```

3. Now add the OSPF area:

```

[edit protocols ospf]
user@host# edit area 0.0.0.0
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]

```

```
user@host#
```

4. Add the first interface:

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# edit interface so0
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0]
user@host#
```

You now have four nested statements.

5. Set the hello and dead intervals.

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0]
user@host# set ?
user@host# set hello-interval 5
user@host# set dead-interval 20
user@host#
```

6. You can see what is configured at the current level with the **show** command:

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0]
user@host# show
hello-interval 5;
dead-interval 20;
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0]
user@host#
```

7. You are finished at this level, so back up a level and take a look at what you have so far:

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0]
user@host# up
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# show
interface so-0/0/0 {
    hello-interval 5;
    dead-interval 20;
}
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host#
```

The **interface** statement appears because you have moved to the **area** statement.

8. Add the second interface:

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# edit interface so-0/0/1
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# set hello-interval 5
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# set dead-interval 20
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# up
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# show
interface so-0/0/0 {
```

```

        hello-interval 5;
        dead-interval 20;
    }
    interface so-0/0/1 {
        hello-interval 5;
        dead-interval 20;
    }
    [edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
    user@host#

```

9. Back up to the top level and see what you have:

```

    [edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
    user@host# top
    [edit]
    user@host# show
    protocols {
        ospf {
            area 0.0.0.0 {
                interface so-0/0/0 {
                    hello-interval 5;
                    dead-interval 20;
                }
                interface so-0/0/1 {
                    hello-interval 5;
                    dead-interval 20;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    [edit]
    user@host#

```

This configuration now contains the statements you want.

10. Before committing the configuration (and thereby activating it), verify that the configuration is correct:

```

    [edit]
    user@host# commit check
    configuration check succeeds
    [edit]
    user@host#

```

11. Commit the configuration to activate it on the router:

```

    [edit]
    user@host# commit
    commit complete
    [edit]
    user@host#

```

Making Changes to a Routing Protocol Configuration

Suppose you decide to use different dead and hello intervals on interface **so-0/0/1**. You can make changes to the configuration.

1. Go directly to the appropriate hierarchy level by typing the full hierarchy path to the statement you want to edit:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# show
hello-interval 5;
dead-interval 20;
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# set hello-interval 7
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# set dead-interval 28
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# top
[edit]
user@host# show
protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface so-0/0/0 {
        hello-interval 5;
        dead-interval 20;
      }
      interface so-0/0/1 {
        hello-interval 7;
        dead-interval 28;
      }
    }
  }
}
[edit]
user@host#
```

2. If you decide not to run OSPF on the first interface, delete the statement:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# delete interface so-0/0/0
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# top
[edit]
user@host# show
protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface so-0/0/1 {
        hello-interval 7;
        dead-interval 28;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}
[edit]
user@host#

```

Everything inside the statement you deleted was deleted with it. You can also eliminate the entire OSPF configuration by simply entering **delete protocols ospf** while at the top level.

3. If you decide to use the default values for the hello and dead intervals on your remaining interface but you want OSPF to run on that interface, delete the hello and dead interval timers:

```

[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# delete hello-interval
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# delete dead-interval
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# top
[edit]
user@host# show
protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface so-0/0/1;
    }
  }
}
[edit]
user@host#

```

You can set multiple statements at the same time as long as they are all part of the same hierarchy (the path of statements from the top inward, as well as one or more statements at the bottom of the hierarchy). This feature can reduce considerably the number of commands you must enter.

4. To go back to the original hello and dead interval timers on interface **so-0/0/1**, enter:

```

[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# set hello-interval 5 dead-interval 20
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1]
user@host# exit
[edit]
user@host# show
protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface so-0/0/1 {
        hello-interval 5;
        dead-interval 20;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }  
  }  
[edit]  
user@host#
```

5. You also can re-create the other interface, as you had it before, with only a single entry:

```
[edit]  
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/1 hello-interval 5  
dead-interval 20  
[edit]  
user@host# show  
protocols {  
  ospf {  
    area 0.0.0.0 {  
      interface so-0/0/0 {  
        hello-interval 5;  
        dead-interval 20;  
      }  
      interface so-0/0/1 {  
        hello-interval 5;  
        dead-interval 20;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}  
[edit]  
user@host#
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Getting Started with the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 9](#)
- [Displaying the Junos OS CLI Command and Word History on page 32](#)
- [Interface Naming Conventions Used in the Junos OS Operational Commands on page 40](#)

Rolling Back Junos OS Configuration Changes

This topic shows how to use the **rollback** command to return to the most recently committed Junos OS configuration. The **rollback** command is useful if you make configuration changes and then decide not to keep the changes.

The following procedure shows how to configure an SNMP health monitor on a device running Junos OS and then return to the most recently committed configuration that does not include the health monitor. When configured, the SNMP health monitor provides the network management system (NMS) with predefined monitoring for file system usage, CPU usage, and memory usage on the device.

1. Enter configuration mode:

```
user@host> configure  
entering configuration mode  
[edit]  
user@host#
```


2. Show the current configuration (if any) for SNMP:

```
[edit]
user@host# show snmp
```

No **snmp** statements appear because SNMP has not been configured on the device.

3. Configure the health monitor:

```
[edit]
user@host# set snmp health-monitor
```

4. Show the new configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# show snmp
health-monitor;
```

The **health-monitor** statement indicates that SNMP health monitoring is configured on the device.

5. Enter the **rollback** configuration mode command to return to the most recently committed configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# rollback
load complete
```

6. Show the configuration again to make sure your change is no longer present:

```
[edit]
user@host# show snmp
```

No **snmp** configuration statements appear. The health monitor is no longer configured.

7. Enter the **commit** command to activate the configuration to which you rolled back:

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

8. Exit configuration mode:

```
[edit]
user@host# exit
Exiting configuration mode
```

You can also use the **rollback** command to return to earlier configurations.

Related Documentation

- [Returning to the Most Recently Committed Junos Configuration on page 110](#)

CHAPTER 3

Getting Online Help

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Getting Online Help from the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 25](#)
- [Junos OS CLI Online Help Features on page 27](#)
- [Examples: Using Command Completion in Configuration Mode on page 29](#)
- [Examples: Using the Junos OS CLI Command Completion on page 31](#)
- [Displaying the Junos OS CLI Command and Word History on page 32](#)

Getting Online Help from the Junos OS Command-Line Interface

The Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) has a context-sensitive online help feature that enables you to access information about commands and statements from the Junos OS CLI. This topic contains the following sections:

- [Getting Help About Commands on page 25](#)
- [Getting Help About a String in a Statement or Command on page 27](#)
- [Getting Help About Configuration Statements on page 27](#)
- [Getting Help About System Log Messages on page 27](#)

Getting Help About Commands

Information about commands is provided at each level of the CLI command hierarchy. You can type a question mark to get help about commands:

- If you type the question mark at the command-line prompt, the CLI lists the available commands and options. For example, to view a list of top-level operational mode commands, type a question mark (?) at the command-line prompt.

```
user@host> ?
```

Possible completions:

clear	Clear information in the system
configure	Manipulate software configuration information
file	Perform file operations
help	Provide help information
mtrace	Trace mtrace packets from source to receiver.
monitor	Real-time debugging
ping	Ping a remote target
quit	Exit the management session

```
request      Make system-level requests
restart      Restart a software process
set          Set CLI properties, date, time, craft display text
show         Show information about the system
ssh          Open a secure shell to another host
start        Start a software process
telnet       Telnet to another host
test         Diagnostic debugging commands
traceroute   Trace the route to a remote host
user@host>
```

- If you type the question mark after entering the complete name of a command or command option, the CLI lists the available commands and options and then redisplay the command names and options that you typed.

```
user@host> clear ?

Possible completions:
arp          Clear address-resolution information
bgp          Clear BGP information
chassis      Clear chassis information
firewall     Clear firewall counters
igmp         Clear IGMP information
interfaces   Clear interface information
ilmi         Clear ILMI statistics information
isis         Clear IS-IS information
ldp          Clear LDP information
log          Clear contents of a log file
mpls         Clear MPLS information
msdp         Clear MSDP information
multicast    Clear Multicast information
ospf         Clear OSPF information
pim          Clear PIM information
rip          Clear RIP information
route        Clear routing table information
rsvp         Clear RSVP information
snmp         Clear SNMP information
system       Clear system status
vrrp         Clear VRRP statistics information
user@host> clear
```

- If you type the question mark in the middle of a command name, the CLI lists possible command completions that match the letters you have entered so far. It then redisplay the letters that you typed. For example, to list all operational mode commands that start with the letter *c*, type the following:

```
user@host> c?

Possible completions:
clear      Clear information in the system
configure  Manipulate software configuration information
user@host> c
```

- For introductory information on using the question mark or the help command, you can also type **help** and press Enter:

```
user@host> help
```

Getting Help About a String in a Statement or Command

You can use the **help** command to display help about a text string contained in a statement or command name:

help *apropos string*

string is a text string about which you want to get help. This string is used to match statement or command names as well as to match the help strings that are displayed for the statements or commands.

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.

In configuration mode, this command displays statement names and help text that match the string specified. In operational mode, this command displays command names and help text that match the string specified.

Getting Help About Configuration Statements

You can display help based on text contained in a statement name using the **help topic** and **help reference** commands:

help *topic word*

help *reference statement-name*

The **help topic** command displays usage guidelines for the statement based on information that appears in the Junos OS configuration guides. The **help reference** command displays summary information about the statement based on the summary descriptions that appear in the Junos OS configuration guides.

Getting Help About System Log Messages

You can display help based on a system log tag using the **help syslog** command:

help *syslog syslog-tag*

The **help syslog** command displays the contents of a system log message.

Related Documentation

- [Junos OS CLI Online Help Features on page 27](#)
- [Getting Started with the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 9](#)

Junos OS CLI Online Help Features

The Junos OS CLI online help provides the following features for ease of use and error prevention:

- [Help for Omitted Statements on page 28](#)
- [Using CLI Command Completion on page 28](#)
- [Using Command Completion in Configuration Mode on page 28](#)
- [Displaying Tips About CLI Commands on page 29](#)

Help for Omitted Statements

If you have omitted a required statement at a particular hierarchy level, when you attempt to move from that hierarchy level or when you issue the **show** command in configuration mode, a message indicates which statement is missing. For example:

```
[edit protocols pim interface so-0/0/0]
user@host# top
Warning: missing mandatory statement: 'mode'
[edit]
user@host# show
protocols {
  pim {
    interface so-0/0/0 {
      priority 4;
      version 2;
      # Warning: missing mandatory statement(s): 'mode'
    }
  }
}
```

Using CLI Command Completion

The Junos OS CLI provides you a command completion option that enables Junos OS to recognize commands and options based on the initial few letters you typed. That is, you do not always have to remember or type the full command or option name for the CLI to recognize it.

- To display all possible command or option completions, type the partial command followed immediately by a question mark.
- To complete a command or option that you have partially typed, press Tab or the Spacebar. If the partially typed letters begin a string that uniquely identifies a command, the complete command name appears. Otherwise, a prompt indicates that you have entered an ambiguous command, and the possible completions are displayed.

Command completion also applies to other strings, such as filenames, interface names, and usernames. To display all possible values, type a partial string followed immediately by a question mark. To complete a string, press Tab.

Using Command Completion in Configuration Mode

The CLI command completion functions also apply to the commands in configuration mode and to configuration statements. Specifically, to display all possible commands or statements, type the partial string followed immediately by a question mark. To complete a command or statement that you have partially typed, press Tab or the Spacebar.

Command completion also applies to identifiers, with one slight difference. To display all possible identifiers, type a partial string followed immediately by a question mark. To complete an identifier, you must press Tab. This scheme allows you to enter identifiers

with similar names; then press the Spacebar when you are done typing the identifier name.

Displaying Tips About CLI Commands

To get tips about CLI commands, issue the **help tip cli** command. Each time you enter the command, a new tip appears. For example:

```
user@host> help tip cli
Junos tip:
Use 'request system software validate' to validate the incoming software
against the current configuration without impacting the running system.
user@host> help tip cli
Junos tip:
Use 'commit and-quit' to exit configuration mode after the commit has
succeeded. If the commit fails, you are left in configuration mode.
```

You can also enter **help tip cli *number*** to associate a tip with a number. This enables you to recall the tip at a later time. For example:

```
user@host> help tip cli 10
JUNOS tip:
Use '#' in the beginning of a line in command scripts to cause the
rest of the line to be ignored.

user@host> help tip cli
JUNOS tip:
Use the 'apply-groups' statement at any level of the configuration
hierarchy to inherit configuration statements from a configuration group.

user@host>
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Getting Started with the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 9](#)
 - [Examples: Using the Junos OS CLI Command Completion on page 31](#)

Examples: Using Command Completion in Configuration Mode

List the configuration mode commands:

```
[edit]
user@host# ?
<[Enter]>      Execute this command
activate       Remove the inactive tag from a statement
annotate       Annotate the statement with a comment
commit         Commit current set of changes
copy           Copy a statement
deactivate     Add the inactive tag to a statement
delete         Delete a data element
edit           Edit a sub-element
exit           Exit from this level
extension      Extension operations
help           Provide help information
insert         Insert a new ordered data element
load           Load configuration from ASCII file
quit           Quit from this level
rename         Rename a statement
```

replace	Replace character string in configuration
rollback	Roll back to previous committed configuration
run	Run an operational-mode command
save	Save configuration to ASCII file
set	Set a parameter
show	Show a parameter
status	Show users currently editing configuration
top	Exit to top level of configuration
up	Exit one level of configuration
wildcard	Wildcard operations

[edit]user@host#

List all the statements available at a particular hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit ?
Possible completions:
> accounting-options  Accounting data configuration
> chassis             Chassis configuration
> class-of-service    Class-of-service configuration
> firewall            Define a firewall configuration
> forwarding-options  Configure options to control packet sampling
> groups              Configuration groups
> interfaces          Interface configuration
> policy-options      Routing policy option configuration
> protocols           Routing protocol configuration
> routing-instances   Routing instance configuration
> routing-options     Protocol-independent routing option configuration
> snmp               Simple Network Management Protocol
> system             System parameters
```

```
user@host# edit protocols ?
Possible completions:
<[Enter]>           Execute this command
> bgp               BGP options
> connections       Circuit cross-connect configuration
> dvmrp             DVMRP options
> igmp              IGMP options
> isis              IS-IS options
> ldp               LDP options
> mpls              Multiprotocol Label Switching options
> msdp              MSDP options
> ospf              OSPF configuration
> pim               PIM options
> rip               RIP options
> router-discovery  ICMP router discovery options
> rsvp              RSVP options
> sapSession        Advertisement Protocol options
> vrrp              VRRP options
|                   Pipe through a command
```

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols
```

List all commands that start with a particular letter or string:

```
user@host# edit routing-options a?
Possible completions:
> aggregate          Coalesced routes
> autonomous-system  Autonomous system number
```

```
[edit]
user@host# edit routing-options a
```


List all configured Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces at?
<interface_name>      Interface name
    at-0/2/0           Interface name
    at-0/2/1           Interface name
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces at
```

Display a list of all configured policy statements:

```
[edit]
user@host# show policy-options policy-statement ?
```

Possible completions:

```
<policy_name>          Name to identify a policy filter
[edit]
user@host# show policy-options policy-statement
```

Related Documentation

- [Examples: Using the Junos OS CLI Command Completion on page 31](#)
- [Displaying the Junos OS CLI Command and Word History on page 32](#)

Examples: Using the Junos OS CLI Command Completion

The following examples show how you can use the command completion feature in Junos OS. Issue the **show interfaces** command:

```
user@host> sh<Space>ow i<Space>
'i' is ambiguous.
Possible completions:
igmp          Show information about IGMP
interface     Show interface information
isis          Show information about IS-IS

user@host> show in<Space>terfaces
Physical interface: at-0/1/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 11, SNMP ifIndex: 65
Link-level type: ATM-PVC, MTU: 4482, Clocking: Internal, SONET mode
Speed: OC12, Loopback: None, Payload scrambler: Enabled
Device flags: Present Running
Link flags: 0x01
...
```

```
user@host>
```

Display a list of all log files whose names start with the string “messages,” and then display the contents of one of the files:

```
user@myhost> show log mes?
Possible completions:
<filename>Log file to display
messagesSize: 1417052, Last changed: Mar 3 00:33
messages.0.gzSize: 145575, Last changed: Mar 3 00:00
messages.1.gzSize: 134253, Last changed: Mar 2 23:00
messages.10.gzSize: 137022, Last changed: Mar 2 14:00
messages.2.grSize: 137112, Last changed: Mar 2 22:00
messages.3.gzSize: 121633, Last changed: Mar 2 21:00
```

```
messages.4.gzSize: 135715, Last changed: Mar 2 20:00
messages.5.gzSize: 137504, Last changed: Mar 2 19:00
messages.6.gzSize: 134591, Last changed: Mar 2 18:00
messages.7.gzSize: 132670, Last changed: Mar 2 17:00
messages.8.gzSize: 136596, Last changed: Mar 2 16:00
messages.9.gzSize: 136210, Last changed: Mar 2 15:00

user@myhost> show log mes<Tab>sages.4<Tab>.gz<Enter>
Jan 15 21:00:00 myhost newsyslog[1381]: logfile turned over
...
```

Related Documentation • [Displaying the Junos OS CLI Command and Word History on page 32](#)

Displaying the Junos OS CLI Command and Word History

To display a list of recent commands that you issued, use the **show cli history** command:

```
user@host> show cli history 3
01:01:44 -- show bgp next-hop-database
01:01:51 -- show cli history
01:02:51 -- show cli history 3
```

You can press Esc+. (period) or Alt+. (period) to insert the last word of the previous command. Repeat Esc+. or Alt+. to scroll backwards through the list of recently entered words. For example:

```
user@host> show interfaces terse fe-0/0/0
Interface      Admin  Link  Proto  Local  Remote
fe-0/0/0       up     up    inet   192.168.220.1/30
fe-0/0/0.0     up     up    inet   192.168.220.1/30

user@host> <Esc>
user@host> fe-0/0/0
```

If you scroll completely to the beginning of the list, pressing Esc+. or Alt+. again restarts scrolling from the last word entered.

Related Documentation • [Junos OS CLI Online Help Features on page 27](#)

PART 2

Operational Mode and Configuration Mode

- [Using CLI Operational Commands to Monitor the Router on page 35](#)
- [Using Commands and Statements to Configure a Device Running Junos OS on page 59](#)
- [Managing Configurations on page 109](#)
- [Filtering Command Output on page 125](#)
- [Controlling the CLI Environment on page 135](#)

CHAPTER 4

Using CLI Operational Commands to Monitor the Router

This chapter provides information about CLI operational commands.

Topics include:

- [Overview of Junos OS CLI Operational Mode Commands on page 35](#)
- [Junos OS Operational Mode Commands That Combine Other Commands on page 38](#)
- [Understanding the Brief, Detail, Extensive, and Terse Options of Junos OS Operational Commands on page 39](#)
- [Interface Naming Conventions Used in the Junos OS Operational Commands on page 40](#)
- [Controlling the Scope of an Operational Mode Command on page 42](#)
- [Monitoring Who Uses the Junos OS CLI on page 45](#)
- [Viewing Files and Directories on a Device Running Junos OS on page 45](#)
- [Displaying Junos OS Information on page 50](#)
- [Managing Programs and Processes Using Junos OS Operational Mode Commands on page 52](#)
- [Using the Junos OS CLI Comment Character # for Operational Mode Commands on page 56](#)
- [Example: Using Comments in Junos OS Operational Mode Commands on page 57](#)

Overview of Junos OS CLI Operational Mode Commands

This topic provides an overview of Junos OS CLI operational mode commands and contains the following sections:

- [CLI Command Categories on page 35](#)
- [Commonly Used Operational Mode Commands on page 37](#)

CLI Command Categories

When you log in to a device running Junos OS and the CLI starts, there are several broad groups of CLI commands:

- Commands for controlling the CLI environment—Some set commands in the **set** hierarchy configure the CLI display screen. For information about these commands, see [“Understanding the Junos OS CLI Modes, Commands, and Statement Hierarchies” on page 5](#).
- Commands for monitoring and troubleshooting—The following commands display information and statistics about the software and test network connectivity. Detailed command descriptions are provided in the *Junos OS Interfaces Command Reference*.
 - **clear**—Clear statistics and protocol database information.
 - **mtrace**—Trace mtrace packets from source to receiver.
 - **monitor**—Perform real-time debugging of various software components, including the routing protocols and interfaces.
 - **ping**—Determine the reachability of a remote network host.
 - **show**—Display the current configuration and information about interfaces, routing protocols, routing tables, routing policy filters, system alarms, and the chassis.
 - **test**—Test the configuration and application of policy filters and autonomous system (AS) path regular expressions.
 - **traceroute**—Trace the route to a remote network host.
- Commands for connecting to other network systems—The **ssh** command opens Secure Shell connections, and the **telnet** command opens telnet sessions to other hosts on the network. For information about these commands, see the *Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.
- Commands for copying files—The **copy** command copies files from one location on the router or switch to another, from the router or switch to a remote system, or from a remote system to the router or switch. For information about these commands, see the *Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.
- Commands for restarting software processes—The commands in the **restart** hierarchy restart the various Junos OS processes, including the routing protocol, interface, and SNMP. For information about these commands, see the *Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.
- A command—**request**—for performing system-level operations, including stopping and rebooting the router or switch and loading Junos OS images. For information about this command, see the *Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.
- A command—**start**—to exit the CLI and start a UNIX shell. For information about this command, see the *Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.
- A command—**configure**—for entering configuration mode, which provides a series of commands that configure Junos OS, including the routing protocols, interfaces, network management, and user access. For information about the CLI configuration commands, see [“Understanding Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode” on page 60](#).

- A command—**quit**—to exit the CLI. For information about this command, see the [Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference](#).
- For more information about the CLI operational mode commands, see the [Junos OS Interfaces Command Reference](#) and the [Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference](#).

Commonly Used Operational Mode Commands

Table 4 on page 37 lists some operational commands you may find useful for monitoring router or switch operation. For a complete description of operational commands, see the Junos OS command references.



NOTE: The QFX3500 switch does not support the IS-IS, OSPF, BGP, MPLS, and RSVP protocols.

Table 4: Commonly Used Operational Mode Commands

Items to Check	Description	Command
Software version	Versions of software running on the router or switch	show version
Log files	Contents of the log files	monitor
	Log files and their contents and recent user logins	show log
Remote systems	Host reachability and network connectivity	ping
	Route to a network system	traceroute
Configuration	Current system configuration	show configuration
Manipulate files	List of files and directories on the router or switch	file list
	Contents of a file	file show
Interface information	Detailed information about interfaces	show interfaces
Chassis	Chassis alarm status	show chassis alarms
	Information currently on craft display	show chassis craft-interface
	Router or switch environment information	show chassis environment
	Hardware inventory	show chassis hardware
Routing table information	Information about entries in the routing tables	show route
Forwarding table information	Information about data in the kernel's forwarding table	show route forwarding-table

Table 4: Commonly Used Operational Mode Commands (*continued*)

Items to Check	Description	Command
IS-IS	Adjacent routers or switches	show isis adjacency
OSPF	Display standard information about OSPF neighbors	show ospf neighbor
BGP	Display information about BGP neighbors	show bgp neighbor
MPLS	Status of interfaces on which MPLS is running	show mpls interface
	Configured LSPs on the router or switch, as well as all ingress, transit, and egress LSPs	show mpls lsp
	Routes that form a label-switched path	show route label-switched-path
RSVP	Status of interfaces on which RSVP is running	show rsvp interface
	Currently active RSVP sessions	show rsvp session
	RSVP packet and error counters	show rsvp statistics

**Related
Documentation**

- [Junos OS Operational Mode Commands That Combine Other Commands on page 38](#)
- [Understanding the Brief, Detail, Extensive, and Terse Options of Junos OS Operational Commands on page 39](#)

Junos OS Operational Mode Commands That Combine Other Commands

In some cases, some Junos OS operational commands are created from a combination of other operational commands. These commands can be useful shortcuts for collecting information about the device, as shown in [Figure 4 on page 39](#).

Figure 4: Commands That Combine Other Commands

The **request support information** command provides output from a combination of other operational commands.

```

user@host> request support information

root@host> show system uptime

Current time: 2007-02-16 13:10:08 PST
System booted: 2007-02-02 09:21:50 PST (2w0d 03:48 ago)
Protocols started: 2007-02-02 09:24:42 PST (2w0d 03:45 ago)
Last configured: 2007-02-16 03:04:58 PST (10:05:10 ago) by root
1:10PM up 14 days, 3:48, 2 users, load averages: 0.01, 0.02, 0.00

root@host> show version detail

Hostname: host
Model: m320
JUNOS Base OS boot [8.3-R1.1]

root@host> show system core-dumps

/var/tmp/*core*: No such file or directory
/var/crash/kernel.*: No such file or directory

/var/crash/cores:
total 9780
-rw-r--r-- 1 root wheel 4990976 Feb 9 15:39
core-FPC2.core.0.060209.1539

root@host> show chassis hardware detail

Hardware inventory:
Item              Version  Part number  Serial number  Description
Chassis           REV 07   710-001517   AW44 31       M20
Backplane         REV 09   740-001466   0042 33       M20 Backplane
Power Supply B    REV 09   740-001466   0042 33       DC Power Supply

```

Related Documentation

- [Overview of Junos OS CLI Operational Mode Commands on page 35](#)
- [Understanding the Brief, Detail, Extensive, and Terse Options of Junos OS Operational Commands on page 39](#)

Understanding the Brief, Detail, Extensive, and Terse Options of Junos OS Operational Commands

The Junos OS operational mode commands can include **brief**, **detail**, **extensive**, or **terse** options. You can use these options to control the amount of information you want to view.

1. Use the ? prompt to list options available for the command. For example:

```
user@host> show interfaces fe-1/1/?
```

Possible completions:

```

<[Enter]>      Execute this command
brief          Display brief output
descriptions   Display interface description strings
detail         Display detailed output
extensive      Display extensive output
media          Display media information
snmp-index     SNMP index of interface
statistics     Display statistics and detailed output
terse          Display terse output
|              Pipe through a command

```

2. Choose the option you wish to use with the command. (See [Figure 5 on page 40.](#))

Figure 5: Command Output Options

Command output with the brief option.	<pre> user@host> show interfaces fe-1/1/1 brief Physical interface: fe-1/1/1, Enabled, Physical link is Down Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled Device flags : Present Running Down Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000 Link flags : None </pre>
Command output with the terse option.	<pre> user@host> show interfaces fe-1/1/1 terse Interface Admin Link Proto Local Remote fe-1/1/1 up down </pre>
Command output with the extensive option.	<pre> user@host> show interfaces fe-1/1/1 extensive Physical interface: fe-1/1/1, Enabled, Physical link is Down Interface index: 141, SNMP ifIndex: 33, Generation: 24 Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps, Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled Device flags : Present Running Down Interface flags: Hardware-Down SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000 Link flags : None CoS queues : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues Hold-times : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms Current address: 00:90:69:d0:f8:9e, Hardware address: 00:90:69:d0:f8:9e Last flapped : 2007-02-02 09:26:25 PST (2w0d 03:40 ago) Statistics last cleared: Never Traffic statistics: Input bytes : 0 0 bps Output bytes : 0 0 bps Input packets: 0 0 pps Output packets: 0 0 pps --(more)-- </pre>

Related Documentation

- [Overview of Junos OS CLI Operational Mode Commands on page 35](#)
- [Controlling the Scope of an Operational Mode Command on page 42](#)

Interface Naming Conventions Used in the Junos OS Operational Commands

This topic explains the interface naming conventions used in the Junos OS operational commands, and contains the following sections:

- [Physical Part of an Interface Name on page 40](#)
- [Logical Part of an Interface Name on page 41](#)
- [Channel Identifier Part of an Interface Name on page 41](#)

Physical Part of an Interface Name

The M Series Multiservices Edge Routers and the T Series Core Routers use one convention for interface naming, whereas the J Series Services Routers and the SRX Series Services Gateways use another.

- **M Series and T Series interface names**—On the M Series and T Series routers, when you display information about an interface, you specify the interface type, the slot in which the Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) is installed, the slot on the FPC in which the PIC is located, and the configured port number.

In the physical part of the interface name, a hyphen (-) separates the media type from the FPC number, and a slash (/) separates the FPC, PIC, and port numbers:

type-fpc/pic/port



NOTE: Exceptions to the *type-fpc/pic/port* physical description include the aggregated Ethernet and aggregated SONET/SDH interfaces, which use the syntax *aenumber* and *asnumber*, respectively.

- J Series and SRX interface names—On J Series and SRX devices, the unique name of each network interface has the following format to identify the physical device that corresponds to a single physical network connector:

type-slot/pim-or-ioc/port

For more information about J Series and SRX interface naming conventions, see the [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#).

Logical Part of an Interface Name

The logical unit part of the interface name corresponds to the logical unit number, which can be a number from 0 through 16,384. In the virtual part of the name, a period (.) separates the port and logical unit numbers:

- M Series and T Series routers:

type-fpc/pic/port.logical

- J Series and SRX devices:

type-slot/pim-or-ioc/port:channel.unit

Channel Identifier Part of an Interface Name

The channel identifier part of the interface name is required only on channelized interfaces. For channelized interfaces, channel 0 identifies the first channelized interface. For channelized intelligent queuing (IQ) interfaces, channel 1 identifies the first channelized interface.



NOTE: Depending on the type of channelized interface, up to three levels of channelization can be specified. For more information, see the [Junos Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#).

A colon (:) separates the physical and virtual parts of the interface name:

- M Series and T Series routers:

type-fpc/pic/port:channel
type-fpc//pic/port:channel:channel
type-fpc/pic/port:channel:channel:channel

- J Series and SRX devices:

```
type-slot/pim-or-ioc/port:channel
type-slot/pim-or-ioc/port:channel:channel
type-slot/pim-or-ioc/port:channel:channel:channel
```

Related Documentation • [Example: Configuring Interfaces Using Junos OS Configuration Groups on page 167](#)

Controlling the Scope of an Operational Mode Command

The Junos OS CLI operational commands include options that you can use to identify specific components on a device running Junos OS. For example:

1. Type the **show interfaces** command to display information about all interfaces on the router.

```
user@host> show interfaces
Physical interface: so-0/0/0, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 128, SNMP ifIndex: 23
  Link-level type: PPP, MTU: 4474, Clocking: Internal, SONET mode, Speed:
  OC3,
  Loopback: None, FCS: 16, Payload scrambler: Enabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : Keepalives
  Keepalive settings: Interval 10 seconds, Up-count 1, Down-count 3
  Keepalive: Input: 13861 (00:00:05 ago), Output: 13891 (00:00:01 ago)
  LCP state: Opened
  NCP state: inet: Opened, inet6: Not-configured, iso: Opened, mpls:
  Not-configured
  CHAP state: Closed
  PAP state: Closed
  CoS queues   : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
  Last flapped : 2008-06-02 17:16:14 PDT (1d 14:21 ago)
  Input rate    : 40 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate   : 48 bps (0 pps)

---(more)---
```

2. To display information about a specific interface, type that interface as a command option:

```
user@host> show interfaces fe-0/1/3
Physical interface: fe-0/1/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 135, SNMP ifIndex: 30
  Link-level type: Ethernet, MTU: 1514, Speed: 100mbps, MAC-REWRITE Error:
  None,
  Loopback: Disabled, Source filtering: Disabled, Flow control: Enabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: SNMP-Traps Internal: 0x4000
  Link flags     : None
  CoS queues     : 4 supported, 4 maximum usable queues
  Current address: 00:05:85:8f:c8:22, Hardware address: 00:05:85:8f:c8:22

  Last flapped : 2008-06-02 17:16:15 PDT (1d 14:28 ago)
  Input rate    : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Output rate   : 0 bps (0 pps)
  Active alarms : None
  Active defects : None
```

```
user@host>
```

Operational Mode Commands on a TX Matrix Router or TX Matrix Plus Router

When you issue operational mode commands on the TX Matrix router, CLI command options allow you to restrict the command output to show only a component of the routing matrix rather than the routing matrix as a whole.

These are the options shown in the CLI:

- **scc**—The TX Matrix router (or switch-card chassis)
- **sfc**—The TX Matrix Plus router (or switch-fabric chassis)
- **lcc number**—A specific T640 router (in a routing matrix based on a TX Matrix router) or a TX Matrix Plus router (in a routing matrix based on a TX Matrix Plus router)
- **all-lcc**—All T640 routers (in a routing matrix based on a TX Matrix router) or all T1600 routers (in a routing matrix based on a TX Matrix Plus router)

If you specify none of these options, then the command applies by default to the whole routing matrix: the TX Matrix router and all connected T640 routers or the TX Matrix Plus router and all connected T1600 routers.

Examples of Routing Matrix Command Options

The following output samples, using the **show version** command, demonstrate some different options for viewing information about the routing matrix.

```
user@host> show version ?
```

Possible completions:

<[Enter]>	Execute this command
all-lcc	Show software version on all LCC chassis
brief	Display brief output
detail	Display detailed output
lcc	Show software version on specific LCC (0..3)
scc	Show software version on the SCC
	Pipe through a command

Sample Output: No Routing Matrix Options Specified

```
user@host> show version
```

```
scc-re0:
```

```
-----
Hostname: scc
Model: TX Matrix
JUNOS Base OS boot [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [7.0-20040629.0]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (T-Series) [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Online Documentation [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
lcc0-re0:
```

```
-----
Hostname: lcc0
Model: t640
JUNOS Base OS boot [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [7.0-20040629.0]
```

```
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (T-Series) [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Online Documentation [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Support Tools Package [7.0-20040630.0]
lcc1-re0:
```

```
-----
Hostname: lcc1
Model: t640
JUNOS Base OS boot [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [7.0-20040629.0]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (T-Series) [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Online Documentation [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Support Tools Package [7.0-20040630.0]
```

**Sample Output: TX
Matrix Router Only
(scc Option)**

```
user@host> show version scc
Hostname: scc
Model: TX Matrix
JUNOS Base OS boot [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [7.0-20040629.0]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (T-Series) [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Online Documentation [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
```

**Sample Output:
Specific T640 Router
(lcc number Option)**

```
user@host> show version lcc 0
lcc0-re0:
-----
Hostname: lcc0
Model: t640
JUNOS Base OS boot [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [7.0-20040629.0]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (T-Series) [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Online Documentation [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Support Tools Package [7.0-20040630.0]
```

**Sample Output: All
T640 Routers
(all-lcc Option)**

```
user@host> show version all-lcc
lcc0-re0:
-----
Hostname: lcc0
Model: t640
JUNOS Base OS boot [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [7.0-20040629.0]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (T-Series) [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Online Documentation [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Support Tools Package [7.0-20040630.0]
lcc1-re0:
-----
Hostname: lcc1
```

```
Model: t640
JUNOS Base OS boot [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [7.0-20040629.0]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (T-Series) [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Online Documentation [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [7.0-20040630.0]
JUNOS Support Tools Package [7.0-20040630.0]
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Interface Naming Conventions Used in the Junos OS Operational Commands on page 40](#)
 - [Using the Junos OS CLI Comment Character # for Operational Mode Commands on page 56](#)

Monitoring Who Uses the Junos OS CLI

Depending upon how you configure Junos OS, multiple users can log in to the router, use the CLI, and configure or modify the software configuration.

If, when you enter configuration mode, another user is also in configuration mode, a notification message is displayed that indicates who the user is and what portion of the configuration the person is viewing or editing:

```
user@host> configure
Entering configuration mode
Users currently editing the configuration:
  root terminal d0 (pid 4137) on since 2008-04-09 23:03:07 PDT, idle 7w6d 08:22
  [edit]
The configuration has been changed but not committed

[edit]
user@host#
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Entering and Exiting the Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode on page 66](#)
 - [Controlling the Junos OS CLI Environment on page 135](#)

Viewing Files and Directories on a Device Running Junos OS

Junos OS stores information in files on the device, including configuration files, log files, and router software files. This topic shows some examples of operational commands that you can use to view files and directories on a device running Junos OS.

Sections include:

- [Directories on the Router or Switch on page 45](#)
- [Listing Files and Directories on page 46](#)
- [Specifying Filenames and URLs on page 48](#)

Directories on the Router or Switch

[Table 5 on page 46](#) lists some standard directories on a device running Junos OS.

Table 5: Directories on the Router

Directory	Description
<code>/config</code>	This directory is located on the device's router's internal flash drive. It contains the active configuration (juniper.conf) and rollback files 1, 2, and 3.
<code>/var/db/config</code>	This directory is located on the router's device's hard drive and contains rollback files 4 through 49.
<code>/var/tmp</code>	This directory is located on the device's hard drive. It holds core files from the various processes on the Routing Engines. Core files are generated when a particular process crashes and are used by Juniper Networks engineers to diagnose the reason for failure.
<code>/var/log</code>	This directory is located on the device's hard drive. It contains files generated by both the device's logging function as well as the traceoptions command.
<code>/var/home</code>	This directory is located on the device's hard drive. It contains a subdirectory for each configured user on the device. These individual user directories are the default file location for many Junos OS commands.
<code>/altroot</code>	This directory is located on the device's hard drive and contains a copy of the root file structure from the internal flash drive. This directory is used in certain disaster recovery modes where the internal flash drive is not operational.
<code>/altconfig</code>	This directory is located on the device's hard drive and contains a copy of the <code>/config</code> file structure from the internal flash drive. This directory is also used in certain disaster recovery modes when the internal flash drive is not operational.

Listing Files and Directories

You can view the device's directory structure as well as individual files by issuing the **file** command in operational mode.

1. To get help about the **file** command, type the following:

```

user@host> file ?
Possible completions:
<[Enter]>      Execute this command
archive       Archives files from the system
checksum      Calculate file checksum
compare       Compare files
copy          Copy files (local or remote)
delete        Delete files from the system
list          List file information
rename        Rename files
show          Show file contents
source-address Local address to use in originating the connection

|
user@host> file

```


Help shows that the **file** command includes several options for manipulating files.

2. Use the **list** option to see the directory structure of the device. For example, to show the files located in your home directory on the device:

```
user@host> file list
.ssh/
common
```

The default directory for the **file list** command is the home directory of the user logged in to the device. In fact, the user's home directory is the default directory for most of Junos OS commands requiring a filename.

3. To view the contents of other file directories, specify the directory location. For example:

```
user@host> file list /config
juniper.conf
juniper.conf.1.gz
juniper.conf.2.gz
juniper.conf.3.gz
```

4. You can also use the device's context-sensitive help system to locate a directory. For example:

```
user@host> file list /?
Possible completions:
<[Enter]>      Execute this command
<path>        Path to list
/COPYRIGHT     Size: 6355, Last changed: Feb 13 2005
/altconfig/    Last changed: Aug 07 2007
/altroot/      Last changed: Aug 07 2007
/bin/          Last changed: Apr 09 22:31:35
/boot/         Last changed: Apr 09 23:28:39
/config/       Last changed: Apr 16 22:35:35
/data/         Last changed: Aug 07 2007
/dev/          Last changed: Apr 09 22:36:21
/etc/          Last changed: Apr 11 03:14:22
/kernel        Size: 27823246, Last changed: Aug 07 2007
/mfs/          Last changed: Apr 09 22:36:49
/mnt/          Last changed: Jan 11 2007
/modules/      Last changed: Apr 09 22:33:54
/opt/          Last changed: Apr 09 22:31:00
/packages/     Last changed: Apr 09 22:34:38
/proc/         Last changed: May 07 20:25:46
/rdm.taf       Size: 498, Last changed: Apr 09 22:37:31
/root/         Last changed: Apr 10 02:19:45
/sbin/         Last changed: Apr 09 22:33:55
/staging/      Last changed: Apr 09 23:28:41
/tmp/          Last changed: Apr 11 03:14:49
/usr/          Last changed: Apr 09 22:31:34
/var/          Last changed: Apr 09 22:37:30
user@host> file list /var/?
<[Enter]>      Execute this command
<path>        Path to list
/var/account/  Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/at/       Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/backups/  Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/bin/      Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/crash/    Last changed: Apr 09 22:31:08
/var/cron/     Last changed: Jul 09 2007
```

```

/var/db/           Last changed: May 07 20:28:40
/var/empty/        Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/etc/          Last changed: Apr 16 22:35:36
/var/heimdal/      Last changed: Jul 10 2007
/var/home/         Last changed: Apr 09 22:59:18
/var/jail/         Last changed: Oct 31 2007
/var/log/          Last changed: Apr 17 02:00:10
/var/mail/         Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/messages/     Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/named/        Last changed: Jul 10 2007
/var/packages/     Last changed: Jan 18 02:38:59
/var/pdb/          Last changed: Oct 31 2007
/var/preserve/     Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/run/          Last changed: Apr 17 02:00:01
/var/rundb/        Last changed: Apr 17 00:46:00
/var/rwho/         Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/sdb/          Last changed: Apr 09 22:37:31
/var/spool/        Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/sw/           Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/tmp/          Last changed: Apr 09 23:28:41
/var/transfer/     Last changed: Jul 09 2007
/var/yp/           Last changed: Jul 09 2007
user@host> file list /var/
```

5. You can also display the contents of a file. For example:

```

user@host> file show /var/log/inventory
Jul  9 23:17:46 CHASSISD release 8.4I0 built by builder on 2007-06-12
07:58:27 UTC
Jul  9 23:18:05 CHASSISD release 8.4I0 built by builder on 2007-06-12
07:58:27 UTC
Jul  9 23:18:06 Routing Engine 0 - part number 740-003239, serial number
9000016755
Jul  9 23:18:15 Routing Engine 1 - part number 740-003239, serial number
9001018324
Jul  9 23:19:03 SSB 0 - part number 710-001951, serial number AZ8025
Jul  9 23:19:03 SSRAM bank 0 - part number 710-001385, serial number 243071
Jul  9 23:19:03 SSRAM bank 1 - part number 710-001385, serial number 410608
...
```

Specifying Filenames and URLs

In some CLI commands and configuration statements—including **file copy**, **file archive**, **load**, **save**, **set system login user *username* authentication *load-key-file***, and **request system software add**—you can include a filename. On a routing matrix, you can include chassis information as part of the filename (for example, **lcc0**, **lcc0-re0**, or **lcc0-re1**).

You can specify a filename or URL in one of the following ways:

- **filename**—File in the user's current directory on the local flash drive. You can use wildcards to specify multiple source files or a single destination file. Wildcards are not supported in Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) or FTP.



NOTE: Wildcards are supported only by the `file` (`compare` | `copy` | `delete` | `list` | `rename` | `show`) commands. When you issue the `file show` command with a wildcard, it must resolve to one filename.

- **path/filename**—File on the local flash disk.
- **/var/filename** or **/var/path/filename**—File on the local hard disk. You can also specify a file on a local Routing Engine for a specific T640 router on a routing matrix:

```
user@host> file delete lcc0-re0:/var/tmp/junk
```

- **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 Junos OS. 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. You can also specify a file on a local Routing Engine for a specific T640 router on a routing matrix:

```
user@host> show log lcc0-re1:chassisd
```

Related
Documentation

- [Displaying Junos OS Information on page 50](#)

Displaying Junos OS Information

You can display Junos OS version information and other status to determine if the version of Junos OS that you are running supports particular features or hardware.

To display Junos OS information:

1. Make sure you are in operational mode.
2. To display brief information and status for the kernel and Packet Forwarding Engine, enter the **show version brief** command. This command shows version information for Junos OS packages installed on the router. For example:

```
user@host> show version brief
Hostname: host
Model: m7i
JUNOS Base OS boot [9.1R1.8]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [9.1R1.8]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [9.1R1.8]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [9.1R1.8]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (M/T Common) [9.1R1.8]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (M7i/M10i) [9.1R1.8]
JUNOS Online Documentation [9.1R1.8]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [9.1R1.8]

user@host>
```

If the **Junos Crypto Software Suite** is listed, the router has Canada and USA encrypted Junos OS. If the **Junos Crypto Software Suite** is not listed, the router is running worldwide nonencrypted Junos OS.

3. To display detailed version information, enter the **show version detail** command. This command display shows the hostname and version information for Junos OS packages installed on your router. It also includes the version information for each software process. For example:

```
user@host> show version detail

Hostname: host
Model: m20
JUNOS Base OS boot [8.4R1.13]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [8.4R1.13]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [8.4R1.13]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [8.4R1.13]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (M/T Common) [8.4R1.13]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (M20/M40) [8.4R1.13]
JUNOS Online Documentation [8.4R1.13]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [8.4R1.13]
KERNEL 8.4R1.13 #0 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:33:41 UTC
MGD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:34:00 UTC
CLI release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:34:47 UTC
RPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:45:21 UTC
CHASSISD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:36:59 UTC
DFWD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:39:32 UTC
DCD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:34:24 UTC
SNMPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:42:24 UTC
```

```
MIB2D release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:46:47 UTC
APSD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:36:39 UTC
VRRPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:45:44 UTC
ALARMD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:34:30 UTC
PFED release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:41:54 UTC
CRAFTD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:39:03 UTC
SAMPLED release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:36:05 UTC
ILMID release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:36:51 UTC
RMOPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:42:04 UTC
COSD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:38:39 UTC
FSAD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:43:01 UTC
IRSD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:35:37 UTC
FUD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:44:36 UTC
RTSPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:29:14 UTC
SMARTD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:13:32 UTC
KSYNCD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:33:17 UTC
SPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:43:50 UTC
L2TPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:43:12 UTC
HTTPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:36:27 UTC
PPPOED release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:36:04 UTC
RDD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:33:49 UTC
PPPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:45:13 UTC
DFCD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:39:11 UTC
DLSWD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:42:37 UTC
LACPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:35:41 UTC
USBD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:30:01 UTC
LFMD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:35:52 UTC
CFMD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:34:45 UTC
JDHCPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:35:40 UTC
PGCPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:46:31 UTC
SSD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:36:17 UTC
MSPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:33:42 UTC
KMD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:44:02 UTC
PPMD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:36:03 UTC
LMPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:33:49 UTC
LRMUXD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:33:55 UTC
PGMD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:36:01 UTC
BFDD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:44:22 UTC
SDXD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:36:18 UTC
AUDITD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:34:40 UTC
L2ALD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:40:05 UTC
EVENTD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:39:55 UTC
L2CPD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:41:04 UTC
MPLSOAMD release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:45:11 UTC
jroute-dd release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:31:01 UTC
jkernel-dd release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:30:30 UTC
jcrypto-dd release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:30:12 UTC
jdocs-dd release 8.4R1.13 built by builder on 2007-08-08 00:02:52 UTC

user@host>
```

Related Documentation • [Managing Programs and Processes Using Junos OS Operational Mode Commands on page 52](#)

Managing Programs and Processes Using Junos OS Operational Mode Commands

This topic shows some examples of Junos operational commands that you can use to manage programs and processes on a device running Junos OS.

Sections include:

- [Showing Software Processes on page 52](#)
- [Restarting a Junos OS Process on page 54](#)
- [Stopping the Junos OS on page 55](#)
- [Rebooting the Junos OS on page 56](#)

Showing Software Processes

To verify system operation or to begin diagnosing an error condition, you may need to display information about software processes running on the router.

To show software processes:

1. Make sure you are in operational mode.
2. Type the **show system processes extensive** command. This command shows the CPU utilization on the router and lists the processes in order of CPU utilization. For example:

```
user@host> show system processes extensive
```

```
last pid: 28689; load averages: 0.01, 0.00, 0.00 up 56+06:16:13
04:52:04
73 processes: 1 running, 72 sleeping
```

```
Mem: 101M Active, 101M Inact, 98M Wired, 159M Cache, 69M Buf, 286M Free
Swap: 1536M Total, 1536M Free
```

PID	USERNAME	PRI	NICE	SIZE	RES	STATE	TIME	WCPU	CPU	COMMAND
3365	root	2	0	21408K	4464K	select	511:23	0.00%	0.00%	
	chassisd									
3508	root	2	0	3352K	1168K	select	32:45	0.00%	0.00%	12a1d
3525	root	2	0	3904K	1620K	select	13:40	0.00%	0.00%	dcd
5532	root	2	0	11660K	2856K	kqread	10:36	0.00%	0.00%	rpdp
3366	root	2	0	2080K	828K	select	8:33	0.00%	0.00%	alarmd
3529	root	2	0	2040K	428K	select	7:32	0.00%	0.00%	irsd
3375	root	2	0	2900K	1600K	select	6:01	0.00%	0.00%	ppmd
3506	root	2	0	5176K	2568K	select	5:38	0.00%	0.00%	mib2d
4957	root	2	0	1284K	624K	select	5:16	0.00%	0.00%	ntpd
6	root	18	0	0K	0K	syncer	4:49	0.00%	0.00%	syncer
3521	root	2	0	2312K	928K	select	2:14	0.00%	0.00%	lfmd
3526	root	2	0	5192K	1988K	select	2:04	0.00%	0.00%	snmpd
3543	root	2	0	0K	0K	peer_s	1:46	0.00%	0.00%	peer

```

proxy
3512 root          2   0  3472K  1044K select   1:44  0.00%  0.00% rmopd

3537 root          2   0    0K    0K peer_s   1:30  0.00%  0.00% peer
proxy
3527 root          2   0  3100K  1176K select   1:14  0.00%  0.00% pfed
3380 root          2   0  3208K  1052K select   1:11  0.00%  0.00% bfdd
4136 root          2   0 11252K  3668K select   0:54  0.00%  0.00% cli
3280 root          2   0  2248K  1420K select   0:28  0.00%  0.00% eventd

3528 root          2   0  2708K   672K select   0:28  0.00%  0.00% dfwd
 7 root         -2   0    0K    0K vlruwt   0:26  0.00%  0.00% vn1ru

3371 root          2   0  1024K   216K sbwait   0:25  0.00%  0.00%
tnp.sntpd
 13 root         -18  0    0K    0K psleep   0:24  0.00%  0.00%
vmuncacheda
3376 root          2   0  1228K   672K select   0:22  0.00%  0.00% smartd

 5 root         -18  0    0K    0K psleep   0:17  0.00%  0.00%
bufdaemon
3368 root          2   0 15648K  9428K select   0:17  0.00%  0.00% mgd
3362 root          2   0  1020K   204K select   0:15  0.00%  0.00%
watchdog
3381 root          2   0  2124K   808K select   0:15  0.00%  0.00% lacpd

3524 root          2   0  6276K  1492K select   0:14  0.00%  0.00% kmd
3343 root         10   0  1156K   404K nanslp   0:14  0.00%  0.00% cron
---(more)---

```

Table 6 on page 54 lists and describes the output fields included in this example. The fields are listed in alphabetical order.

Table 6: show system process extensive Command Output Fields

Field	Description
COMMAND	Command that is running.
CPU	Raw (unweighted) CPU usage. The value of this field is used to sort the processes in the output.
last pid	Last process identifier assigned to the process.
load averages	Three load averages, followed by the current time.
Mem	Information about physical and virtual memory allocation.
NICE	UNIX “nice” value. The nice value allows a process to change its final scheduling priority.
PID	Process identifier.
PRI	Current kernel scheduling priority of the process. A lower number indicates a higher priority.
processes	Number of existing processes and the number of processes in each state (sleeping , running , starting , zombies , and stopped).
RES	Current amount of resident memory, in KB.
SIZE	Total size of the process (text , data , and stack), in KB.
STATE	Current state of the process (sleep , wait , run , idle , zombi , or stop).
Swap	Information about physical and virtual memory allocation.
USERNAME	Owner of the process.
WCPU	Weighted CPU usage.

Restarting a Junos OS Process

To correct an error condition, you might need to restart a software process running on the router. You can use the **restart** command to force a restart of a software process.



CAUTION: Do not restart a software process unless specifically asked to do so by your Juniper Networks customer support representative. Restarting a software process during normal operation of a router could cause interruption of packet forwarding and loss of data.

To restart a software process:

1. Make sure you are in operational mode.
2. Type the following command:

```
user@host> restart process-name < (immediately | gracefully | soft) >
```

- **process-name** is the name of the process that you want to restart. For example, **routing** or **class-of-service**. You can use the command completion feature of Junos OS to see a list of software processes that you can restart using this command.
- **gracefully** restarts the software process after performing clean-up tasks.
- **immediately** restarts the software process without performing any clean-up tasks.
- **soft** rereads and reactivates the configuration without completely restarting the software processes. For example, BGP peers stay up and the routing table stays constant.

The following example shows how to restart the routing process:

```
user@host> restart routing
Routing protocol daemon started, pid 751
```

When a process restarts, the process identifier (PID) is updated. (See [Figure 6 on page 55](#).)

Figure 6: Restarting a Process

PID	USERNAME	PRI	NICE	SIZE	RES	STATE	TIME	WCPU	CPU	COMMAND
546	root	10	0	9096K	1720K	nanslp	0:21	0.00%	0.00%	chassisd
685	root	2	0	12716K	3840K	kqread	0:01	0.00%	0.00%	rpdp
553	root	2	0	8792K	1544K	select	0:01	0.00%	0.00%	mib2d

PID before restart

547	root	2	0	7732K	888K	select	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	alarmd
545	root	2	0	10292K	2268K	select	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	dcd
1	root	10	0	816K	520K	wait	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	init
550	root	2	-12	1308K	692K	select	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	ntpd
758	root	32	0	21716K	832K	RUN	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	top
560	root	2	0	8208K	1088K	select	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	rmopd
561	root	2	0	8188K	1156K	select	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	cosd
559	root	2	0	1632K	840K	select	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	ilmid
573	tab	2	0	7480K	2580K	select	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	cli
751	root	2	0	12716K	3944K	kqread	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	rpdp
558	root	2	20	8708K	1880K	select	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	sampled
555	root	2	0	1856K	932K	select	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	vrrpd
686	root	2	0	7808K	940K	select	0:00	0.00%	0.00%	apsd

PID after restart

Stopping the Junos OS

To avoid damage to the file system, you must gracefully shut down Junos OS before powering off the router.

To stop Junos OS:

1. Make sure you are in operational mode.
2. Enter the **request system halt** command. This command stops all system processes and halts the operating system. For example:

```
user@host> request system halt

Halt the system? [yes,no] (no) yes
shutdown: [pid 3110]
```

```
Shutdown NOW!
*** FINAL System shutdown message from root@host ***
System going down IMMEDIATELY
user@host> Dec 17 17:28:40 init: syslogd (PID 2514) exited with status=0
Normal Exit
Waiting (max 60 seconds) for system process `bufdaemon' to stop...stopped
Waiting (max 60 seconds) for system process `syncer' to stop...stopped
syncing disks... 4
done
Uptime: 3h31m41s
ata0: resetting devices.. done
The operating system has halted.
Please press any key to reboot.
```

Rebooting the Junos OS

After a software upgrade or to recover (occasionally) from an error condition, you must reboot Junos OS.

To reboot the Junos OS:

1. Make sure you are in operational mode.
2. Enter the **request system reboot** command. This command displays the final stages of the system shutdown and executes the reboot. Reboot requests are recorded to the system log files, which you can view with the **show log messages** command. For example:

```
user@host>request system rebootReboot the system? [yes,no] (no)yes

shutdown: [pid 845]
Shutdown NOW!
*** FINAL System shutdown message from root@host ***
System going down IMMEDIATELY
user@host> Dec 17 17:34:20 init: syslogd (PID 409) exited with status=0
Normal Exit
Waiting (max 60 seconds) for system process `bufdaemon' to stop...stopped
Waiting (max 60 seconds) for system process `syncer' to stop...stopped
syncing disks... 10 6
done
Uptime: 2m45s
ata0: resetting devices.. done
Rebooting...
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Checking the Status of a Device Running Junos OS on page 14](#)
 - [Displaying Junos OS Information on page 50](#)

Using the Junos OS CLI Comment Character # for Operational Mode Commands

The comment character in Junos OS enables you to copy operational mode commands that include comments from a file and paste them into the CLI. A pound sign (#) at the beginning of the command-line indicates a comment line. This is useful for describing frequently used operational mode commands; for example, a user's work instructions

on how to monitor the network. To add a comment to a command file, the first character of the line must be #. When you start a command with #, the rest of the line is disregarded by Junos OS.

To add comments in operational mode, start with a # and end with a new line (carriage return):

```
user@host> # comment-string
```

comment-string is the text of the comment. The comment text can be any length, but each comment line must begin with a #.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Using Comments in Junos OS Operational Mode Commands on page 57](#)

Example: Using Comments in Junos OS Operational Mode Commands

The following example shows how to use comments in a file:

```
#Command 1: Show the router version
show version
#Command 2: Show all router interfaces
show interfaces terse
```

The following example shows how to copy and paste contents of a file into the CLI:

```
user@host> #Command 1: Show the router version
user@host> show version
Hostname: myhost
Model: m5
Junos Base OS boot [6.4-20040511.0]
Junos Base OS Software Suite [6.4-20040511.0]
Junos Kernel Software Suite [6.4-20040511.0]
Junos Packet Forwarding Engine Support (M5/M10) [6.4-20040511.0] Junos Routing
  Software Suite [6.4-20040511.0] Junos Online Documentation [6.4-20040511.0] Junos
  Crypto Software Suite [6.4-20040511.0]
user@host> # Command 2: Show all router interfaces
user@host> show interfaces terse
Interface Admin Link Proto Local Remote
fe-0/0/0 up up
fe-0/0/1 up down
fe-0/0/2 up down
mo-0/1/0 up
mo-0/1/0.16383 up up inet 10.0.0.1 --> 10.0.0.17
so-0/2/0 up up
so-0/2/1 up up
dsc up up
fxp0 up up
fxp0.0 up up inet 192.168.70.62/21
fxp1 up up
fxp1.0 up up tnp 4
gre up up
ipip up up
lo0 up up
lo0.0 up up inet 127.0.0.1 --> 0/0
lo0.16385 up up inet
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Using the Junos OS CLI Comment Character # for Operational Mode Commands on page 56](#)

CHAPTER 5

Using Commands and Statements to Configure a Device Running Junos OS

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Understanding Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode on page 60](#)
- [Entering and Exiting the Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode on page 66](#)
- [Modifying the Junos OS Configuration on page 68](#)
- [Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69](#)
- [Example: Displaying the Current Junos Configuration on page 69](#)
- [Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers on page 71](#)
- [Deleting a Statement from a Junos Configuration on page 72](#)
- [Example: Deleting a Statement from the Junos Configuration on page 73](#)
- [Copying a Junos Statement in the Configuration on page 74](#)
- [Example: Copying a Statement in the Junos Configuration on page 75](#)
- [Issuing Relative Junos Configuration Mode Commands on page 75](#)
- [Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76](#)
- [Example: Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76](#)
- [Inserting a New Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76](#)
- [Example: Inserting a New Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 77](#)
- [Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration on page 79](#)
- [Examples: Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration on page 80](#)
- [Adding Comments in a Junos Configuration on page 81](#)
- [Example: Including Comments in a Junos Configuration on page 82](#)
- [Verifying a Junos Configuration on page 83](#)
- [Protecting the Junos OS Configuration from Modification or Deletion on page 84](#)
- [Committing a Junos OS Configuration on page 91](#)
- [Committing a Junos Configuration and Exiting Configuration Mode on page 92](#)
- [Activating a Junos Configuration but Requiring Confirmation on page 93](#)

- [Scheduling a Junos Commit Operation on page 94](#)
- [Monitoring the Junos Commit Process on page 95](#)
- [Adding a Comment to Describe the Committed Configuration on page 96](#)
- [Backing Up the Committed Configuration on the Alternate Boot Drive on page 97](#)
- [Commit Operation When Multiple Users Configure the Software on page 98](#)
- [Forms of the configure Command on page 98](#)
- [Example: Using the configure Command on page 99](#)
- [Displaying Users Currently Editing the Configuration on page 100](#)
- [Using the configure exclusive Command on page 101](#)
- [Updating the configure private Configuration on page 101](#)
- [Displaying set Commands from the Junos OS Configuration on page 102](#)
- [Displaying Additional Information About the Configuration on page 104](#)

Understanding Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode

You can configure all properties of Junos OS, including interfaces, general routing information, routing protocols, and user access, as well as several system hardware properties.

As described in “[Understanding the Junos OS CLI Modes, Commands, and Statement Hierarchies](#)” on page 5, a router configuration is stored as a hierarchy of statements. In configuration mode, you create the specific hierarchy of configuration statements that you want to use. When you have finished entering the configuration statements, you commit them, which activates the configuration on the router.

You can create the hierarchy interactively or you can create an ASCII text file that is loaded onto the router or switch and then committed.

This topic covers:

- [Configuration Mode Commands on page 61](#)
- [Configuration Statements and Identifiers on page 62](#)
- [Configuration Statement Hierarchy on page 64](#)

Configuration Mode Commands

Table 7 on page 61 summarizes each CLI configuration mode command. The commands are organized alphabetically.

Table 7: Summary of Configuration Mode Commands

Command	Description
activate	Remove the inactive: tag from a statement, effectively reading the statement or identifier to the configuration. Statements or identifiers that have been activated take effect when you next issue the commit command.
annotate	Add comments to a configuration. You can add comments only at the current hierarchy level.
commit	Commit the set of changes to the database and cause the changes to take operational effect.
copy	Make a copy of an existing statement in the configuration.
deactivate	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.
delete	Delete a statement or identifier. All subordinate statements and identifiers contained within the specified statement path are deleted with it.
edit	Move inside the specified statement hierarchy. If the statement does not exist, it is created.
exit	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.
extension	Manage configurations that are contributed by SDK application packages by either displaying or deleting user-defined configuration contributed by the named SDK application package. A configuration defined in any native Junos package is never deleted by the extension command.
help	Display help about available configuration statements.
insert	Insert an identifier into an existing hierarchy.
load	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.

Table 7: Summary of Configuration Mode Commands (*continued*)

Command	Description
quit	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.
rename	Rename an existing configuration statement or identifier.
replace	Replace identifiers or values in a configuration.
rollback	Return to a previously committed configuration. The software saves the last 10 committed configurations, including the rollback number, date, time, and name of the user who issued the commit configuration command.
run	Run a top-level CLI command without exiting from configuration mode.
save	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.
set	Create a statement hierarchy and set identifier values. This is similar to edit except that your current level in the hierarchy does not change.
show	Display the current configuration.
status	Display the users currently editing the configuration.
top	Return to the top level of configuration command mode, which is indicated by the [edit] banner.
up	Move up one level in the statement hierarchy.
update	Update a private database.
wildcard	Delete a statement or identifier. All subordinate statements and identifiers contained within the specified statement path are deleted with it. You can use regular expressions to specify the pattern based on which you want to delete multiple items.

Configuration Statements and Identifiers

You can configure router or switch properties by including the corresponding statements in the configuration. Typically, a statement consists of a keyword, which is fixed text, and, optionally, an identifier. An identifier is an identifying name that you can define, such as the name of an interface, or a username, which allows you and the CLI to differentiate among a collection of statements.

Table 8 on page 63 describes top-level CLI configuration mode statements.



NOTE: The QFX3500 switch does not support IS-IS, OSPF, BGP, LDP, MPLS, and RSVP protocols.

Table 8: Configuration Mode Top-Level Statements

Statement	Description
access	Configure the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP). For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the <i>Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> .
accounting-options	Configure accounting statistics data collection for interfaces and firewall filters. For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the <i>Junos OS Network Management Configuration Guide</i> .
chassis	Configure properties of the router chassis, including conditions that activate alarms and SONET/SDH framing and concatenation properties. For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the <i>Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> .
class-of-service	Configure class-of-service parameters. For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the <i>Junos OS Class of Service Configuration Guide</i> .
firewall	Define filters that select packets based on their contents. For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the <i>Junos OS Routing Policy Configuration Guide</i> .
forwarding-options	Define forwarding options, including traffic sampling options. For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide</i> .
groups	Configure configuration groups. For information about statements in this hierarchy, see the <i>Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> .
interfaces	Configure interface information, such as encapsulation, interfaces, virtual channel identifiers (VCIs), and data-link connection identifiers (DLCIs). For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide</i> .
policy-options	Define routing policies, which allow you to filter and set properties in incoming and outgoing routes. For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the <i>Junos OS Routing Policy Configuration Guide</i> .
protocols	Configure routing protocols, including BGP, IS-IS, LDP, MPLS, OSPF, RIP, and RSVP. For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the chapters that discuss how to configure the individual routing protocols in the <i>Junos OS Routing Protocols Configuration Guide</i> and the <i>Junos OS MPLS Applications Configuration Guide</i> .
routing-instances	Configure multiple routing instances. For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the <i>Junos OS Routing Protocols Configuration Guide</i> .

Table 8: Configuration Mode Top-Level Statements (*continued*)

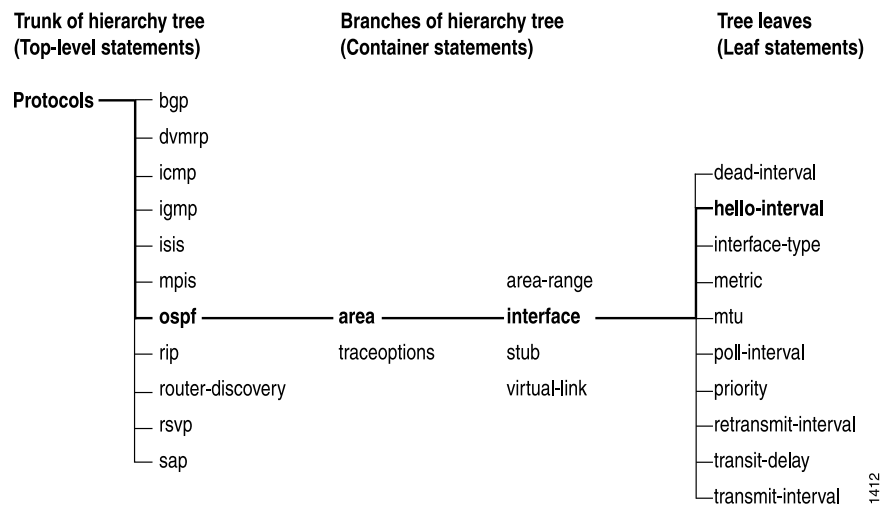
Statement	Description
routing-options	Configure protocol-independent routing options, such as static routes, autonomous system numbers, confederation members, and global tracing (debugging) operations to log. For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the Junos OS Routing Protocols Configuration Guide .
security	Configure IP Security (IPsec) services. For information about the statements in this hierarchy see the Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide .
snmp	Configure SNMP community strings, interfaces, traps, and notifications. For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the Junos OS Network Management Configuration Guide .
system	Configure systemwide properties, including the hostname, domain name, Domain Name System (DNS) server, user logins and permissions, mappings between hostnames and addresses, and software processes. For information about the statements in this hierarchy, see the Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide .

For specific information on configuration statements, see the Junos OS configuration guides.

Configuration Statement Hierarchy

The Junos OS configuration consists of a hierarchy of *statements*. There are two types of statements: *container statements*, which are statements that contain other statements, and *leaf statements*, which do not contain other statements (see [Figure 7 on page 64](#)). All of the container and leaf statements together form the *configuration hierarchy*.

Figure 7: Configuration Mode Hierarchy of Statements



Each statement at the top level of the configuration hierarchy resides at the trunk (or root level) of a hierarchy tree. The top-level statements are container statements, containing other statements that form the tree branches. The leaf statements are the

leaves of the hierarchy tree. An individual hierarchy of statements, which starts at the trunk of the hierarchy tree, is called a *statement path*. [Figure 7 on page 64](#) illustrates the hierarchy tree, showing a statement path for the portion of the protocol configuration hierarchy that configures the hello interval on an interface in an OSPF area.

The **protocols** statement is a top-level statement at the trunk of the configuration tree. The **ospf**, **area**, and **interface** statements are all subordinate container statements of a higher statement (they are branches of the hierarchy tree); and the **hello-interval** statement is a leaf on the tree, which, in this case, contains a data value: the length of the hello interval, in seconds.

The CLI represents the statement path shown in [Figure 7 on page 64](#) as **[protocols ospf area area-number interface interface-name]** and displays the configuration as follows:

```
protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface so-0/0/0 {
        hello-interval 5;
      }
      interface so-0/0/1 {
        hello-interval 5;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The CLI indents each level in the hierarchy to indicate each statement's relative position in the hierarchy and generally sets off each level with braces, using an open brace at the beginning of each hierarchy level and a closing brace at the end. If the statement at a hierarchy level is empty, the braces are not printed.

Each leaf statement ends with a semicolon. If the hierarchy does not extend as far as a leaf statement, the last statement in the hierarchy ends with a semicolon.

The configuration hierarchy can also contain “oneliners” at the last level in the hierarchy. Oneliners remove one level of braces in the syntax and display the container statement, its identifiers, the child or leaf statement and its attributes all on one line. For example, in the following sample configuration hierarchy, the line **level 1 metric 10** is a oneliner because the **level** container statement with identifier **1**, its child statement **metric**, and its corresponding attribute **10** all appear on a single line in the hierarchy:

```
[edit protocols]
isis {
  interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
    level 1 metric 10;
  }
}
```

Likewise, in the following example, **dynamic-profile dynamic-profile-name aggregate-clients;** is a oneliner because the **dynamic-profile** statement, its identifier **dynamic-profile-name**

and leaf statement **aggregate-clients** all appear on one line when you run the **show** command in the configuration mode:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@host# show
dhcp-relay {
  dynamic-profile dynamic-profile-name aggregate-clients;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Entering and Exiting the Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode on page 66](#)

Entering and Exiting the Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode

You configure Junos OS by entering configuration mode and creating a hierarchy of configuration mode statements.

- To enter configuration mode, use the **configure** command.

When you enter configuration mode, the following configuration mode commands are available:

```
user@host>configure

entering configuration mode

[edit]

user@host#?

possible completions:
<[Enter]>      Execute this command
activate      Remove the inactive tag from a statement
annotate      Annotate the statement with a comment
commit        Commit current set of changes
copy          Copy a statement
deactivate    Add the inactive tag to a statement
delete        Delete a data element
edit          Edit a sub-element
exit          Exit from this level
help          Provide help information
insert        Insert a new ordered data element
load          Load configuration from ASCII file
quit          Quit from this level
rename        Rename a statement
replace       Replace character string in configuration
rollback      Roll back to previous committed configuration
run           Run an operational-mode command
save          Save configuration to ASCII file
set           Set a parameter
show          Show a parameter
status        Show users currently editing configuration
top           Exit to top level of configuration
up            Exit one level of configuration
wildcard      Wildcard operations
[edit]
user@host>
```

Users must have configure permission to view and use the **configure** command. When in configuration mode, a user can view and modify only those statements for which they have access privileges set. For more information, see the [Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide](#).

- If you enter configuration mode and another user is also in configuration mode, a message shows the user's name and what part of the configuration the user is viewing or editing:

```
user@host> configure
Entering configuration mode
Users currently editing the configuration:
  root terminal d0 (pid 4137) on since 2008-04-09 23:03:07 PDT, idle 7w6d
  08:22
  [edit]
The configuration has been changed but not committed

[edit]
user@host#
```

Up to 32 users can be in configuration mode simultaneously, and they all can make changes to the configuration at the same time.

- To exit configuration mode, use the **exit configuration-mode** configuration mode command from any level, or use the **exit** command from the top level. For example:

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0]
user@host# exit configuration-mode
exiting configuration mode
user@host>

[edit]
user@host# exit
exiting configuration mode
user@host>
```

If you try to exit from configuration mode using the **exit** command and the configuration contains changes that have not been committed, you see a message and prompt:

```
[edit]
user@host# exit
The configuration has been changed but not committed
Exit with uncommitted changes? [yes,no] (yes) <Enter>
Exiting configuration mode
user@host>
```

- To exit with uncommitted changes without having to respond to a prompt, use the **exit configuration-mode** command. This command is useful when you are using scripts to perform remote configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# exit configuration-mode
The configuration has been changed but not committed
Exiting configuration mode
user@host>
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode on page 60](#)

- [Modifying the Junos OS Configuration on page 68](#)
- [Commit Operation When Multiple Users Configure the Software on page 98](#)
- [Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69](#)
- [Displaying set Commands from the Junos OS Configuration on page 102](#)
- [Issuing Relative Junos Configuration Mode Commands on page 75](#)
- [Using the configure exclusive Command on page 101](#)
- [Updating the configure private Configuration on page 101](#)
- [Switching Between Junos OS CLI Operational and Configuration Modes on page 11](#)

Modifying the Junos OS Configuration

To configure a device running Junos OS or to modify an existing Junos configuration, you add statements to the configuration. For each statement hierarchy, you create the hierarchy starting with a statement at the top level and continuing with statements that move progressively lower in the hierarchy.

To modify the hierarchy, you use two 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*>

- **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*>

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

Related Documentation

- [Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69](#)
- [Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers on page 71](#)
- [Using the configure exclusive Command on page 101](#)
- [Updating the configure private Configuration on page 101](#)
- [Issuing Relative Junos Configuration Mode Commands on page 75](#)

Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration

To display the current configuration for a device running Junos OS, use the **show** configuration mode command. This command displays the configuration at the current hierarchy level or at the specified level.

```
user@host# show <statement-path>
```

The configuration statements appear in a fixed order, interfaces appear alphabetically by type, and then in numerical order by slot number, PIC number, and port number. Note that when you configure the router, you can enter statements in any order.

You also can use the CLI operational mode **show configuration** command to display the last committed current configuration, which is the configuration currently running on the router:

```
user@host> show configuration
```

When you show a configuration, a timestamp at the top of the configuration indicates when the configuration was last changed:

```
## Last commit: 2006-07-18 11:21:58 PDT by echen
version 8.3
```

If you have omitted a required statement at a particular hierarchy level, when you issue the **show** command in configuration mode, a message indicates which statement is missing. As long as a mandatory statement is missing, the CLI continues to display this message each time you issue a **show** command. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# show
protocols {
  pim {
    interface so-0/0/0 {
      priority 4;
      version 2;
      # Warning: missing mandatory statement(s): 'mode'
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Example: Displaying the Current Junos Configuration on page 69](#)
- [Displaying set Commands from the Junos OS Configuration on page 102](#)

Example: Displaying the Current Junos Configuration

The following example shows how you can display the current Junos configuration. To display the entire configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0 hello-interval 5
[edit]
```

```
user@host# show
protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface so-0/0/0 {
        hello-interval 5;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Display a particular hierarchy in the configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# show protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0
interface so-0/0/0 {
  hello-interval 5;
}
```

Move down a level and display the configuration at that level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# show
interface so-0/0/0 {
  hello-interval 5;
}
```

Display all of the last committed configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0 hello-interval 5
[edit]
user@host# commit
commit complete
[edit]
user@host# quit
exiting configuration mode
user@host> show configuration
## Last commit: 2006-08-10 11:21:58 PDT by user
version 8.3
protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface so-0/0/0 {
        hello-interval 5;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69](#)

Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers

All properties of a device running Junos OS are configured by including *statements* in the configuration. A statement consists of a keyword, which is fixed text, and, optionally, an *identifier*. An identifier is an identifying name which you define, such as the name of an interface or a username, and which allows you and the CLI to discriminate among a collection of statements.

For example, the following list shows the statements available at the top level of configuration mode:

```
user@host# set?
Possible completions:
> accounting-options  Accounting data configuration
+ apply-groups        Groups from which to inherit configuration data
> chassis             Chassis configuration
> class-of-service    Class-of-service configuration
> firewall            Define a firewall configuration
> forwarding-options  Configure options to control packet sampling
> groups              Configuration groups
> interfaces          Interface configuration
> policy-options       Routing policy option configuration
> protocols           Routing protocol configuration
> routing-instances   Routing instance configuration
> routing-options     Protocol-independent routing option configuration
> snmp                Simple Network Management Protocol
> system              System parameters
```

An angle bracket (>) before the statement name indicates that it is a container statement and that you can define other statements at levels below it. If there is no angle bracket (>) before the statement name, the statement is a leaf statement; you cannot define other statements at hierarchy levels below it.

A plus sign (+) before the statement name indicates that it can contain a set of values. To specify a set, include the values in brackets. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# set policy-options community my-as1-transit members [65535:10 65535:11]
```

In some statements, you can include an identifier. For some identifiers, such as interface names, you must specify the identifier in a precise format. For example, the interface name **so-0/0/0** refers to a SONET/SDH interface that is on the Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) in slot 0, in the first PIC location, and in the first port on the Physical Interface Card (PIC). For other identifiers, such as interface descriptive text and policy and firewall term names, you can specify any name, including special characters, spaces, and tabs.

You must enclose in quotation marks (double quotes) identifiers and any strings that include a space or tab character or any of the following characters:

```
( ) [ ] { } ! @ # $ % ^ & | ' = ?
```

If you do not type an option for a statement that requires one, a message indicates the type of information required. In this example, you need to type an area number to complete the command:

```
[edit]
user@host# set protocols ospf area<Enter>
      ^
syntax error, expecting <identifier>
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Modifying the Junos OS Configuration on page 68](#)
- [Deleting a Statement from a Junos Configuration on page 72](#)
- [Copying a Junos Statement in the Configuration on page 74](#)
- [Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76](#)
- [Using the configure exclusive Command on page 101](#)
- [Additional Details About Specifying Junos Statements and Identifiers on page 120](#)
- [Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69](#)

Deleting a Statement from a Junos Configuration

To delete a statement or identifier from a Junos configuration, use the **delete** configuration mode command. Deleting a statement or an identifier effectively "unconfigures" the functionality associated with that statement or identifier, returning that functionality to its default condition.

```
user@host# delete <statement-path> <identifier>
```

When you delete a statement, the statement and all its subordinate statements and identifiers are removed from the configuration.

For statements that can have more than one identifier, when you delete one identifier, only that identifier is deleted. The other identifiers in the statement remain.

To delete the entire hierarchy starting at the current hierarchy level, do not specify a statement or an identifier in the **delete** command. When you omit the statement or identifier, you are prompted to confirm the deletion:

```
[edit]
user@host# delete
Delete everything under this level? [yes, no] (no)
Possible completions:
no    Don't delete everything under this level
yes   Delete everything under this level
Delete everything under this level? [yes, no] (no)
```



NOTE: You cannot delete multiple statements or identifiers within a hierarchy using a single delete command. You must delete each statement or identifier individually using multiple delete commands. For example, consider the following configuration at the [edit system] hierarchy level:

```
system {
  host-name host-211;
  domain-name domain-122;
  backup-router 192.168.71.254;
  arp;
  authentication-order [ radius password tacplus ];
}
```

To delete the domain-name, host-name, and backup-router from the configuration, you cannot issue a single delete command:

```
user@host> delete system hostname host-211 domain-name domain-122 backup-router
192.168.71.254
```

You can only delete each statement individually:

```
user@host delete system host-name host-211
user@host delete system domain-name domain-122
user@host delete system backup-router 192.168.71.254
```

Related Documentation

- [Example: Deleting a Statement from the Junos Configuration on page 73](#)
- [Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers on page 71](#)
- [Copying a Junos Statement in the Configuration on page 74](#)

Example: Deleting a Statement from the Junos Configuration

The following example shows how to delete the **ospf** statement, effectively unconfiguring OSPF on the router:

```
[edit]
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0 hello-interval 5
[edit]
user@host# show
protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface so-0/0/0 {
        hello-interval 5;
      }
    }
  }
}
[edit]
user@host# delete protocols ospf
[edit]
user@host# show
[edit]
```

```
user@host#
```

Delete all statements from the current level down:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# set interface so-0/0/0 hello-interval 5
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# delete
Delete everything under this level? [yes, no] (no) yes
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# show
[edit]
user@host#
```

Unconfigure a particular property:

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces so-3/0/0 speed 100mb
[edit]
user@host# show
interfaces {
  so-3/0/0 {
    speed 100mb;
  }
}
[edit]
user@host# delete interfaces so-3/0/0 speed
[edit]
user@host# show
interfaces {
  so-3/0/0;
}
```

- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the upto Option on page 151](#)
- [Deleting a Statement from a Junos Configuration on page 72](#)

Copying a Junos Statement in the Configuration

When you have many similar statements in a Junos configuration, you can add one statement and then make copies of that statement. Copying a statement duplicates that statement and the entire hierarchy of statements configured under that statement. Copying statements is useful when you are configuring many physical or logical interfaces of the same type.

To make a copy of an existing statement in the configuration, use the configuration mode **copy** command:

```
user@host# copy existing-statement to new-statement
```

Immediately after you have copied a portion of the configuration, the configuration might not be valid. You must check the validity of the new configuration, and if necessary, modify either the copied portion or the original portion for the configuration to be valid.

- Related Documentation**
- [Example: Copying a Statement in the Junos Configuration on page 75](#)
 - [Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers on page 71](#)

Example: Copying a Statement in the Junos Configuration

The following example shows how you can create one virtual connection (VC) on an interface, and then copy its configuration to create a second VC:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# show
at-1/0/0 {
  description "PAIX to MAE West"
  encapsulation atm-pvc;
  unit 61 {
    point-to-point;
    vci 0.61;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.1.1/24;
    }
  }
}
[edit interfaces]
user@host# edit at-1/0/0
[edit interfaces at-1/0/0]
user@host# copy unit 61 to unit 62
[edit interfaces at-1/0/0]
user@host# show
description "PAIX to MAE West"
encapsulation atm-pvc;
unit 61 {
  point-to-point;
  vci 0.61;
  family inet {
    address 10.0.1.1/24;
  }
}
unit 62 {
  point-to-point;
  vci 0.61;
  family inet {
    address 10.0.1.1/24;
  }
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Copying a Junos Statement in the Configuration on page 74](#)

Issuing Relative Junos Configuration Mode Commands

The **top** or **up** command followed by another configuration command, including **edit**, **insert**, **delete**, **deactivate**, **annotate**, or **show** enables you to quickly move to the top of the hierarchy or to a level above the area you are configuring.

To issue configuration mode commands from the top of the hierarchy, use the **top** command; then specify a configuration command. For example:

```
[edit interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet]
user@host# top edit system login
[edit system login]
user@host#
```

To issue configuration mode commands from a location higher up in the hierarchy, use the **up** configuration mode command; specify the number of levels you want to move up the hierarchy and then specify a configuration command. For example:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# up 2 activate system
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69](#)

Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration

When modifying a Junos configuration, you can rename an identifier that is already in the configuration. You can do this either by deleting the identifier (using the **delete** command) and then adding the renamed identifier (using the **set** and **edit** commands), or you can rename the identifier using the **rename** configuration mode command:

```
user@host# rename <statement-path> identifier1 to identifier2
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers on page 71](#)
 - [Example: Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76](#)
 - [Inserting a New Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76](#)

Example: Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration

This example shows how you can change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server address to **10.0.0.6** using the **rename** configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# rename system network-time server 10.0.0.7 to server 10.0.0.6
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76](#)

Inserting a New Identifier in a Junos Configuration

When configuring a device running Junos OS, you can enter most statements and identifiers in any order. Regardless of the order in which you enter the configuration statements, the CLI always displays the configuration in a strict order. However, there are a few cases where the ordering of the statements matters because the configuration statements create a sequence that is analyzed in order.

For example, in a routing policy or firewall filter, you define terms that are analyzed sequentially. Also, when you create a named path in dynamic MPLS, you define an ordered list of the transit routers in the path, starting with the first transit router and ending with the last one.

To modify a portion of the configuration in which the statement order matters, use the **insert** configuration mode command:

```
user@host# insert <statement-path> identifier1 (before | after) identifier2
```

If you do not use the **insert** command, but instead simply configure the identifier, it is placed at the end of the list of similar identifiers.

Related Documentation

- [Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76](#)
- [Example: Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76](#)
- [Example: Inserting a New Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 77](#)
- [Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration on page 79](#)

Example: Inserting a New Identifier in a Junos Configuration

Insert policy terms in a routing policy configuration. Note that if you do not use the **insert** command, but rather just configure another term, the added term is placed at the end of the existing list of terms. Also note that you must create the term, as shown in this example, before you can place it with the **insert** command.

```
[edit]
user@host# show
policy-options {
  policy-statement statics {
    term term1 {
      from {
        route-filter 192.168.0.0/16 orlonger;
        route-filter 224.0.0.0/3 orlonger;
      }
      then reject;
    }
    term term2 {
      from protocol direct;
      then reject;
    }
    term term3 {
      from protocol static;
      then reject;
    }
    term term4 {
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
[edit]
```

```
user@host# rename policy-options policy-statement statics term term4 to term term6
[edit]
user@host# set policy-options policy-statement statics term term4 from protocol local
[edit]
user@host# set policy-options policy-statement statics term term4 then reject
[edit]
user@host# set policy-options policy-statement statics term term5 from protocol
  aggregate
[edit]
user@host# set policy-options policy-statement statics term term5 then reject
[edit]
user@host# insert policy-options policy-statement statics term term4 after term term3
[edit]
user@host# insert policy-options policy-statement statics term term5 after term term4
[edit]
user@host# show policy-options policy-statement statics
term term1 {
  from {
    route-filter 192.168.0.0/16 orlonger;
    route-filter 224.0.0.0/3 orlonger;
  }
  then reject;
}
term term2 {
  from protocol direct;
  then reject;
}
term term3 {
  from protocol static;
  then accept;
}
term term4 {
  from protocol local;
  then reject;
}
term term5 {
  from protocol aggregate;
  then reject;
}
term term6 {
  then accept;
}
```

Insert a transit router in a dynamic MPLS path:

```
[edit protocols mpls path ny-sf]
user@host# show
1.1.1.1;
2.2.2.2;
3.3.3.3 loose;
4.4.4.4 strict;
6.6.6.6;
[edit protocols mpls path ny-sf]
user@host# insert 5.5.5.5 before 6.6.6.6
[edit protocols mpls path ny-sf]
user@host# set 5.5.5.5 strict
```



```
[edit protocols mpls path ny-sf]
user@host# show
1.1.1.1;
2.2.2.2;
3.3.3.3 loose;
4.4.4.4 strict;
5.5.5.5 strict;
6.6.6.6;
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Inserting a New Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76](#)
- [Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers on page 71](#)

Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration

In a Junos configuration, you can deactivate statements and identifiers so that they do not take effect when you issue the **commit** command. Any deactivated statements and identifiers are marked with the **inactive:** tag. They remain in the configuration, but are not activated when you issue a **commit** command.

To deactivate a statement or identifier, use the **deactivate** configuration mode command:

```
user@host# deactivate (statement identifier )
```

To reactivate a statement or identifier, use the **activate** configuration mode command:

```
user@host# activate (statement identifier )
```

In both commands, the **statement** and **identifier** you specify must be at the current hierarchy level.



NOTE: In Junos OS Release 10.3 and later, you can only deactivate complete oneliners, but not parts of the onliner (just its child or leaf statements) and identifiers. For example, in the following configuration:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
dhcp-relay {
  dynamic-profile dynamic-profile-name aggregate-clients;
}
```

You can deactivate the complete onliner **dynamic profile *dynamic-profile-name* aggregate-clients**. However, you cannot deactivate *only* the **aggregate-clients** statement from the onliner.

In some portions of the configuration hierarchy, you can include a **disable** statement to disable functionality. One example is disabling an interface by including the **disable** statement at the **[edit interface *interface-name*]** hierarchy level. When you deactivate a statement, that specific object or property is completely ignored and is not applied at all when you issue a **commit** command. When you disable a functionality, it is activated when you issue a **commit** command but is treated as though it is down or administratively disabled.

- Related Documentation**
- [Examples: Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration on page 80](#)
 - [Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers on page 71](#)

Examples: Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration

Deactivate an interface in the configuration:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# show
at-5/2/0 {
  traceoptions {
    traceflag all;
  }
  atm-options {
    vpi 0 maximum-vcs 256;
  }
  unit 0 {
    ...
  }
}
[edit interfaces]
user@host# deactivate at-5/2/0
[edit interfaces]
user@host# show
inactive: at-5/2/0 {
  traceoptions {
    traceflag all;
  }
  ...
}
}
```

Reactivate the interface:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# activate at-5/2/0
[edit interfaces]
user@host# show
at-5/2/0 {
  traceoptions {
    traceflag all;
  }
  ...
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration on page 79](#)

Adding Comments in a Junos Configuration

You can include comments in a Junos configuration to describe any statement in the configuration. You can add comments interactively in the CLI and by editing the ASCII configuration file.

When you add comments in configuration mode, they are associated with a statement at the current level. Each statement can have one single-line comment associated with it. Before you can associate a comment with a statement, the statement must exist. The comment is placed on the line preceding the statement.

To add comments to a configuration, use the **annotate** configuration mode command:

```
user@host# annotate statement "comment-string"
```

statement is the configuration statement to which you are attaching the comment; it must be at the current hierarchy level. If a comment for the specified ***statement*** already exists, it is deleted and replaced with the new comment.

comment-string is the text of the comment. The comment text can be any length, and you must type it on a single line. If the comment contains spaces, 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.

To delete an existing comment, specify an empty comment string:

```
user@host# annotate statement ""
```

When you edit the ASCII configuration file and add comments, they can be one or more lines and must precede the statement they are associated with. If you place the comments in other places in the file, such as on the same line following a statement or on a separate line following a statement, they are removed when you use the **load** command to open the configuration into the CLI.

When you include comments in the configuration file directly, you can format comments in the following ways:

- Start the comment with a ***/**** and end it with a ****/***. The comment text can be on a single line or can span multiple lines.
- Start the comment with a ***#*** and end it with a new line (carriage return).

If you add comments with the **annotate** command, you can view the comments within the configuration by entering the **show** configuration mode command or the **show configuration** operational mode command.

When configuring interfaces, you can add comments about the interface by including the **description** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level. Any comments you include appear in the output of the **show interfaces** commands. For more information about the **description** statement, see the [Junos OS Network Interfaces Configuration Guide](#).



NOTE: The Junos OS supports annotation up to the last level in the configuration hierarchy, including oneliners. However, annotation of parts (the child statements or identifiers within the oneliner) of the oneliner is not supported. For example, in the following sample configuration hierarchy, annotation is supported up to the level 1 parent hierarchy, but not supported for the metric child statement:

```
[edit protocols]
  isis {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
      level 1 metric 10;
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers on page 71](#)
- [Example: Including Comments in a Junos Configuration on page 82](#)

Example: Including Comments in a Junos Configuration

To add comments to a Junos configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# show
protocols {
  ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface so-0/0/0 {
        hello-interval 5;
      }
    }
  }
}
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf
[edit protocols ospf]
user@host# set area 0.0.0.0
user@host# annotate area 0.0.0.0 "Backbone area configuration added June 15, 1998"
[edit protocols ospf]
user@host# edit area 0.0.0.0
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# annotate interface so0 "Interface from router sj1 to router sj2"
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@host# top
[edit]
user@host# show
protocols {
  ospf {
    /* Backbone area configuration added June 15, 1998 */
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      /* Interface from router sj1 to router sj2 */
```

```

        interface so-0/0/0 {
            hello-interval 5;
        }
    }
}
[edit]
user@host#

```

The following excerpt from a configuration example illustrates how to enter comments in a configuration file:

```

/* This comment goes with routing-options */
routing-options {
    /* This comment goes with routing-options traceoptions */
    traceoptions {
        /* This comment goes with routing-options traceoptions tracefile */
        tracefile rpd size 1m files 10;
        /* This comment goes with routing-options traceoptions traceflag task */
        traceflag task;
        /* This comment goes with routing-options traceoptions traceflag general */
        traceflag general;
    }
    autonomous-system 10458; /* This comment is dropped */
}
routing-options {
    rib-groups {
        ifrg {
            import-rib [ inet.0 inet.2 ];
            /* A comment here is dropped */
        }
        dvmp-rib {
            import-rib inet.2;
            export-rib inet.2;
            /* A comment here is dropped */
        }
        /* A comment here is dropped */
    }
    /* A comment here is dropped */
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Adding Comments in a Junos Configuration on page 81](#)

Verifying a Junos Configuration

To verify that the syntax of a Junos configuration is correct, use the configuration mode **commit check** command:

```

[edit]
user@host# commit check
configuration check succeeds
[edit]
user@host#

```

If the **commit check** command finds an error, a message indicates the location of the error.

- Related Documentation**
- [Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers on page 71](#)
 - [Committing a Junos OS Configuration on page 91](#)

Protecting the Junos OS Configuration from Modification or Deletion

- [Requirements on page 84](#)
- [Overview on page 84](#)
- [Protecting a Parent-Level Hierarchy on page 85](#)
- [Protecting a Child Hierarchy on page 85](#)
- [Protecting a Configuration Statement Within a Hierarchy on page 85](#)
- [Protecting a List of Identifiers for a Configuration Statement on page 86](#)
- [Protecting an Individual Member from a Homogenous List on page 86](#)
- [Unprotecting a Configuration on page 87](#)
- [Verification on page 87](#)

Requirements

- A J Series, M Series, MX Series, or T Series device running Junos OS Release 11.2 or later.
- An administrator with appropriate permissions to modify the configuration.

Overview

The Junos OS enables you to protect the device configuration from being modified or deleted by other users. This can be accomplished by using the **protect** command in the configuration mode of the CLI. Likewise, you can also unprotect a protected configuration by using the **unprotect** command.

These commands can be used at any level of the configuration hierarchy—a top-level parent hierarchy or a configuration statement or an identifier within the lowest level of the hierarchy.

If a configuration hierarchy is protected, users cannot perform the following activities:

- Deleting or modifying a hierarchy or a statement or identifier within the protected hierarchy
- Inserting a new configuration statement or an identifier within the protected hierarchy
- Renaming a statement or identifier within the protected hierarchy
- Copying a configuration into a protected hierarchy
- Activating or deactivating statements within a protected hierarchy
- Annotating a protected hierarchy

Protecting a Parent-Level Hierarchy

- Step-by-Step Procedure** To protect a configuration at the top level of the hierarchy:
1. Identify the hierarchy that you want to protect.
 2. Issue the **protect** command for the hierarchy at the **[edit]** level. For example, if you want to protect the entire **[edit access]** hierarchy level, issue the following command:

[edit]

```
user@host# protect access
```

Results Protects all elements under the parent hierarchy.



NOTE:

- If you issue the **protect** command for a hierarchy that is not used in the configuration, the Junos OS CLI displays the following error message:

[edit]

```
user@host# protect access
warning: statement not found
```

Protecting a Child Hierarchy

- Step-by-Step Procedure** To protect a child hierarchy contained within a parent hierarchy:
1. Navigate to the parent container hierarchy.
 2. Issue the **protect** command for the hierarchy at the parent level. For example, if you want to protect the **[edit system syslog console]** hierarchy level, issue the following command at the **[edit system syslog]** hierarchy level:

[edit system syslog]

```
user@host# protect console
```

Results Protects all elements under the child hierarchy.

Protecting a Configuration Statement Within a Hierarchy

- Step-by-Step Procedure** To protect a configuration statement within a hierarchy level:
1. Navigate to the hierarchy level containing the statement that you want to protect. For example, if you want to protect the **host-name** statement under the **[edit system]** hierarchy level, issue the following command:
- ```
user@host# edit system
```
2. Issue the **protect** command for the hierarchy:

```
user@host# protect host-name
```

## Protecting a List of Identifiers for a Configuration Statement

**Step-by-Step Procedure** Some configuration statements can take multiple values. For example, the **address** statement at the **[edit system login deny-sources]** hierarchy level can take a list of hostnames, IPv4 addresses, or IPv6 addresses. Suppose you have the following configuration:

```
[edit system login]
deny-sources {
 address [172.17.28.19 172.17.28.20 172.17.28.21 172.17.28.22];
}
```

1. To protect all the addresses for the **address** statement, issue the following command at the **[edit]** level:

```
[edit]
user@host# protect system login deny-sources address
```

**Results** All the addresses ([172.17.28.19 172.17.28.20 172.17.28.21 172.17.28.22]) for the **address** statement are protected.

## Protecting an Individual Member from a Homogenous List

**Step-by-Step Procedure** Suppose you have the following configuration:

```
[edit groups]
test1 {
 system {
 name-server {
 10.1.2.1;
 10.1.2.2;
 10.1.2.3;
 10.1.2.4;
 }
 }
}
```

1. To protect one or more individual addresses for the **name-server** statement, issue the following command at the **[edit]** level:

```
[edit]
user@host# protect groups test1 system name-server 10.1.2.1
user@host# protect groups test1 system name-server 10.1.2.4
```

**Results** Addresses 10.1.2.1 and 10.1.2.4 are protected.



## Unprotecting a Configuration

- Step-by-Step Procedure** Suppose you have the following configuration at the **[edit system]** hierarchy level:
- ```
protect: system {
  host-name bigping;
  domain-search 10.1.2.1;
  login {
    deny-sources {
      protect: address [ 172.17.28.19 172.17.28.173 172.17.28.0 174.0.0.0 ];
    }
  }
}
```
- To unprotect the entire **[edit system]** hierarchy level, issue the following command at the **[edit]** level:


```
[edit]
user@host# unprotect system
```
- Results** The entire **system** hierarchy level is unprotected.

Verification

Verify That a Hierarchy Is Protected Using the show Command

- Purpose** To check that a configuration hierarchy is protected.
- Action** In the configuration mode, issue the **show** command at the **[edit]** hierarchy level to see all the configuration hierarchies and configuration statements that are protected.



NOTE: All protected hierarchies or statements are prefixed with a **protect:** string.

```
...
protect: system {
  host-name bigping;
  domain-search 10.1.2.1;
  login {
    deny-sources {
      protect: address [ 172.17.28.19 172.17.28.173 172.17.28.0 174.0.0.0 ];
    }
  }
}
...
```

Verify That a Hierarchy Is Protected by Attempting to Modify a Configuration

- Purpose** To verify that a configuration is protected by trying to modify the configuration using the **activate**, **copy**, **insert**, **rename**, and **delete** commands.

Action To verify that a configuration is protected:

1. Try using the **activate**, **copy**, **insert**, **rename**, and **delete** commands for a top-level hierarchy or a child-level hierarchy or a statement within the hierarchy.

For a protected hierarchy or statement, the Junos OS displays an appropriate warning that the command has not executed. For example:

```
protect: system {
  host-name a;
  inactive: domain-search [ a b ];
}
```

2. To verify that the hierarchy is protected, try issuing the **activate** command for the **domain-search** statement:

[edit system]

```
user@host# activate system domain-search
```

The Junos OS CLI displays an appropriate message:

```
warning: [system] is protected, 'system domain-search' cannot be activated
```

Verify Usage of the protect Command

Purpose To view the **protect** commands used for protecting a configuration.

- Action**
1. Navigate to the required hierarchy.
 2. Issue the **show | display set relative** command.

```
user@host> show | display set relative
set system host-name bigping
set system domain-search 10.1.2.1
set system login deny-sources address 172.17.28.19
set system login deny-sources address 172.17.28.173
set system login deny-sources address 172.17.28.0
set system login deny-sources address 174.0.0.0
protect system login deny-sources address
protect system
```

View the Configuration in XML

Purpose To check if the protected hierarchies or statements are also displayed in the XML. Protected hierarchies, statements, or identifiers are displayed with the **protect="protect"** attribute in the XML.

Action To view the configuration in XML:

1. Navigate to the hierarchy you want to view and issue the **show** command with the pipe symbol and option **| display xml**:

[edit system]

```

user@host# show | display xml

[edit]
user@host# show system | display xml
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/11.2I0/junos">
  <configuration junos:changed-seconds="1291279234"
junos:changed-localtime="2010-12-02 00:40:34 PST">
    <system protect="protect">
      <host-name>bigping</host-name>
      <domain-search>10.1.2.1</domain-search>
      <login>
        <message>

          \jnpr

          \tUNAUTHORIZED USE OF THIS ROUTER
          \tIS STRICTLY PROHIBITED!

        </message>
        <class>
          <name>a</name>
          <allow-commands>commit-synchronize</allow-commands>
          <deny-commands>commit</deny-commands>
        </class>
        <deny-sources>
          <address protect="protect">172.17.28.19</address>
          <address protect="protect">172.17.28.173</address>
          <address protect="protect">172.17.28.0</address>
          <address protect="protect">174.0.0.0</address>
        </deny-sources>
      </login>
      <syslog>
        <archive>
          </archive>
        </syslog>
      </system>
    </configuration>
  <cli>
    <banner>[edit]</banner>
  </cli>
</rpc-reply>

```



NOTE: Loading an XML configuration with the `unprotect="unprotect"` tag unprotects an already protected hierarchy. For example, suppose you load the following XML hierarchy:

```

<protocols unprotect="unprotect">
  <ospf>
    <area>
      <name>0.0.0.0</name>
    </interface>
  </ospf>
</protocols>

```

```
<name>a11</name>
</interface>
</area>
</ospf>
</protocols>
```

The [edit protocols] hierarchy becomes unprotected if it is already protected.

Committing a Junos OS Configuration

To save Junos OS configuration changes to the configuration database and to activate the configuration on the router, use the **commit** configuration mode command. You can issue the **commit** command from any hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
commit complete
[edit]
user@host#
```

When you enter the **commit** command, the configuration is first checked for syntax errors (**commit check**). Then, if the syntax is correct, the configuration is activated and becomes the current, operational router configuration.

You can issue the **commit** command from any hierarchy level.

If the configuration contains syntax errors, a message indicates the location of the error, and the configuration is not activated. The error message has the following format:

```
[edit edit-path]
'offending-statement;'
error-message
```

For example:

```
[edit firewall filter login-allowed term allowed from]
'icmp-type [ echo-request echo-reply ];'
keyword 'echo-reply' unrecognized
```

You must correct the error before recommitting the configuration. To return quickly to the hierarchy level where the error is located, copy the path from the first line of the error and paste it at the configuration mode prompt at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: CLI commit-time warnings displayed for configuration changes at the [edit interfaces] hierarchy level are removed and are logged as system log messages.

This is also applicable to VRRP configuration at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family (*inet* | *inet6*) address *address*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family (*inet* | *inet6*) address *address*]

When you commit a configuration, you commit the entire configuration in its current form. If more than one user is modifying the configuration, committing it saves and activates the changes of all the users.



NOTE:

- If you are using Junos OS 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*.

- We do not recommend performing a commit operation on the backup Routing Engine when graceful Routing Engine switchover is enabled on the router.

Related Documentation

- [Committing a Junos Configuration and Exiting Configuration Mode on page 92](#)
- [Activating a Junos Configuration but Requiring Confirmation on page 93](#)
- [Backing Up the Committed Configuration on the Alternate Boot Drive on page 97](#)
- [Forms of the configure Command on page 98](#)

Committing a Junos Configuration and Exiting Configuration Mode

To save Junos OS configuration changes, activate the configuration on the device and exit configuration mode, using the **commit and-quit** configuration mode command. This command succeeds only if the configuration contains no errors.

```
[edit]  
user@host# commit and-quit
```

```
commit complete
exiting configuration mode
user@host>
```



NOTE: We do not recommend performing a commit operation on the backup Routing Engine when graceful Routing Engine switchover is enabled on the router.

Related Documentation • [Activating a Junos Configuration but Requiring Confirmation on page 93](#)

Activating a Junos Configuration but Requiring Confirmation

When you commit the current candidate configuration, you can require an explicit confirmation for the commit to become permanent. This is useful if you want to verify that a configuration change works correctly and does not prevent access to the router. If the change prevents access or causes other errors, the router automatically returns to the previous configuration and restores access after the rollback confirmation timeout passes. This feature is called automatic rollback.

To commit the current candidate configuration but require an explicit confirmation for the commit to become permanent, use the **commit confirmed** configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# commit confirmed
commit confirmed will be automatically rolled back in 10 minutes unless confirmed
commit complete
#commit confirmed will be rolled back in 10 minutes
[edit]
user@host#
```

Once you have verified that the change works correctly, you can keep the new configuration active by entering a **commit** or **commit check** command within 10 minutes of the **commit confirmed** command. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# commit check
commit confirmed will be automatically rolled back in 10 minutes unless confirmed
commit complete
#commit confirmed will be rolled back in 10 minutes
[edit]
user@host#
```

If the commit is not confirmed within a certain time (10 minutes by default), Junos OS automatically rolls back to the previous configuration and a broadcast message is sent to all logged-in users.

To show when a rollback is scheduled after a **commit confirmed** command, enter the **show system commit** command. For example:

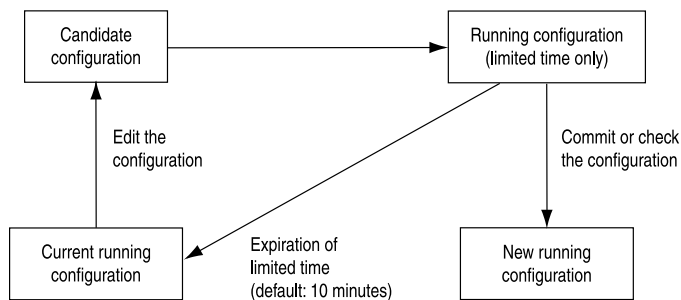
```
user@host> show system commit
```

0 2005-01-05 15:00:37 PST by root via cli commit confirmed, rollback in 3mins

Like the **commit** command, the **commit confirmed** command verifies the configuration syntax and reports any errors. If there are no errors, the configuration is activated and begins running on the router.

Figure 8 on page 94 illustrates how the **commit confirmed** command works.

Figure 8: Confirm a Configuration



To change the amount of time before you have to confirm the new configuration, specify the number of minutes when you issue the command:

```
[edit]
user@host# commit confirmed minutes
commit complete
[edit]
user@host#
```

Related Documentation

- [Scheduling a Junos Commit Operation on page 94](#)
- [Committing a Junos OS Configuration on page 91](#)

Scheduling a Junos Commit Operation

You can schedule when you want your candidate configuration to become active. To save Junos OS configuration changes and activate the configuration on the router at a future time or upon reboot, use the **commit at** configuration mode command, specifying **reboot** or a future time at the **[edit]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host # commit at string
```

Where **string** is **reboot** or the future time to activate the configuration changes. You can specify time in two formats:

- A time value in the form **hh:mm[:ss]** (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 **commit at** configuration mode command is issued. Use 24-hour time for the **hh** 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.
- 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.

Enclose the **string** value in quotation marks (" "). 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 immediately 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 OS fails before the configuration changes become active, all configuration changes are lost.

You cannot enter the **commit at** configuration command after you issue the **request system reboot** command.

You cannot enter 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 cancel a scheduled configuration by means of the **clear** command, see the [Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference](#).



NOTE: We do not recommend performing a commit operation on the backup Routing Engine when graceful Routing Engine switchover is enabled on the router.

Related Documentation

- [Committing a Junos OS Configuration on page 91](#)
- [Monitoring the Junos Commit Process on page 95](#)

Monitoring the Junos Commit Process

To monitor the Junos commit process, use the **display detail** command after the pipe with the **commit** command:

```
user@host# commit | display detail
```

For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# commit | display detail
2003-09-22 15:39:39 PDT: exporting juniper.conf
2003-09-22 15:39:39 PDT: setup foreign files
```

```
2003-09-22 15:39:39 PDT: propagating foreign files
2003-09-22 15:39:39 PDT: complete foreign files
2003-09-22 15:39:40 PDT: copying configuration to juniper.data+
2003-09-22 15:39:40 PDT: dropping unchanged foreign files
2003-09-22 15:39:40 PDT: daemons checking new configuration
2003-09-22 15:39:41 PDT: commit wrapup...
2003-09-22 15:39:42 PDT: activating '/var/etc/ntp.conf'
2003-09-22 15:39:42 PDT: activating '/var/etc/kmd.conf'
2003-09-22 15:39:42 PDT: activating '/var/db/juniper.data'
2003-09-22 15:39:42 PDT: notifying daemons of new configuration
2003-09-22 15:39:42 PDT: signaling 'Firewall daemon', pid 24567, signal 1,
status 0
2003-09-22 15:39:42 PDT: signaling 'Interface daemon', pid 24568, signal 1,
status 0
2003-09-22 15:39:43 PDT: signaling 'Routing protocol daemon', pid 25679,
signal 1, status 0
2003-09-22 15:39:43 PDT: signaling 'MIB2 daemon', pid 24549, signal 1,
status 0
2003-09-22 15:39:43 PDT: signaling 'NTP daemon', pid 37863, signal 1, status 0
2003-09-22 15:39:43 PDT: signaling 'Sonet APS daemon', pid 24551, signal 1,
status 0
2003-09-22 15:39:43 PDT: signaling 'VRRP daemon', pid 24552, signal 1,
status 0
2003-09-22 15:39:43 PDT: signaling 'PFE daemon', pid 2316, signal 1, status 0
2003-09-22 15:39:43 PDT: signaling 'Traffic sampling control daemon', pid 24553
signal 1, status 0
2003-09-22 15:39:43 PDT: signaling 'IPsec Key Management daemon', pid
24556, signal 1, status 0
2003-09-22 15:39:43 PDT: signaling 'Forwarding UDP daemon', pid 2320,
signal 1, status 0
commit complete
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Committing a Junos OS Configuration on page 91](#)
- [Adding a Comment to Describe the Committed Configuration on page 96](#)

Adding a Comment to Describe the Committed Configuration

You can include a comment that describes changes to the committed configuration. To do so, include the `commit comment` statement. The comment can be as long as 512 bytes and you must type it on a single line.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit comment comment-string
```

comment-string is the text of the comment.



NOTE: You cannot include a comment with the `commit check` command.

To add a comment to the `commit` command, include the `comment` statement after the `commit` command:

```
[edit]
```

```

user@host# commit comment "add user joe"
commit complete
[edit]
user@host#

```

To add a comment to the **commit confirmed** command, include the **comment** statement after the **commit confirmed** command:

```

[edit]
user@host# commit confirmed comment "add customer to port 27"
commit confirmed will be automatically rolled back in 10 minutes unless confirmed
commit complete
[edit]
user@host#

```

To view these commit comments, issue the **show system commit** operational mode command.

- Related Documentation**
- [Committing a Junos OS Configuration on page 91](#)
 - [Backing Up the Committed Configuration on the Alternate Boot Drive on page 97](#)

Backing Up the Committed Configuration on the Alternate Boot Drive

After you commit the configuration and are satisfied that it is running successfully, you should issue the **request system snapshot** command to back up the new software onto the **/altconfig** file system. If you do not issue the **request system snapshot** command, the configuration on the alternate boot drive will be out of sync with the configuration on the primary boot drive.

The **request system snapshot** command backs up the root file system to **/altroot**, and **/config** to **/altconfig**. The root and **/config** file systems are on the router's flash drive, and the **/altroot** and **/altconfig** file systems are on the router's hard disk (if available).



NOTE: To back up the file system on a J Series Services Router, you must specify a media type (primary compact flash drive, removable compact flash drive, or USB storage device) for backup. For more information about the **request system snapshot** command, see the [Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference](#).

After you issue the **request system snapshot** command, you cannot return to the previous version of the software because the running and backup copies of the software are identical.

- Related Documentation**
- [Committing a Junos OS Configuration on page 91](#)

Commit Operation When Multiple Users Configure the Software

Up to 32 users can be in configuration mode simultaneously, and they all can be making changes to the configuration. All changes made by all users are visible to everyone editing the configuration—the changes become visible as soon as the user presses the Enter key at the end of a command that changes the configuration, such as **set**, **edit**, or **delete**.

When any of the users editing the configuration issues a **commit** command, all changes made by all users are checked and activated.

Related Documentation

- [Committing a Junos OS Configuration on page 91](#)
- [Forms of the configure Command on page 98](#)
- [Displaying Users Currently Editing the Configuration on page 100](#)

Forms of the configure Command

The Junos OS supports three forms of the **configure** command: **configure**, **configure private**, and **configure exclusive**. These forms control how users edit and commit configurations and can be useful when multiple users configure the software. See [Table 9 on page 98](#).

Table 9: Forms of the configure Command

Command	Edit Access	Commit Access
configure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No one can lock the configuration. All users can make configuration changes. <p>When you enter configuration mode, the CLI displays the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of other users editing the configuration. • Hierarchy levels the users are viewing or editing. • Whether the configuration has been changed, but not committed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No one can lock the configuration. All users can commit all changes to the configuration. • If you and another user make changes and the other user commits changes, your changes are committed as well.

Table 9: Forms of the configure Command (*continued*)

Command	Edit Access	Commit Access
configure exclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One user locks the configuration and makes changes without interference from other users. Other users can enter and exit configuration mode, but they cannot change the configuration. If you enter configuration mode while another user has locked the configuration (with the configure exclusive command), the CLI displays the user and the hierarchy level the user is viewing or editing. If you enter configuration mode while another user has locked the configuration, you can forcibly log out that user with the request system logout operational mode command. For details, see the Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference. 	
configure private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple users can edit the configuration at the same time. Each user has a private candidate configuration to edit independently of other users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you commit the configuration, the router verifies that the operational (running) configuration has not been modified by another user before accepting your private candidate configuration as the new operational configuration. If the configuration has been modified by another user, you can merge the modifications into your private candidate configuration and attempt to commit again.

Related Documentation

- [Committing a Junos OS Configuration on page 91](#)
- [Example: Using the configure Command on page 99](#)
- [Displaying Users Currently Editing the Configuration on page 100](#)
- [Using the configure exclusive Command on page 101](#)
- [Updating the configure private Configuration on page 101](#)
- [Displaying set Commands from the Junos OS Configuration on page 102](#)

Example: Using the configure Command

If, when you enter configuration mode, another user is also in configuration mode, a message shows who the user is and what part of the configuration that user is viewing or editing:

```

user@host> configure
Entering configuration mode
Current configuration users:
root terminal p3 (pid 1088) on since 1999-05-13 01:03:27 EDT
[edit interfaces so-3/0/0 unit 0 family inet]
The configuration has been changed but not committed
[edit]
user@host#

```

If, when you enter configuration mode, the configuration contains changes that have not been committed, a message appears:

```
user@host> configure
Entering configuration mode
The configuration has been changed but not committed
[edit]
user@host#
```

Related Documentation

- [Forms of the configure Command on page 98](#)

Displaying Users Currently Editing the Configuration

To display the users currently editing the configuration, use the **status** configuration mode command:

```
user@host# status
Users currently editing the configuration:
rchen terminal p0 (pid 55691) on since 2006-03-01 13:17:25 PST
[edit interfaces]
```

The system displays who is editing the configuration (**rchen**), where the user is logged in (**terminal p0**), the date and time the user logged in (**2006-03-01 13:17:25 PST**), and what level of the hierarchy the user is editing (**[edit interfaces]**).

If you issue the **status** configuration mode command and a user has scheduled a candidate configuration to become active for a future time, the system displays who scheduled the commit (**root**), where the user is logged in (**terminal d0**), the date and time the user logged in (**2002-10-31 14:55:15 PST**), and that a commit is pending (**commit at**).

```
[edit]
user@host# status
Users currently editing the configuration:
root terminal d0 (pid 767) on since 2002-10-31 14:55:15 PST, idle 00:03:09
commit at
```

For information about how to schedule a commit, see “[Scheduling a Junos Commit Operation](#)” on page 94.

If you issue the **status** configuration mode command and a user is editing the configuration in configure exclusive mode, the system displays who is editing the configuration (**root**), where the user is logged in (**terminal d0**), the date and time the user logged in (**2002-11-01 13:05:11 PST**), and that a user is editing the configuration in configure exclusive mode (**exclusive [edit]**).

```
[edit]
user@host# status
Users currently editing the configuration:
root terminal d0 (pid 2088) on since 2002-11-01 13:05:11 PST
exclusive [edit]
```

Related Documentation

- [Forms of the configure Command on page 98](#)
- [Using the configure exclusive Command on page 101](#)

Using the configure exclusive Command

If you enter configuration mode with the **configure exclusive** command, you lock the candidate *global* configuration (also known as the *shared configuration* or *shared configuration database*) for as long as you remain in configuration mode, allowing you to make changes without interference from other users. Other users can enter and exit configuration mode, but they cannot change the configuration.

If another user has locked the configuration, and you need to forcibly log the person out, enter the operational mode command **request system logout pid *pid_number***.

If you enter configuration mode and another user is also in configuration mode and has locked the configuration, a message identifies the user and the portion of the configuration that the user is viewing or editing:

```
user@host> configure
Entering configuration mode
Users currently editing the configuration:
root terminal p3 (pid 1088) on since 2000-10-30 19:47:58 EDT, idle 00:00:44
exclusive [edit interfaces so-3/0/0 unit 0 family inet]
```

In configure exclusive mode, any uncommitted changes are discarded when you exit:

```
user@host> configure exclusive
warning: uncommitted changes will be discarded on exit
Entering configuration mode
[edit]
user@host# set system host-name cool
[edit]
user@host# quit
The configuration has been changed but not committed
warning: Auto rollback on exiting 'configure exclusive'
Discard uncommitted changes? [yes,no] (yes)
warning: discarding uncommitted changes
load complete
Exiting configuration mode
```

When you use the **yes** option to exit configure exclusive mode, Junos OS discards your uncommitted changes and rolls back your configuration. The **no** option allows you to continue editing or to commit your changes in configure exclusive mode.

When a user exits from configure exclusive mode while another user is in configure private mode, Junos OS will roll back any uncommitted changes.

Related Documentation

- [Adding Junos Configuration Statements and Identifiers on page 71](#)
- [Forms of the configure Command on page 98](#)

Updating the configure private Configuration

When you are in configure private mode, you must work with a copy of the most recently committed shared configuration. If the global configuration changes, you can issue the

update command to update your private candidate configuration. When you do this, your private candidate configuration contains a copy of the most recently committed configuration with your private changes merged in. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# update
[edit]
user@host#
```



NOTE: Merge conflicts can occur when you issue the **update** command.

You can also issue the **rollback** command to discard your private candidate configuration changes and obtain the most recently committed configuration:

```
[edit]
user@host# rollback
[edit]
user@host#
```

Related Documentation

- [Forms of the configure Command on page 98](#)

Displaying set Commands from the Junos OS Configuration

In configuration mode, you can display the configuration as a series of configuration mode commands required to re-create the configuration. This is useful if you are not familiar with how to use configuration mode commands or if you want to cut, paste, and edit the displayed configuration.

To display the configuration as a series of configuration mode commands, which are required to re-create the configuration from the top level of the hierarchy as **set** commands, issue the **show** configuration mode command with the **display set** option:

```
user@host# show | display set
```

This topic contains the following examples:

- [Example: Displaying set Commands from the Configuration on page 102](#)
- [Example: Displaying Required set Commands at the Current Hierarchy Level on page 103](#)
- [Example: Displaying set Commands with the match Option on page 103](#)

Example: Displaying set Commands from the Configuration

Display the **set** commands from the configuration at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[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
set interfaces fe-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.107.1.230/24
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

```

To display the configuration as a series of configuration mode commands required to re-create the configuration from the current hierarchy level, issue the **show** configuration mode command with the **display set relative** option:

```
user@host# show | display set relative
```

Example: Displaying Required set Commands at the Current Hierarchy Level

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

```

[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

```

To display the configuration as **set** commands and search for text matching a regular expression by filtering output, specify the **match** option after the pipe (|):

```
user@host# show | display set | match regular-expression
```

Example: Displaying set Commands with the match Option

Display IP addresses associated with an interface:

```
xe-2/3/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.107.9.106/30;
    }
  }
}
so-5/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.107.9.15/32 {
        destination 192.107.9.192;
      }
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 127.0.0.1/32;
    }
  }
}
user@host# show interfaces | display set | match address
set interfaces xe-2/3/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.9.106/30
set interfaces so-5/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.9.15/32 destination 192.168.9.192
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
```

Related Documentation • [Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69](#)

Displaying Additional Information About the Configuration

In configuration mode only, to display additional information about the configuration, use the **display detail** command after the pipe (|) in conjunction with a **show** command. The additional information includes the help string that explains each configuration statement and the permission bits required to add and modify the configuration statement.

```
user@host# show <hierarchy-level> | display detail
```

For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# show | display detail
##
## version: Software version information
## require: system
##
version "3.4R1 [tlim]";
system {
  ##
  ## host-name: Host name for this router
  ## match: ^[:alnum:]._-]+$
  ## require: system
```

```

    ##
}
host-name router-name;
##
## domain-name: Domain name for this router
## match: ^[:alnum:]._-]+$
## require: system
##
domain-name isp.net;
##
## backup-router: Address of router to use while booting
##
backup-router 192.168.100.1;
root-authentication {
    ##
    ## encrypted-password: Encrypted password string
    ##
    encrypted-password "$1$BYJQE$/ocQof8pmcm7MSGK0"; # SECRET-DATA
}
##
## name-server: DNS name servers
## require: system
##
name-server {
    ##
    ## name-server: DNS name server address
    ##
    208.197.1.0;
}
login {
    ##
    ## class: User name (login)
    ## match: ^[:alnum:]._-]+$
    ##
    class super-user {
        ##
        ## permissions: Set of permitted operation categories
        ##
        permissions all;
    }
    ...
    ##
    ## services: System services
    ## require: system
    ##
    services {
        ## services: Service name
        ##
        ftp;
        ##
        ## services: Service name
        ##
        telnet;
        ##
    }
    syslog {

```

```
##
## file-name: File to record logging data
##
file messages {
  ##
  ## Facility type
  ## Level name
  ##
  any notice;
  ##
  ## Facility type
  ## Level name
  ##
  authorization info;
}
}
chassis {
  alarm {
    sonet {
      ##
      ## lol: Loss of light
      ## alias: loss-of-light
      ##
      lol red;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  ##
  ## Interface name
  ##
  at-2/1/1 {
    atm-options {
      ##
      ## vpi: Virtual path index
      ## range: 0 .. 255
      ## maximum-vcs: Maximum number of virtual circuits on this VP
      ##
      vpi 0 maximum-vcs 512;
    }
    ##
    ## unit: Logical unit number
    ## range: 0 .. 16384
    ##
    unit 0 {
      ##
      ## vci: ATM point-to-point virtual circuit identifier ([vpi.]vci)
      ##
      vci 0.128;
    }
  }
}
...
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Displaying set Commands from the Junos OS Configuration on page 102](#)

CHAPTER 6

Managing Configurations

This chapter provides basic information about managing configurations.

Topics include:

- [Understanding How the Junos Configuration Is Stored on page 109](#)
- [Returning to the Most Recently Committed Junos Configuration on page 110](#)
- [Returning to a Previously Committed Junos OS Configuration on page 110](#)
- [Loading a Configuration from a File on page 115](#)
- [Examples: Loading a Configuration from a File on page 118](#)
- [Additional Details About Specifying Junos Statements and Identifiers on page 120](#)
- [Synchronizing Routing Engines on page 123](#)

Understanding How the Junos Configuration Is Stored

When you edit a configuration, you work in a copy of the current configuration to create a candidate configuration. The changes you make to the candidate configuration are visible in the CLI immediately, so if multiple users are editing the configuration at the same time, all users can see all changes.

To have a candidate configuration take effect, you *commit* the changes. At this point, the candidate file is checked for proper syntax, activated, and marked as the current, operational software configuration file. If multiple users are editing the configuration, when you commit the candidate configuration, all changes made by all the users take effect.

In addition to saving the current configuration, the CLI saves the current operational version and the previous 49 versions of committed configurations. The most recently committed configuration is version 0, which is the current operational version and the default configuration that the system returns to if you roll back to a previous configuration. The oldest saved configuration is version 49.

The currently operational Junos OS 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 switch's hard disk. The remaining 46 previous versions of committed configurations, the

files **juniper.conf.4** through **juniper.conf.49**, are stored in the directory **/var/db/config** on the hard disk.

Related Documentation

- [Returning to the Most Recently Committed Junos Configuration on page 110](#)
- [Returning to a Previously Committed Junos OS Configuration on page 110](#)
- [Loading a Configuration from a File on page 115](#)

Returning to the Most Recently Committed Junos Configuration

To return to the most recently committed configuration and load it into configuration mode without activating it, use the **rollback** configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# rollback

load complete
```

To activate the configuration to which you rolled back, use the **commit** command:

```
[edit]
user@host# rollback
load complete
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Related Documentation

- [Rolling Back Junos OS Configuration Changes on page 22](#)
- [Returning to a Previously Committed Junos OS Configuration on page 110](#)
- [Understanding How the Junos Configuration Is Stored on page 109](#)

Returning to a Previously Committed Junos OS Configuration

This topic explains how you can return to a configuration prior to the most recently committed one, and contains the following sections:

- [Returning to a Configuration Prior to the One Most Recently Committed on page 110](#)
- [Displaying Previous Configurations on page 111](#)
- [Comparing Configuration Changes with a Prior Version on page 112](#)
- [Creating and Returning to a Rescue Configuration on page 113](#)
- [Saving a Configuration to a File on page 114](#)

Returning to a Configuration Prior to the One Most Recently Committed

To return to a configuration prior to the most recently committed one, include the configuration number 0 through 49 in the **rollback** command. The most recently saved configuration is number 0 (which is the default configuration to which the system returns), and the oldest saved configuration is number 49.

```
[edit]
```



```
user@host# rollback number
load complete
```

Displaying Previous Configurations

To display previous configurations, including the rollback number, date, time, the name of the user who committed changes, and the method of commit, use the **rollback ?** command.

```
[edit]
user@host# rollback ?
Possible completions:
<[Enter]> Execute this command
<number> Numeric argument
0      2005-02-27 12:52:10 PST by abc via cli
1      2005-02-26 14:47:42 PST by def via cli
2      2005-02-14 21:55:45 PST by ghi via cli
3      2005-02-10 16:11:30 PST by jkl via cli
4      2005-02-10 16:02:35 PST by mno via cli
5      2005-03-16 15:10:41 PST by pqr via cli
6      2005-03-16 14:54:21 PST by stu via cli
7      2005-03-16 14:51:38 PST by vwx via cli
8      2005-03-16 14:43:29 PST by yzz via cli
9      2005-03-16 14:15:37 PST by abc via cli
10     2005-03-16 14:13:57 PST by def via cli
11     2005-03-16 12:57:19 PST by root via other
12     2005-03-16 10:45:23 PST by root via other
13     2005-03-16 10:08:13 PST by root via other
14     2005-03-16 01:20:56 PST by root via other
15     2005-03-16 00:40:37 PST by ghi via cli
16     2005-03-16 00:39:29 PST by jkl via cli
17     2005-03-16 00:32:36 PST by mno via cli
18     2005-03-16 00:31:17 PST by pqr via cli
19     2005-03-15 19:59:00 PST by stu via cli
20     2005-03-15 19:53:39 PST by vwx via cli
21     2005-03-15 18:07:19 PST by yzz via cli
22     2005-03-15 17:59:03 PST by abc via cli
23     2005-03-15 15:05:14 PST by def via cli
24     2005-03-15 15:04:51 PST by ghi via cli
25     2005-03-15 15:03:42 PST by jkl via cli
26     2005-03-15 15:01:52 PST by mno via cli
27     2005-03-15 14:58:34 PST by pqr via cli
28     2005-03-15 13:09:37 PST by root via other
29     2005-03-12 11:01:20 PST by stu via cli
30     2005-03-12 10:57:35 PST by vwx via cli
31     2005-03-11 10:25:07 PST by yzz via cli
32     2005-03-10 23:40:58 PST by abc via cli
33     2005-03-10 23:40:38 PST by def via cli
34     2005-03-10 23:14:27 PST by ghi via cli
35     2005-03-10 23:10:16 PST by jkl via cli
36     2005-03-10 23:01:51 PST by mno via cli
37     2005-03-10 22:49:57 PST by pqr via cli
38     2005-03-10 22:24:07 PST by stu via cli
39     2005-03-10 22:20:14 PST by vwx via cli
40     2005-03-10 22:16:56 PST by yzz via cli
41     2005-03-10 22:16:41 PST by abc via cli
```

```
42      2005-03-10 20:44:00 PST by def via cli
43      2005-03-10 20:43:29 PST by ghi via cli
44      2005-03-10 20:39:14 PST by jkl via cli
45      2005-03-10 20:31:30 PST by root via other
46      2005-03-10 18:57:01 PST by mno via cli
47      2005-03-10 18:56:18 PST by pqr via cli
48      2005-03-10 18:47:49 PST by stu via cli
49      2005-03-10 18:47:34 PST by vw via cli
|Pipe through a command
[edit]
```

Comparing Configuration Changes with a Prior Version

In configuration mode only, when you have made changes to the configuration and want to compare the candidate configuration with a prior version, you can use the **compare** command to display the configuration. The **compare** command compares the candidate configuration with either the current committed configuration or a configuration file and displays the differences between the two configurations. To compare configurations, specify the **compare** command after the pipe:

```
[edit]
user@host# show | compare (filename | rollback n)
```

filename is the full path to a configuration file. The file must be in the proper format: a hierarchy of statements.

n is the index into the list of previously committed configurations. The most recently saved configuration is number 0, and the oldest saved configuration is number 49. If you do not specify arguments, the candidate configuration is compared against the active configuration file (**/config/juniper.conf**).

The comparison output uses the following conventions:

- Statements that are only in the candidate configuration are prefixed with a plus sign (+).
- Statements that are only in the comparison file are prefixed with a minus sign (-).
- Statements that are unchanged are prefixed with a single blank space ().

The following example shows various changes, then a comparison of the candidate configuration with the active configuration, showing only the changes made at the **[edit protocols bgp]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols bgp
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# show
group my-group {
  type internal;
  hold-time 60;
  advertise-inactive;
  allow 1.1.1.1/32;
}
group fred {
```

```

    type external;
    peer-as 33333;
    allow 2.2.2.2/32;
}
group test-peers {
    type external;
    allow 3.3.3.3/32;
}
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# set group my-group hold-time 90
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# delete group my-group advertise-inactive
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# set group fred advertise-inactive
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# delete group test-peers
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# show | compare
[edit protocols bgp group my-group]
-hold-time 60;
+hold-time 90;
-advertise-inactive;
[edit protocols bgp group fred]
+advertise-inactive;
[edit protocols bgp]
-group test-peers {
    -type external;
    -allow 3.3.3.3/32;
}
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# show
group my-group {
    type internal;
    hold-time 90;
    allow 1.1.1.1/32;
}
group fred {
    type external;
    advertise-inactive;
    peer-as 33333;
    allow 2.2.2.2/32;
}

```

Creating and Returning to a Rescue Configuration

A *rescue configuration* allows you to define a known working configuration or a configuration with a known state that you can roll back to at any time. This alleviates the necessity of having to remember the rollback number with the **rollback** command. You use the rescue configuration when you need to roll back to a known configuration or as a last resort if your router or switch configuration and the backup configuration files become damaged beyond repair.

To save the most recently committed configuration as the rescue configuration so that you can return to it at any time, issue the **request system configuration rescue save** command:

```
user@host> request system configuration rescue save
```

To return to the rescue configuration, use the **rollback rescue** configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# rollback rescue
load complete
```



NOTE: If the rescue configuration does not exist, or if the rescue configuration is not a complete, viable configuration, the rollback command fails, an error message appears, and the current configuration remains active.

To activate the rescue configuration that you have loaded, use the **commit** command:

```
[edit]
user@host# rollback rescue
load complete
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

To delete an existing rescue configuration, issue the **request system configuration rescue delete** command:

```
user@host> request system configuration rescue delete
user@host>
```

For more information about the **request system configuration rescue delete** and **request system configuration rescue save** commands, see the [Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference](#).

Saving a Configuration to a File

You should save the switch configuration to a file so that you can edit it with a text editor of your choice. You can save your current configuration to an ASCII file, which saves the configuration in its current form, including any uncommitted changes. If more than one user is modifying the configuration, all changes made by all users are saved.

To save software configuration changes to an ASCII file, use the **save** configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# save filename
[edit]
user@host#
```

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.

By default, the configuration is saved to a file in your home directory, which is on the flash drive.

When you issue this command from anywhere in the hierarchy (except the top level), a **replace** tag is automatically included at the beginning of the file. You can use the **replace** tag to control how a configuration is loaded from a file.

```
user@host> file show /var/home/user/myconf
replace:
protocols {
  bgp {
    disable;
    group int {
      type internal;
    }
  }
  isis {
    disable;
    interface all {
      level 1 disable;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    reference-bandwidth 4g;
    ...
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Returning to the Most Recently Committed Junos Configuration on page 110](#)
- [Loading a Configuration from a File on page 115](#)
- [Specifying Filenames and URLs on page 48](#)

Loading a Configuration from a File

You can create a file, copy the file to the local router, and then load the file into the CLI. After you have loaded the file, you can commit it to activate the configuration on the router, or you can edit the configuration interactively using the CLI and commit it at a later time.

You can also create a configuration while typing at the terminal and then load it. Loading a configuration from the terminal is generally useful when you are cutting existing portions of the configuration and pasting them elsewhere in the configuration.

To load an existing configuration file that is located on the router, use the **load** configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
```

```
user@host# load (factory-default | merge | override | patch | replace | set | update)
          filename <relative>
```

For information about specifying the filename, see [“Specifying Filenames and URLs” on page 48](#).

To load a configuration from the terminal, use the following version of the **load** configuration mode command. Type ^D to end input.

```
[edit]
user@host# load (factory-default | merge | override | patch | replace | set | update)
          terminal <relative>
```

To replace an entire configuration, specify the **override** option at any level of the hierarchy.

An override operation discards the current candidate configuration and loads the configuration in *filename* or the one that you type at the terminal. When you use the **override** option and commit the configuration, all system processes reparse the configuration. For an example, see [Figure 9 on page 118](#).

To replace portions of a configuration, specify the **replace** option. For this operation to work, you must include **replace:** tags in the file or configuration you type at the terminal. The software searches for the **replace:** tags, deletes the existing statements of the same name, if any, and replaces them with the incoming configuration. If there is no existing statement of the same name, the **replace** operation adds to the configuration the statements marked with the **replace:** tag. For an example, see [Figure 10 on page 118](#).

To replace only the configuration that has changed, specify the **update** option at any level of the hierarchy. An update operation compares the current configuration and the current candidate configuration, and loads only the changes between these configurations in *filename* or the one that you type at the terminal. When you use the update operation and commit the configuration, Junos OS attempts to notify the smallest set of system processes that are affected by the configuration change.

To combine the current configuration and the configuration in *filename* or the one that you type at the terminal, specify the **merge** option. A merge operation is useful when you are adding a new section to an existing configuration. If the existing configuration and the incoming configuration contain conflicting statements, the statements in the incoming configuration override those in the existing configuration. For an example, see [Figure 11 on page 118](#).

To change part of the configuration with a patch file and mark only those parts as changed, specify the **patch** option. For an example, see [Figure 12 on page 119](#).

To use the **merge**, **replace**, **set**, or **update** option without specifying the full hierarchy level, specify the **relative** option. For example:

```
[edit system]
user@host# show static-host-mapping
bob sysid 987.654.321ab
[edit system]
user@host# load replace terminal relative
[Type ^D at a new line to end input]
replace: static-host-mapping {
```

```

    bob sysid 0123.456.789bc;
}
load complete
[edit system]
user@host# show static-host-mapping
bob sysid 0123.456.789bc;

```

If, in an override or merge operation, you specify a file or type text that contains **replace:** tags, the **replace:** tags are ignored and the **override** or **merge** operation is performed.

If you are performing a **replace** operation and the file you specify or text you type does not contain any **replace:** tags, the **replace** operation is effectively equivalent to a **merge** operation. This might be useful if you are running automated scripts and cannot know in advance whether the scripts need to perform a **replace** or a **merge** operation. The scripts can use the **replace** operation to cover either case.

To load a configuration that contains the **set** configuration mode command, specify the **set** option. 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**. For an example, see [Figure 13 on page 119](#).

To copy a configuration file from another network system to the local router, you can use the SSH and Telnet utilities, as described in the *Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.



NOTE: If you are using Junos OS 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*.

Related Documentation

- [Examples: Loading a Configuration from a File on page 118](#)

Examples: Loading a Configuration from a File

Figure 9: Overriding the Current Configuration

Current configuration:	File contents:		New contents:
<pre> interfaces { lo0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 127.0.0.1; } } } so-3/0/0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 204.69.248.181/28; } } } } </pre>	<pre> interfaces { replace: so-3/0/0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 10.0.0.1/8; } } } } </pre>	load override →	<pre> interfaces { so-3/0/0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 10.0.0.1/8; } } } } </pre>

1628

Figure 10: Using the replace Option

Current configuration:	File contents:		New contents:
<pre> interfaces { lo0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 127.0.0.1; } } } so-3/0/0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 204.69.248.181/28; } } } } </pre>	<pre> interfaces { replace: so-3/0/0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 10.0.0.1/8; } } } } </pre>	load replace →	<pre> interfaces { lo0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 127.0.0.1; } } } so-3/0/0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 10.0.0.1/8; } } } } </pre>

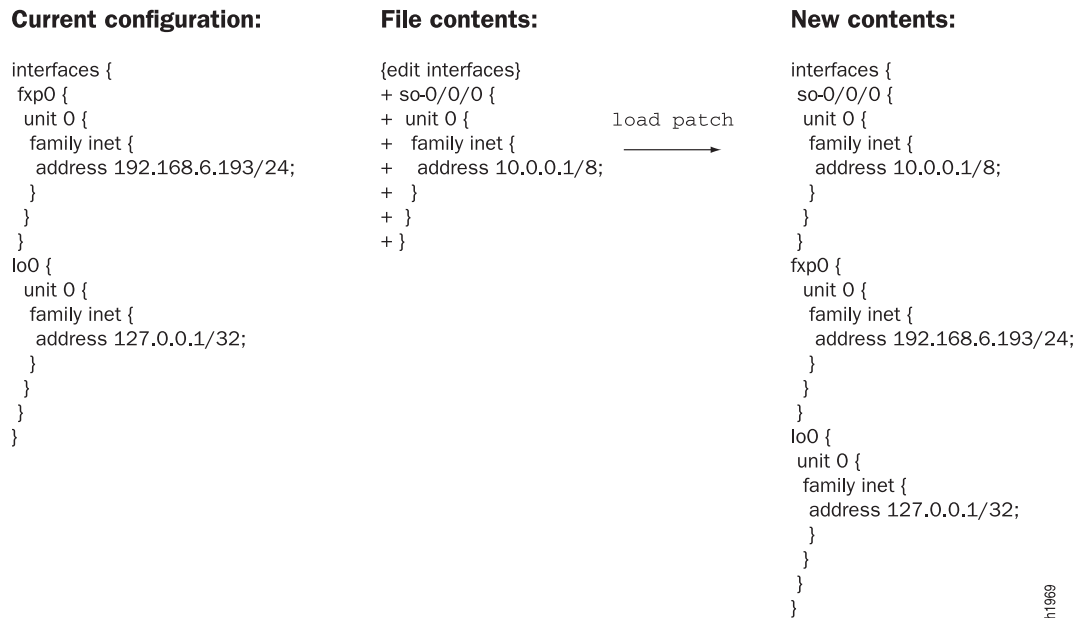
h1629

Figure 11: Using the merge Option

Current configuration:	File contents:		New contents:
<pre> interfaces { lo0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 127.0.0.1; } } } so-3/0/0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 204.69.248.181/28; } } } } </pre>	<pre> interfaces { replace: so-3/0/0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 10.0.0.1/8; } } } } </pre>	load merge →	<pre> interfaces { lo0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 127.0.0.1; } } } so-3/0/0 { unit 0 { family inet { address 10.0.0.1/8; address 204.69.248.181/28; } } } } </pre>

1705

Figure 12: Using a Patch File



h1969

Figure 13: Using the set Option

File contents:

```

edit access
set profile p1 client cl ike
edit profile p1 client cl ike
set pre-shared-key ascii-text "abcd"
set allowed-proxy-pair local 1.1.1.1 remote 2.2.2.2
exit
deactivate profile p1
top
edit system
set radius-server 1.1.1.1

```

load set

**New contents:**

```

system {
  radius-server {
    1.1.1.1;
  }
}
access {
  inactive: profile p1 {
    client cl {
      ike {
        allowed-proxy-pair local 1.1.1.1/32 remote 2.2.2.2/32;
        pre-shared-key ascii-text "$9$Ydg4ZDjqf5FVw"; ## SECRET-DATA
      }
    }
  }
}
}

```

g017215

Related Documentation

- [Loading a Configuration from a File on page 115](#)

Additional Details About Specifying Junos Statements and Identifiers

This topic provides more detailed information about CLI container and leaf statements so that you can better understand how you must specify them when creating ASCII configuration files. It also describes how the CLI performs type checking to verify that the data you entered is in the correct format.

- [Specifying Statements on page 120](#)
- [Performing CLI Type-Checking on page 121](#)

Specifying Statements

Statements are shown one of two ways, either with braces or without:

- Statement name and identifier, with one or more lower level statements enclosed in braces:

```
statement-name1 identifier-name {  
    statement-name2;  
    additional-statements;  
}
```

- Statement name, identifier, and a single identifier:

```
statement-name identifier-name1 identifier-name2;
```

The ***statement-name*** is the name of the statement.

The ***identifier-name*** is a name or other string that uniquely identifies an instance of a statement. An identifier is used when a statement can be specified more than once in a configuration.

When specifying a statement, you must specify either a statement name or an identifier name, or both, depending on the statement hierarchy.

You specify identifiers in one of the following ways:

- ***identifier-name***—The ***identifier-name*** is a keyword used to uniquely identify a statement when a statement can be specified more than once in a statement.
- ***identifier-name value***—The ***identifier-name*** is a keyword, and the ***value*** is a required option variable.
- ***identifier-name [value1 value2 value3 ...]***—The ***identifier-name*** is a keyword that accepts multiple values. The brackets are required when you specify a set of values; however, they are optional when you specify only one value.

The following examples illustrate how statements and identifiers are specified in the configuration:

```
protocol {          # Top-level statement (statement-name).  
  ospf {           # Statement under "protocol" (statement-name).  
    area 0.0.0.0 {  # OSPF area "0.0.0.0" (statement-name identifier-name),  
      interface so-0/0/0 { # which contains an interface named "so-0/0/0."  
        hello-interval 25; # Identifier and value (identifier-name value).      }    }  }
```

```

    priority 2;      # Identifier and value (identifier-name value).
    disable;        # Flag identifier (identifier-name).
  }
  interface so-0/0/1; # Another instance of "interface," named so-0/0/1,
}                  # this instance contains no data, so no braces
}                  # are displayed.
}
policy-options {   # Top-level statement (statement-name).
  term term1 {     # Statement under "policy-options"
    # (statement-name value).
    from {         # Statement under "term" (statement-name).
      route-filter 10.0.0.0/8 orlonger reject; # One identifier ("route-filter")
with
      route-filter 127.0.0.0/8 orlonger reject; # multiple values.
      route-filter 128.0.0.0/16 orlonger reject;
      route-filter 149.20.64.0/24 orlonger reject;
      route-filter 172.16.0.0/12 orlonger reject;
      route-filter 191.255.0.0/16 orlonger reject;
    }
    then {         # Statement under "term" (statement-name).
      next term;   # Identifier (identifier-name).
    }
  }
}
}

```

When you create an ASCII configuration file, you can specify statements and identifiers in one of the following ways. However, each statement has a preferred style, and the CLI uses that style when displaying the configuration in response to a configuration mode **show** command.

- Statement followed by identifiers:

```
statement-name identifier-name [...] identifier-name value [...];
```

- Statement followed by identifiers enclosed in braces:

```
statement-name {
  identifier-name;
  [...]
  identifier-name value;
  [...]
}
```

- For some repeating identifiers, you can use one set of braces for all the statements:

```
statement-name {
  identifier-name value1;
  identifier-name value2;
}
```

Performing CLI Type-Checking

When you specify identifiers and values, the CLI performs type checking to verify that the data you entered is in the correct format. For example, for a statement in which you must specify an IP address, the CLI requires you to enter an address in a valid format. If you have not, an error message indicates what you need to type. [Table 10 on page 122](#) lists the data types the CLI checks.

Table 10: CLI Configuration Input Types

Data Type	Format	Examples
Physical interface name (used in the [edit interfaces] hierarchy)	<i>type-fpc/pic/port</i>	Correct: so-0/0/1 Incorrect: so-0
Full interface name	<i>type-fpc/pic/port<:channel>.logical</i>	Correct: so-0/0/1.0 Incorrect: so-0/0/1
Full or abbreviated interface name (used in places other than the [edit interfaces] hierarchy)	<i>type-<fpc</pic/port>><:channel>.logical></i>	Correct: so, so-1, so-1/2/3:4.5
IP address	<i>0xhex-bytesoctet<.octet<.octet<.octet>>></i>	Correct: 1.2.3.4, 0x01020304, 128.8.1, 128.8 Sample translations: 1.2.3 becomes 1.2.3.0 0x01020304 becomes 1.2.3.4 0x010203 becomes 0.1.2.3
IP address (destination prefix) and prefix length	<i>0xhex-bytes</length>octet<octet<.octet<.octet>>></length></i>	Correct: 10/8, 128.8/16, 1.2.3.4/32, 1.2.3.4 Sample translations: 1.2.3 becomes 1.2.3.0/32 0x01020304 becomes 1.2.3.4/32 0x010203 becomes 0.1.2.3/32 default becomes 0.0.0.0/0
International Organization for Standardization (ISO) address	<i>hex-nibble<hex-nibble ...></i>	Correct: 471234.2345.3456.00, 47123423453456.00, 4712.34.23.45.34.56.00 Sample translations: 47123456 becomes 47.1234.56 4712.34.56 becomes 47.1234.56 4712.3456 becomes 47.1234.56
OSPF area identifier (ID)	<i>0xhex-bytesoctet<.octet<.octet<.octet>>> decimal-number</i>	Correct: 54, 0.0.0.54, 0x01020304, 1.2.3.4 Sample translations: 54 becomes 0.0.0.54 257 becomes 0.0.1.1 128.8 becomes 128.8.0.0 0x010203 becomes 0.1.2.3

Related Documentation • [Entering and Exiting the Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode on page 66](#)

Synchronizing Routing Engines

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 (requesting 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. However, you can enforce commit synchronization on the Routing Engines by using the **force** option. When you issue the **commit synchronize** command with the **force** option from one Routing Engine, the configuration sessions on the other Routing Engine will be terminated and its configuration synchronized with that on the Routing Engine from which you issued the command.



NOTE: We recommend that you use the **force** option only if you are unable to resolve the issues that caused the **commit synchronize** command to fail.

For example, if you are logged in to **re1** (requesting Routing Engine) and you want **re0** (responding Routing Engine) to have the same configuration as **re1**, issue the **commit synchronize** command on **re1**. **re1** copies and loads its candidate configuration to **re0**. Both Routing Engines then perform a syntax check on the candidate configuration file being committed. If no errors are found, **re1**'s candidate configuration is activated and becomes the current operational configuration on both Routing Engines.



NOTE: When you issue the **commit synchronize** command, you must use the groups **re0** and **re1**. For information about how to use the **apply-groups** statement, see [“Applying a Junos Configuration Group” on page 158](#).

The responding Routing Engine must be running Junos OS Release 5.0 or later.

For information about issuing the **commit synchronize** command on a routing matrix, see the [Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide](#).

To synchronize a Routing Engine's current operational configuration file with the other, log in to the Routing Engine from which you want to synchronize and issue the **commit synchronize** command:

```
[edit]
user@host# commit synchronize
commit complete
[edit]
user@host#
```



NOTE: You can also add the `commit synchronize` statement at the `[edit system]` hierarchy level so that a `commit` command automatically invokes a `commit synchronize` command by default. For more information, see the [Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide](#).

To enforce a `commit synchronize` on the Routing Engines, log in to the Routing Engine from which you want to synchronize and issue the **`commit synchronize`** command with the **`force`** option:

```
[edit]
user@host# commit synchronize force
re0:
re1:
commit complete
re0:
commit complete
[edit]
user@host#
```



NOTE:

- If you have nonstop routing enabled on your router, you must enter the `commit synchronize` command from the master Routing Engine after you make any changes to the configuration. If you enter this command on the backup Routing Engine, the Junos OS displays a warning and commits the configuration.
- Starting with Junos OS Release 9.3, accounting of backup Routing Engine events or operations is not supported on accounting servers such as TACACS+ or RADIUS. Accounting is only supported for events or operations on a master Routing Engine.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the Junos OS to Support Redundancy on Routers Having Multiple Routing Engines or Switching Boards](#)
- [Junos OS Routing Engine Components and Processes](#)
- [Configuring the Junos OS the First Time on a Router with Dual Routing Engines](#)

CHAPTER 7

Filtering Command Output

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using the Pipe \(| \) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output on page 125](#)
- [Using Regular Expressions with the Pipe \(| \) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output on page 126](#)
- [Using Regular Expressions to Delete Related Items from a Junos Configuration on page 127](#)
- [Pipe \(| \) Filter Functions in the Junos OS command-line interface on page 128](#)

Using the Pipe (|) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output

The Junos OS enables you to filter command output by adding the pipe (|) symbol when you enter a command.

For example:

```
user@host> show rip neighbor ?
```

Possible completions:

<[Enter]>	Execute this command
<name>	Name of RIP neighbor
instance	Name of RIP instance
logical-system	Name of logical system, or 'all'
	Pipe through a command

The following example lists the filters that can be used with the pipe symbol (|):

```
user@host> show rip neighbor | ?
```

Possible completions:

count	Count occurrences
display	Show additional kinds of information
except	Show only text that does not match a pattern
find	Search for first occurrence of pattern
hold	Hold text without exiting the --More-- prompt
last	Display end of output only
match	Show only text that matches a pattern
no-more	Don't paginate output
request	Make system-level requests
resolve	Resolve IP addresses
save	Save output text to file
trim	Trim specified number of columns from start of line

For the **show configuration** command only, an additional compare filter is available:

```
user@host> show configuration | ?
Possible completions:
  compare          Compare configuration changes with prior version
  ...
```

You can enter any of the pipe filters in conjunction. For example:

```
user@host> command | match regular-expression | save filename
```



NOTE: This topic describes *only* the filters that can be used for operational mode command output. For information about filters that can be used in configuration mode, see the [Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide](#).

Related Documentation

- [Pipe \(| \) Filter Functions in the Junos OS command-line interface on page 128](#)
- [Using Regular Expressions with the Pipe \(| \) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output on page 126](#)

Using Regular Expressions with the Pipe (|) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output

The **except**, **find**, and **match** filters used with the pipe symbol employ regular expressions to filter output. Juniper Networks uses the regular expressions as defined in POSIX 1003.2. If the regular expressions contain spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose the expression in quotation marks.

Table 11: Common Regular Expression Operators in Operational Mode Commands

Operator	Function
	Indicates that a match can be one of the two terms on either side of the pipe.
^	Used at the beginning of an expression, denotes where a match should begin.
\$	Used at the end of an expression, denotes that a term must be matched exactly up to the point of the \$ character.
[]	Specifies a range of letters or digits to match. To separate the start and end of a range, use a hyphen (-).
()	Specifies a group of terms to match.

For example, if a command produces the following output:

```
12
22
3 2 1
4
```


a pipe filter of `| match 2` displays the following output:

```
1 2
2 2
3 2 1
```

and a pipe filter of `| except 1` displays the following output:

```
2 2
4
```

Related Documentation

- [Using the Pipe \(| \) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output on page 125](#)
- [Pipe \(| \) Filter Functions in the Junos OS command-line interface on page 128](#)

Using Regular Expressions to Delete Related Items from a Junos Configuration

The Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) enables you to delete related configuration items simultaneously, such as channelized interfaces or static routes, by using a single command and regular expressions. Deleting a statement or an identifier effectively “unconfigures” the functionality associated with that statement or identifier, returning that functionality to its default condition.

You can only delete certain parts of the configuration where you normally put multiple items, for example, interfaces. However, you cannot delete “groups” of different items; for example:

```
user@host# show system services
ftp;
rlogin;
rsh;
ssh {
    root-login allow;
}
telnet;
[edit]
user@host# wildcard delete system services *
syntax error.
```

When you delete a statement, the statement and all its subordinate statements and identifiers are removed from the configuration.

To delete related configuration items, issue the **wildcard** configuration mode command with the **delete** option and specify the statement path, the items to be summarized with a regular expression, and the regular expression.

```
user@host# wildcard delete <statement-path> <identifier> <regular-expression>
```



NOTE: When you use the **wildcard** command to delete related configuration items, the regular expression must be the final statement.

If the Junos OS matches more than eight related items, the CLI displays only the first eight items.

Deleting Interfaces from the Configuration Delete multiple T1 interfaces in the range from **t1-0/0/0:0** through **t1-0/0/0:23**:

```
user@host# wildcard delete interfaces t1-0/0/0:.*
matched: t1-0/0/0:0
matched: t1-0/0/0:1
matched: t1-0/0/0:2
Delete 3 objects? [yes,no] (no) no
```

Deleting Routes from the Configuration Delete static routes in the range from **172.0.0.0** to **172.255.0.0**:

```
user@host# wildcard delete routing-options static route 172.*
matched: 172.16.0.0/12
matched: 172.16.14.0/24
matched: 172.16.100.0/24
matched: 172.16.128.0/19
matched: 172.16.160.0/24
matched: 172.17.12.0/23
matched: 172.17.24.0/23
matched: 172.17.28.0/23
...
Delete 13 objects? [yes,no] (no)
```

Related Documentation

- [Disabling Inheritance of a Junos OS Configuration Group on page 162](#)

Pipe (|) Filter Functions in the Junos OS command-line interface

This topic describes the pipe (|) filter functions that are supported in the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI):

- [Comparing Configurations on page 129](#)
- [Counting the Number of Lines of Output on page 130](#)
- [Displaying Output in XML Tag Format on page 130](#)
- [Displaying the RPC tags for a Command on page 130](#)
- [Ignoring Output That Does Not Match a Regular Expression on page 131](#)
- [Displaying Output from the First Match of a Regular Expression on page 131](#)
- [Retaining Output After the Last Screen on page 132](#)
- [Displaying Output Beginning with the Last Entries on page 132](#)
- [Displaying Output That Matches a Regular Expression on page 132](#)
- [Preventing Output from Being Paginated on page 132](#)
- [Sending Command Output to Other Users on page 133](#)
- [Resolving IP Addresses on page 133](#)
- [Saving Output to a File on page 133](#)
- [Trimming Output by Specifying the Starting Column on page 134](#)

Comparing Configurations

The **compare** filter compares the candidate configuration with either the current committed configuration or a configuration file and displays the differences between the two configurations. To compare configurations, enter **compare** after the pipe (|) symbol:

```
[edit]
user@host# show | compare [filename | rollback n]
```

filename is the full path to a configuration file.

n is the index into the list of previously committed configurations. The most recently saved configuration is 0. If you do not specify arguments, the candidate configuration is compared against the active configuration file (`/config/juniper.conf`).

The comparison output uses the following conventions:

- Statements that are only in the candidate configuration are prefixed with a plus sign (+).
- Statements that are only in the comparison file are prefixed with a minus sign (–).
- Statements that are unchanged are prefixed with a single blank space ().

For example:

```
user@host> show configuration system | compare rollback 9
[edit system]
+ host-name nutmeg;
+ backup-router 192.168.71.254;
- ports {
-     console log-out-on-disconnect;
- }
[edit system name-server]
+ 172.17.28.11;
  172.17.28.101 { ... }
[edit system name-server]
  172.17.28.101 { ... }
+ 172.17.28.100;
+ 172.17.28.10;
[edit system]
- scripts {
-     commit {
-         allow-transients;
-     }
- }
+ services {
+     ftp;
+     rlogin;
+     rsh;
+     telnet;
+ }
```

Starting with Junos OS Release 8.3, output from the **show | compare** command has been enhanced to more accurately reflect configuration changes. This includes more intelligent handling of order changes in lists. For example, consider names in a group that are reordered as follows:

```
groups {      groups {
group_xmp;    group_xmp;
group_cmp;    group_grp:
group_grp;    group_cmp;
}             }
```

In previous releases, output from the **show | compare** command looked like the following:

```
[edit groups]
- group_xmp;
- group_cmp;
- group_grp;
+ group_xmp;
+ group_grp;
+ group_cmp;
```

Now, output from the **show | compare** command looks like the following:

```
[edit groups]
group_xmp {...}
! group_grp {...}
```

Counting the Number of Lines of Output

To count the number of lines in the output from a command, enter **count** after the pipe symbol (|). For example:

```
user@host> show configuration | count
Count: 269 lines
```

Displaying Output in XML Tag Format

To display command output in XML tag format, enter **display xml** after the pipe symbol (|).

The following example displays the **show cli directory** command output as XML tags:

```
user@host> show cli directory | display xml
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/7.5I0/junos">
  <cli>
    <working-directory>/var/home/regress</working-directory>
  </cli>
  <cli>
    <banner></banner>
  </cli>
</rpc-reply>
```

Displaying the RPC tags for a Command

To display the remote procedure call (RPC) XML tags for an operational mode command, enter **display xml rpc** after the pipe symbol (|).

The following example displays the RPC tags for the **show route** command:

```
user@host> show route | display xml rpc
<rpc-reply xmlns:junos="http://xml.juniper.net/junos/10.1I0/junos">
  <rpc>
    <get-route-information>
    </get-route-information>
```

```

    </rpc>
    <cli>
      <banner></banner>
    </cli>
  </rpc-reply>

```

Ignoring Output That Does Not Match a Regular Expression

To ignore text that matches a regular expression, specify the **except** command after the pipe symbol (|). If the regular expression contains any spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose it in quotation marks. For information on common regular expression operators, see [“Using Regular Expressions with the Pipe \(| \) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output” on page 126](#).

The following example displays all users who are logged in to the router, except for the user **root**:

```

user@host> show system users | except root
 8:28PM up 1 day, 13:59, 2 users, load averages: 0.01, 0.01, 0.00
USER      TTY FROM                LOGIN@  IDLE WHAT
sheep     p0  baa.juniper.net      7:25PM  - cli

```

Displaying Output from the First Match of a Regular Expression

To display output starting with the first occurrence of text matching a regular expression, enter **find** after the pipe symbol (|). If the regular expression contains any spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose it in quotation marks. For information on common regular expression operators, see [“Using Regular Expressions with the Pipe \(| \) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output” on page 126](#).

The following example displays the routes in the routing table starting at IP address **208.197.169.0**:

```

user@host> show route | find 208.197.169.0
208.197.169.0/24    *[Static/5] 1d 13:22:11
                  > to 192.168.4.254 via so-3/0/0.0
224.0.0.5/32      *[OSPF/10] 1d 13:22:12, metric 1
iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4015.00/160
                  *[Direct/0] 1d 13:22:12
                  > via lo0.0

```

The following example displays the first CCC entry in the forwarding table:

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table | find ccc
Routing table: ccc
MPLS:
Interface.Label    Type RtRef Nexthop          Type Index NhRef Netif
default           perm  0         10.0.16.2                rjct   3    1
0                 user  0         10.0.16.2                recv   5    2
1                 user  0         10.0.16.2                recv   5    2
32769             user  0         10.0.16.2                ucst   45   1 fe-0/0/0.534
fe-0/0/0. (CCC)   user  0         10.0.16.2                indr   44   2
                                     Push 32768, Push

```

Retaining Output After the Last Screen

To not return immediately to the CLI prompt after viewing the last screen of output, enter **hold** after the pipe symbol (|). The following example prevents returning to the CLI prompt after you have viewed the last screen of output from the **show log log-file-1** command:

```
user@host> show log log-file-1 | hold
```

This filter is useful when you want to scroll or search through output.

Displaying Output Beginning with the Last Entries

To display text starting from the end of the output, enter **last <lines>** after the pipe symbol (|).

The following example displays the last entries in **log-file-1** file:

```
user@host> show log log-file-1 | last
```

This filter is useful for viewing log files in which the end of the file contains the most recent entries.



NOTE: When the number of lines requested is less than the number of lines that the screen length setting permits you to display, Junos returns as many lines as permitted by the screen length setting. That is, if your screen length is set to 20 lines and you have requested only the last 10 lines, Junos returns the last 19 lines instead of the last 10 lines.

Displaying Output That Matches a Regular Expression

To display output that matches a regular expression, enter **match *regular-expression*** after the pipe symbol (|). If the regular expression contains any spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose it in quotation marks. For information on common regular expression operators, see [“Using Regular Expressions with the Pipe \(| \) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output”](#) on page 126.

The following example matches all the Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) interfaces in the configuration:

```
user@host> show configuration | match at-
at-2/1/0 {
at-2/1/1 {
at-2/2/0 {
at-5/2/0 {
at-5/3/0 {
```

Preventing Output from Being Paginated

By default, if output is longer than the length of the terminal screen, you are provided with a **---(more)---** message to display the remaining output. To display the remaining output, press the Spacebar.

To prevent the output from being paginated, enter **no-more** after the pipe symbol (|).

The following example displays output from the **show configuration** command all at once:

```
user@host> show configuration | no-more
```

This feature is useful, for example, if you want to copy the entire output and paste it into an e-mail.

Sending Command Output to Other Users

To display command output on the terminal of a specific user logged in to your router, or on the terminals of all users logged in to your router, enter **request message (all | user account@terminal)** after the pipe symbol (|).

If you are troubleshooting your router and, for example, talking with a customer service representative on the phone, you can use the **request message** command to send your representative the command output you are currently viewing on your terminal.

The following example sends the output from the **show interfaces** command you enter on your terminal to the terminal of the user **root@tty1**:

```
user@host> show interfaces | request message user root@tty1
```

The user **root@tty1** sees the following output appear on the terminal screen:

```
Message from user@host on /dev/tty0 at 10:32 PST...
Physical interface: dsc, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 5, SNMP ifIndex: 5
  Type: Software-Pseudo, MTU: Unlimited...
```

Resolving IP Addresses

If the output of a command displays an unresolved IP address, you can enter **| resolve** after the command to display the name associated with the IP address. The **resolve** filter enables the system to perform a reverse DNS lookup of the IP address. If DNS is not enabled, the lookup fails and no substitution is performed.

To perform a reverse DNS lookup of an unresolved IP address, enter **resolve <full-names>** after the pipe symbol (|). If you do not specify the **full-names** option, the name is truncated to fit whatever field width limitations apply to the IP address.

The following example performs a DNS lookup on any unresolved IP addresses in the output from the **show ospf neighbors** command:

```
user@host> show ospf neighbors | resolve
```

Saving Output to a File

When command output is lengthy, when you need to store or analyze the output, or when you need to send the output in an e-mail or by FTP, you can save the output to a file. By default, the file is placed in your home directory on the router.

To save command output to a file, enter **save filename** after the pipe symbol (|).

The following example saves the output from the **request support information** command to a file named **my-support-info.txt**:

```
user@host> request support information | save my-support-info.txt
Wrote 1143 lines of output to 'my-support-info.txt'
user@host>
```

Trimming Output by Specifying the Starting Column

Output appears on the terminal screen in terms of rows and columns. The first alphanumeric character starting at the left of the screen is in column 1, the second character is in column 2, and so on. To display output starting from a specific column (thus trimming the leftmost portion of the output), enter **trim columns** after the pipe symbol (**|**). The **trim** filter is useful for trimming the date and time from the beginning of system log messages.

The following example displays output from the **show system storage** command, filtering out the first 10 columns:

```
user@host> show system storage | trim 11
```

Related Documentation

- [Using Regular Expressions with the Pipe \(| \) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output on page 126](#)
- [Using the Pipe \(| \) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output on page 125](#)

CHAPTER 8

Controlling the CLI Environment

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Controlling the Junos OS CLI Environment on page 135](#)
- [Example: Controlling the CLI Environment on page 137](#)
- [Setting the Junos OS CLI Screen Length and Width on page 138](#)

Controlling the Junos OS CLI Environment

In operational mode, you can control the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) environment. For example, you can specify the number of lines that are displayed on the screen or your terminal type. The following output lists the options that you can use to control the CLI environment:

```
user@host>set cli ?
Possible completions:
complete-on-space  Set whether typing space completes current word
directory          Set working directory
idle-timeout       Set maximum idle time before login session ends
logical-system     Set default logical system
prompt            Set CLI command prompt string
restart-on-upgrade Set whether CLI prompts to restart after software upgrade

screen-length      Set number of lines on screen
screen-width       Set number of characters on a line
terminal          Set terminal type
timestamp          Timestamp CLI output
```



NOTE: When you use SSH to log in to the router or log in from the console when its terminal type is already configured (as described in the [Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide](#)), your terminal type, screen length, and screen width are already set.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- [Setting the Terminal Type on page 136](#)
- [Setting the CLI Prompt on page 136](#)
- [Setting the CLI Directory on page 136](#)

- [Setting the CLI Timestamp on page 136](#)
- [Setting the Idle Timeout on page 136](#)
- [Setting the CLI to Prompt After a Software Upgrade on page 136](#)
- [Setting Command Completion on page 137](#)
- [Displaying CLI Settings on page 137](#)

Setting the Terminal Type

To set the terminal type, use the **set cli terminal** command:

```
user@host> set cli terminal terminal-type
```

The terminal type can be one of the following: **ansi**, **vt100**, **small-xterm**, or **xterm**.

Setting the CLI Prompt

The default CLI prompt is **user@host>**. To change this prompt, use the **set cli prompt** command. If the prompt string contains spaces, enclose the string in quotation marks (" ").

```
user@host> set cli prompt string
```

Setting the CLI Directory

To set the current working directory, use the **set cli directory** command:

```
user@host> set cli directory directory
```

directory is the pathname of working directory.

Setting the CLI Timestamp

By default, CLI output does not include a timestamp. To include a timestamp in CLI output, use the **set cli timestamp** command:

```
user@host> set cli timestamp [format time-date-format | disable]
```

If you do not specify a timestamp format, the default format is **Mmm dd hh:mm:ss** (for example, Feb 08 17:20:49). Enclose the format in single quotation marks (').

Setting the Idle Timeout

By default, an individual CLI session never times out after extended times, unless the **idle-timeout** statement has been included in the user's login class configuration. To set the maximum time an individual session can be idle before the user is logged off the router, use the **set cli idle-timeout** command:

```
user@host> set cli idle-timeout timeout
```

timeout can be 0 through 100,000 minutes. Setting **timeout** to 0 disables the timeout.

Setting the CLI to Prompt After a Software Upgrade

By default, the CLI prompts you to restart after a software upgrade. To disable the prompt for an individual session, use the **set cli restart-on-upgrade off** command:

```
user@host>set cli restart-on-upgrade off
```

To reenable the prompt, use the **set cli restart-on-upgrade on** command:

```
user@host> set cli restart-on-upgrade on
```

Setting Command Completion

By default, you can press Tab or the Spacebar to have the CLI complete a command.

To have the CLI allow only a tab to complete a command, use the **set cli complete-on-space off** command:

```
user@host> set cli complete-on-space off
Disabling complete-on-space
user@host>
```

To reenable the use of both spaces and tabs for command completion, use the **set cli complete-on-space on** command:

```
user@host> set cli complete-on-space on
Enabling complete-on-space
user@host>
```

Displaying CLI Settings

To display the current CLI settings, use the **show cli** command:

```
user@host> show cli
CLI screen length set to 24
CLI screen width set to 80
CLI complete-on-space set to on
```

Related Documentation

- [Example: Controlling the CLI Environment on page 137](#)

Example: Controlling the CLI Environment

The following example shows you how to change the default CLI environment:

```
user@host> set cli screen-length 66
Screen length set to 66
user@host> set cli screen-width 40
Screen width set to 40
user@host> set cli prompt "router1-san-jose > "
router1-san-jose > show cli
CLI complete-on-space set to on
CLI idle-timeout disabled
CLI restart-on-upgrade set to on
CLI screen length set to 66
CLI screen width set to 40
CLI terminal is 'xterm'
router1-san-jose >
```

Related Documentation

- [Setting the Junos OS CLI Screen Length and Width on page 138](#)
- [Controlling the Junos OS CLI Environment on page 135](#)

Setting the Junos OS CLI Screen Length and Width

You can set the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) screen length and width according to your specific requirements. This topic contains the following sections:

- [Setting the Screen Length on page 138](#)
- [Setting the Screen Width on page 138](#)
- [Understanding the Screen Length and Width Settings on page 138](#)

Setting the Screen Length

The default CLI screen length is 24 lines. To change the length, use the **set cli screen-length** command:

```
user@host> set cli screen-length length
```

Setting the screen length to 0 lines disables the display of output one screen at a time. Disabling this UNIX **more**-type interface can be useful when you are issuing CLI commands from scripts.

Setting the Screen Width

The default CLI screen width is 80 characters. To change the width, use the **set cli screen-width** command:

```
user@host> set cli screen-width width
```

Understanding the Screen Length and Width Settings

The **cli screen-length** and **cli screen-width** settings in combination with each other and the size of the telnet or console window determine the extent of output displayed before each **--more--** prompt appears.

The following examples explain how the **cli screen-length** and **cli screen-width** values determine the appearance of the output:

- When the CLI screen width is set to the default value (80 characters) and the cli screen length to 10 lines, the **--more--** prompt appears on the tenth line of the output.
- When the CLI screen width is set to 20 characters and the CLI screen length is set to 6 lines in a telnet or console window that is wide enough to contain 40 characters, the **--more--** prompt appears on the fourth line of the output. Here each one of the first two lines has more than 20 characters and is counted as two lines. The third line contains the fifth line of output, and the fourth line contains the **--more--** prompt, which has to appear in the sixth line as per the setting.



NOTE: If you have inadvertently set the CLI screen width to a lower value that does not allow you to see the commands that you are typing, reset the CLI screen width with a higher value by entering the **set cli screen-width** command.



TIP: If you are not able to see the command that you are entering, type the command in a text editor and copy it at the command prompt.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Example: Controlling the CLI Environment on page 137](#)
- [Controlling the Junos OS CLI Environment on page 135](#)

PART 3

Advanced Features

- [Using Shortcuts, Wildcards, and Regular Expressions on page 143](#)
- [Configuration Groups on page 155](#)
- [Summary of Configuration Group Statements on page 179](#)

CHAPTER 9

Using Shortcuts, Wildcards, and Regular Expressions

This chapter provides information on how to use keyboard shortcuts, wildcards, and other advanced techniques to save time when entering commands and configuration statements.

Topics include:

- [Using Keyboard Sequences to Move Around and Edit the Junos OS CLI on page 143](#)
- [Using Wildcard Characters in Interface Names on page 145](#)
- [Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration on page 146](#)
- [Common Regular Expressions to Use with the replace Command on page 147](#)
- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the \n Back Reference on page 148](#)
- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the \n Back Reference on page 149](#)
- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Replacing an Interface Name on page 150](#)
- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the upto Option on page 151](#)
- [Using Regular Expressions to Delete Related Items from a Junos Configuration on page 152](#)

Using Keyboard Sequences to Move Around and Edit the Junos OS CLI

You can use keyboard sequences in the Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) to move around and edit the command line. You can also use keyboard sequences to scroll through a list of recently executed commands. [Table 12 on page 144](#) lists some of the CLI keyboard sequences. They are the same as those used in Emacs.

Table 12: CLI Keyboard Sequences

Category	Action	Keyboard Sequence
Move the Cursor	Move the cursor back one character.	Ctrl+b
	Move the cursor back one word.	Esc+b or Alt+b
	Move the cursor forward one character.	Ctrl+f
	Move the cursor forward one word.	Esc+f or Alt+f
	Move the cursor to the beginning of the command line.	Ctrl+a
	Move the cursor to the end of the command line.	Ctrl+e
Delete Characters	Delete the character before the cursor.	Ctrl+h, Delete, or Backspace
	Delete the character at the cursor.	Ctrl+d
	Delete all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.	Ctrl+k
	Delete all characters on the command line.	Ctrl+u or Ctrl+x
	Delete the word before the cursor.	Ctrl+w, Esc+Backspace, or Alt+Backspace
	Delete the word after the cursor.	Esc+d or Alt+d
Insert Recently Deleted Text	Insert the most recently deleted text at the cursor.	Ctrl+y
Redraw the Screen	Redraw the current line.	Ctrl+l

Table 12: CLI Keyboard Sequences (*continued*)

Category	Action	Keyboard Sequence
Display Previous Command Lines	Scroll backward through the list of recently executed commands.	Ctrl+p
	Scroll forward through the list of recently executed commands.	Ctrl+n
	Search the CLI history in reverse order for lines matching the search string.	Ctrl+r
	Search the CLI history by typing some text at the prompt, followed by the keyboard sequence. The CLI attempts to expand the text into the most recent word in the history for which the text is a prefix.	Esc+/ sequence
Display Previous Command Words	Scroll backward through the list of recently entered words in a command line.	Esc+. or Alt+.
Repeat Keyboard Sequences	Specify the number of times to execute a keyboard sequence. <i>number</i> can be from 1 through 9 and <i>sequence</i> is the keyboard sequence that you want to execute.	Esc+ <i>number</i> sequence or Alt+ <i>number</i> sequence

- Related Documentation**
- [Using Wildcard Characters in Interface Names on page 145](#)
 - [Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration on page 146](#)

Using Wildcard Characters in Interface Names

You can use wildcard characters in the Junos OS operational commands to specify groups of interface names without having to type each name individually. [Table 13 on page 145](#) lists the available wildcard characters. You must enclose all wildcard characters except the asterisk (*) in quotation marks (" ").

Table 13: Wildcard Characters for Specifying Interface Names

Wildcard Character	Description
* (asterisk)	Match any string of characters in that position in the interface name. For example, so* matches all SONET/SDH interfaces.
"[<i>character</i> < <i>character</i> ...>]"	Match one or more individual characters in that position in the interface name. For example, so-"[03]"* matches all SONET/SDH interfaces in slots 0 and 3.

Table 13: Wildcard Characters for Specifying Interface Names (*continued*)

Wildcard Character	Description
"[!character<character...>]"	Match all characters except the ones included in the brackets. For example, so- "[!03]" * matches all SONET/SDH interfaces except those in slots 0 and 3.
"[character1-character2]"	Match a range of characters. For example, so- "[0-3]" * matches all SONET/SDH interfaces in slots 0, 1, 2, and 3.
"[!character1-character2]"	Match all characters that are not in the specified range of characters. For example, so- "[!0-3]" * matches all SONET/SDH interfaces in slots 4, 5, 6, and 7.

- Related Documentation**
- [Using Keyboard Sequences to Move Around and Edit the Junos OS CLI on page 143](#)
 - [Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration on page 146](#)

Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration

You can make global changes to variables and identifiers in a Junos configuration by using the **replace** configuration mode command. This command replaces a pattern in a configuration with another pattern. For example, you can use this command to find and replace all occurrences of an interface name when a PIC is moved to another slot in the router.

```
user@host# replace pattern pattern1 with pattern2 <upto n>
```

pattern pattern1 is a text string or regular expression that defines the identifiers and values you want to replace in the configuration.

pattern2 is a text string or regular expression that replaces the identifiers and values located with **pattern1**.

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.

The **upto n** option specifies the number of objects replaced. The value of **n** 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. For example, if a configuration contains a **010101** text string, the command **replace pattern 01 with pattern 02 upto 2** replaces **010101** with **020202** (instead of **020201**). Replacement of **010101** with **020202** is considered a single replacement (**n = 1**), not three separate replacements (**n = 3**).

If you do not specify an **upto** option, all identifiers and values in the configuration that match **pattern1** are replaced.

The **replace** command is available in configuration mode at any hierarchy level. All matches are case-sensitive.

Related Documentation

- [Common Regular Expressions to Use with the replace Command on page 147](#)
- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the \n Back Reference on page 148](#)
- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Replacing an Interface Name on page 150](#)
- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the upto Option on page 151](#)
- [Using Wildcard Characters in Interface Names on page 145](#)
- [Using Keyboard Sequences to Move Around and Edit the Junos OS CLI on page 143](#)

Common Regular Expressions to Use with the replace Command

Table 14: Common Regular Expressions to Use with the replace Command

Operator	Function
	Indicates that a match can be one of the two terms on either side of the pipe.
^	Used at the beginning of an expression, denotes where a match should begin.
\$	Used at the end of an expression, denotes that a term must be matched exactly up to the point of the \$ character.
[]	Specifies a range of letters or digits to match. To separate the start and end of a range, use a hyphen (-).
()	Specifies a group of terms to match. Stored as numbered variables. Use for back references as \1 \2 \9.
*	0 or more terms.
+	One or more terms.
.	Any character except for a space (" ").
\	A backslash escapes special characters to suppress their special meaning. For example, \. matches . (period symbol).
\n	Back reference. Matches the <i>n</i> th group.
&	Back reference. Matches the entire match.

Table 15 on page 148 lists some replacement examples.

Table 15: Replacement Examples

Command	Result
replace pattern myrouter with router1	Match: myrouter Result: router1
replace pattern "192.168\.(.*)/24" with "10.2.1/28"	Match: 192.168.3.4/24 Result: 10.2.3.4/28
replace pattern "1.1" with "abc&def"	Match: 1.1 Result: abc1.1def
replace pattern 1.1 with "abc&def"	Match: 1#1 Result: abc&def

Related Documentation

- [Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration on page 146](#)
- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the \n Back Reference on page 148](#)

Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the \n Back Reference

The following example shows how you can use the `\n` back reference to replace a pattern:

```
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces
xe-0/0/0 {
  unit 0;
}
fe-3/0/1 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    description "inet6 configuration. IP: 2000::c0a8:1bf5";
    vlan-id 100;
    family inet {
      address 17.10.1.1/24;
    }
    family inet6 {
      address 2000::c0a8:1bf5/3;
    }
  }
}
[edit]
user@host# replace pattern "(.):1bf5" with "\11bf5"
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces
xe-0/0/0 {
  unit 0;
}
```

```

fe-3/0/1 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    description "inet6 configuration. IP: 2000::c0a8:1bf5";
    vlan-id 100;
    family inet {
      address 17.10.1.1/24;
    }
    family inet6 {
      address 2000::c0a8:1bf5/3;
    }
  }
}

```

The pattern `2000::c0a8:1bf5` is replaced with `2000::c0a8:1bf5`.

- Related Documentation**
- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Replacing an Interface Name on page 150](#)
 - [Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration on page 146](#)

Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the \n Back Reference

The following example shows how you can use the `\n` back reference to replace a pattern:

```

[edit]
user@host# show interfaces
xe-0/0/0 {
  unit 0;
}
fe-3/0/1 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    description "inet6 configuration. IP: 2000::c0a8:1bf5";
    vlan-id 100;
    family inet {
      address 17.10.1.1/24;
    }
    family inet6 {
      address 2000::c0a8:1bf5/3;
    }
  }
}
[edit]
user@host# replace pattern "(.):1bf5" with "\1bf5"
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces
xe-0/0/0 {
  unit 0;
}
fe-3/0/1 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    description "inet6 configuration. IP: 2000::c0a8:1bf5";
    vlan-id 100;
  }
}

```

```
family inet {  
    address 17.10.1.1/24;  
}  
family inet6 {  
    address 2000::c0a8:1bf5/3;  
}  
}
```

The pattern **2000::c0a8:1bf5** is replaced with **2000::c0a8:1bf5**.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Replacing an Interface Name on page 150](#)
- [Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration on page 146](#)

Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Replacing an Interface Name

The following example shows how you can replace an interface name in a configuration:

```
[edit]  
user@host# show  
protocols {  
    ospf {  
        area 0.0.0.0 {  
            interface so-0/0/0 {  
                hello-interval 5;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}  
[edit]  
user@host# replace so-0/0/0 with so-1/1/0  
[edit]  
user@host# show  
protocols {  
    ospf {  
        area 0.0.0.0 {  
            interface so-1/1/0 {  
                hello-interval 5;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

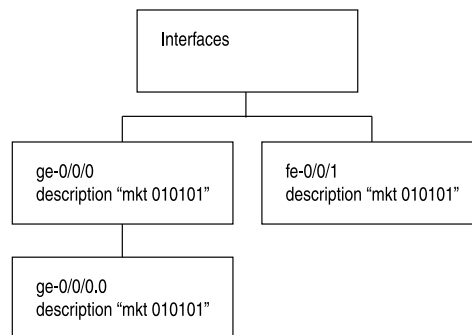
- [Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the upto Option on page 151](#)
- [Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration on page 146](#)

Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the upto Option

Consider the hierarchy shown in [Figure 14 on page 151](#). The text string **010101** appears in three places: the description sections of **ge-0/0/0**, **ge-0/0/0.0**, and **fe-0/0/1**. These three instances are three objects. The following example shows how you can use the **upto** option to perform replacements in a JUNOS configuration:

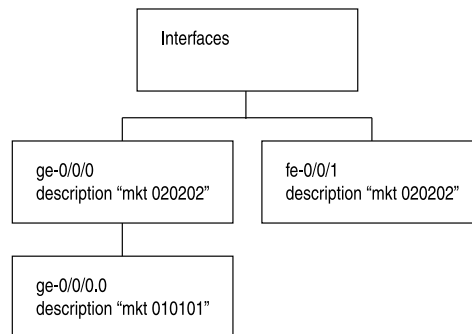
Figure 14: Replacement by Object

Current Configuration:



```
user@host > replace pattern 01 with pattern 02 upto 2
```

Resulting Configuration:



9017228

An **upto 2** option in the **replace** command converts **01** to **02** for two object instances. The objects under the main interfaces **ge-0/0/0** and **fe-0/0/1** will be replaced first (since these are siblings in the hierarchy level). Because of the **upto 2** restriction, the **replace** command replaces patterns in the first and second instance in the hierarchy (siblings), but not the third instance (child of the first instance).

```

user@host# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  description "mkt 010101"; #First instance in the hierarchy
  unit 0 {
    description "mkt 010101"; #Third instance in the hierarchy (child of the first instance)
  }
}
fe-0/0/1 {
  description "mkt 010101"; #second instance in the hierarchy (sibling of the first

```

```
instance)
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 200.200.20.2/24;
  }
}
[edit]
user@host# replace pattern 01 with 02 upto 2
[edit]
user@host# commit
commit complete

[edit]
user@host# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  description "mkt 020202"; #First instance in the hierarchy
  unit 0 {
    description "mkt 010101"; #Third instance in the hierarchy (child of the first
    instance)
  }
}
fe-0/0/1 {
  description "mkt 020202"; #second instance in the hierarchy (sibling of the first
  instance)
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 200.200.20.2/24;
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration on page 146](#)

Using Regular Expressions to Delete Related Items from a Junos Configuration

The Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) enables you to delete related configuration items simultaneously, such as channelized interfaces or static routes, by using a single command and regular expressions. Deleting a statement or an identifier effectively “unconfigures” the functionality associated with that statement or identifier, returning that functionality to its default condition.

You can only delete certain parts of the configuration where you normally put multiple items, for example, interfaces. However, you cannot delete “groups” of different items; for example:

```
user@host# show system services
ftp;
rlogin;
rsh;
ssh {
  root-login allow;
}
telnet;
```

```
[edit]
user@host# wildcard delete system services *
syntax error.
```

When you delete a statement, the statement and all its subordinate statements and identifiers are removed from the configuration.

To delete related configuration items, issue the **wildcard** configuration mode command with the **delete** option and specify the statement path, the items to be summarized with a regular expression, and the regular expression.

```
user@host# wildcard delete <statement-path> <identifier> <regular-expression>
```



NOTE: When you use the **wildcard** command to delete related configuration items, the regular expression must be the final statement.

If the Junos OS matches more than eight related items, the CLI displays only the first eight items.

Deleting Interfaces from the Configuration

Delete multiple T1 interfaces in the range from t1-0/0/0:0 through t1-0/0/0:23:

```
user@host# wildcard delete interfaces t1-0/0/0:.*
matched: t1-0/0/0:0
matched: t1-0/0/0:1
matched: t1-0/0/0:2
Delete 3 objects? [yes,no] (no) no
```

Deleting Routes from the Configuration

Delete static routes in the range from 172.0.0.0 to 172.255.0.0:

```
user@host# wildcard delete routing-options static route 172.*
matched: 172.16.0.0/12
matched: 172.16.14.0/24
matched: 172.16.100.0/24
matched: 172.16.128.0/19
matched: 172.16.160.0/24
matched: 172.17.12.0/23
matched: 172.17.24.0/23
matched: 172.17.28.0/23
...
Delete 13 objects? [yes,no] (no)
```

Related Documentation

- [Disabling Inheritance of a Junos OS Configuration Group on page 162](#)

CHAPTER 10

Configuration Groups

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups on page 155](#)
- [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)
- [Applying a Junos Configuration Group on page 158](#)
- [Example: Configuring and Applying Junos Configuration Groups on page 159](#)
- [Example: Creating and Applying Configuration Groups on a TX Matrix Router on page 160](#)
- [Disabling Inheritance of a Junos OS Configuration Group on page 162](#)
- [Using Wildcards with Configuration Groups on page 163](#)
- [Example : Configuring Sets of Statements with Configuration Groups on page 166](#)
- [Example: Configuring Interfaces Using Junos OS Configuration Groups on page 167](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Consistent IP Address for the Management Interface on page 170](#)
- [Example: Configuring Peer Entities on page 171](#)
- [Establishing Regional Configurations on page 172](#)
- [Selecting Wildcard Names on page 174](#)
- [Using Junos OS Defaults Groups on page 175](#)
- [Example: Referencing the Preset Statement From the Junos defaults Group on page 176](#)
- [Example: Viewing Default Statements That Have Been Applied to the Configuration on page 177](#)

Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups

This topic provides you an overview of the configuration groups feature and the inheritance model in Junos OS, and contains the following sections:

- [Configuration Groups Overview on page 156](#)
- [Inheritance Model on page 156](#)
- [Configuring Configuration Groups on page 156](#)

Configuration Groups Overview

The configuration groups feature in Junos OS enables you to create a group containing configuration statements and to direct the inheritance of that group's statements in the rest of the configuration. The same group can be applied to different sections of the configuration, and different sections of one group's configuration statements can be inherited in different places in the configuration.

Configuration groups enable you to create smaller, more logically constructed configuration files, making it easier to configure and maintain Junos OS. For example, you can group statements that are repeated in many places in the configuration, such as when configuring interfaces, and thereby limit updates to just the group.

You can also use wildcards in a configuration group to allow configuration data to be inherited by any object that matches a wildcard expression.

The configuration group mechanism is separate from the grouping mechanisms used elsewhere in the configuration, such as BGP groups. Configuration groups provide a generic mechanism that can be used throughout the configuration but that are known only to Junos OS command-line interface (CLI). The individual software processes that perform the actions directed by the configuration receive the expanded form of the configuration; they have no knowledge of configuration groups.

Inheritance Model

Configuration groups use true inheritance, which involves a dynamic, ongoing relationship between the source of the configuration data and the target of that data. Data values changed in the configuration group are automatically inherited by the target. The target need not contain the inherited information, although the inherited values can be overridden in the target without affecting the source from which they were inherited.

This inheritance model allows you to see only the instance-specific information without seeing the inherited details. A command pipe in configuration mode allows you to display the inherited data.

Configuring Configuration Groups

For areas of your configuration to inherit configuration statements, you must first put the statements into a configuration group and then apply that group to the levels in the configuration hierarchy that require the statements.

To configure configuration groups and inheritance, you can include the **groups** statement at the **[edit]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
groups {
  group-name {
    configuration-data;
  }
}
```

Include the **apply-groups [group-names]** statement anywhere in the configuration that the configuration statements contained in a configuration group are needed.

Related Documentation • [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)

Creating a Junos Configuration Group

To create a configuration group, include the **groups** statement at the **[edit]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
groups {
  group-name {
    configuration-data;
  }
  lccn-re0 {
    configuration-data;
  }
  lccn-re1 {
    configuration-data;
  }
}
```

group-name is the name of a configuration group. You can configure more than one configuration group by specifying multiple **group-name** statements. However, you cannot use the prefix **junos-** in a group name because it is reserved for use by Junos OS. Similarly, the configuration group **juniper-ais** is reserved exclusively for Juniper Advanced Insight Solutions (AIS)-related configuration. For more information on the **juniper-ais** configuration group, see the *Juniper Networks Advanced Insight Solutions Guide*.

One reason for the naming restriction is a configuration group called **junos-defaults**. This preset configuration group is applied to the configuration automatically. You cannot modify or remove the **junos-defaults** configuration group. For more information about the Junos default configuration group, see [“Using Junos OS Defaults Groups” on page 175](#).

On routers that support multiple Routing Engines, you can also specify two special group names:

- **re0**—Configuration statements applied to the Routing Engine in slot 0.
- **re1**—Configuration statements applied to the Routing Engine in slot 1.

The configuration specified in group **re0** is only applied if the current Routing Engine is in slot 0; likewise, the configuration specified in group **re1** is only applied if the current Routing Engine is in slot 1. Therefore, both Routing Engines can use the same configuration file, each using only the configuration statements that apply to it. Each **re0** or **re1** group contains at a minimum the configuration for the hostname and the management interface (**fxp0**). If each Routing Engine uses a different management interface, the group also should contain the configuration for the backup router and static routes.

In addition, the TX Matrix router supports group names for the Routing Engines in each T640 router attached to the routing matrix. Providing special group names for all Routing Engines in the routing matrix allows you to configure the individual Routing Engines in each T640 router differently. Parameters that are not configured at the **[edit groups]** hierarchy level apply to all Routing Engines in the routing matrix.

configuration-data contains the configuration statements applied elsewhere in the configuration with the **apply-groups** statement. To have a configuration inherit the statements in a configuration group, include the **apply-groups** statement. For information about the **apply-groups** statement, see [“Applying a Junos Configuration Group” on page 158](#).

The group names for Routing Engines on the TX Matrix router have the following formats:

- **lccn-re0**—Configuration statements applied to the Routing Engine in slot 0 in a specified T640 router.
- **lccn-re1**—Configuration statements applied to the Routing Engine in slot 1 in a specified T640 router.

n identifies the T640 router and can be from 0 through 3. For example, to configure Routing Engine 1 properties for **lcc3**, you include statements at the **[edit groups lcc3-re1]** hierarchy level. For information about the TX Matrix router and routing matrix, see the [Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide](#).

Related Documentation

- [Applying a Junos Configuration Group on page 158](#)
- [Using Junos OS Defaults Groups on page 175](#)
- [Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups on page 155](#)
- [Disabling Inheritance of a Junos OS Configuration Group on page 162](#)
- [Using Wildcards with Configuration Groups on page 163](#)
- [Example : Configuring Sets of Statements with Configuration Groups on page 166](#)

Applying a Junos Configuration Group

To have a Junos configuration inherit the statements from a configuration group, include the **apply-groups** statement:

```
apply-groups [ group-names ];
```

If you specify more than one group name, list them in order of inheritance priority. The configuration data in the first group takes priority over the data in subsequent groups.

For routers that support multiple Routing Engines, you can specify **re0** and **re1** group names. The configuration specified in group **re0** is only applied if the current Routing Engine is in slot 0; likewise, the configuration specified in group **re1** is only applied if the current Routing Engine is in slot 1. Therefore, both Routing Engines can use the same configuration file, each using only the configuration statements that apply to it. Each **re0** or **re1** group contains at a minimum the configuration for the hostname and the management interface (**fxp0**). If each Routing Engine uses a different management interface, the group also should contain the configuration for the backup router and static routes.

You can include only one **apply-groups** statement at each specific level of the configuration hierarchy. The **apply-groups** statement at a specific hierarchy level lists the configuration groups to be added to the containing statement's list of configuration groups.

Values specified at the specific hierarchy level override values inherited from the configuration group.

Groups listed in nested **apply-groups** statements take priority over groups in outer statements. In the following example, the BGP neighbor **10.0.0.1** inherits configuration data from group **one** first, then from groups **two** and **three**. Configuration data in group **one** overrides data in any other group. Data from group **ten** is used only if a statement is not contained in any other group.

```

apply-groups [ eight nine ten ];
protocols {
  apply-groups seven;
  bgp {
    apply-groups [ five six ];
    group some-bgp-group {
      apply-groups four;
      neighbor 10.0.0.1 {
        apply-groups [ one two three ];
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring and Applying Junos Configuration Groups on page 159](#)
- [Disabling Inheritance of a Junos OS Configuration Group on page 162](#)
- [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)
- [Using Wildcards with Configuration Groups on page 163](#)
- [Example : Configuring Sets of Statements with Configuration Groups on page 166](#)

Example: Configuring and Applying Junos Configuration Groups

In this example, the SNMP configuration is divided between the group **basic** and the normal configuration hierarchy.

There are a number of advantages to placing the system-specific configuration (SNMP contact) into a configuration group and thus separating it from the normal configuration hierarchy—the user can replace (using the **load replace** command) either section without discarding data from the other.

In addition, setting a contact for a specific box is now possible because the group data would be hidden by the router-specific data.

```

[edit]
groups {
  basic { # User-defined group name
    snmp { # This group contains some SNMP data
      contact "My Engineering Group";
      community BasicAccess {
        authorization read-only;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }  
  }  
}  
apply-groups basic; # Enable inheritance from group "basic"  
snmp { # Some normal (non-group) configuration  
  location "West of Nowhere";  
}
```

This configuration is equivalent to the following:

```
[edit]  
snmp {  
  location "West of Nowhere";  
  contact "My Engineering Group";  
  community BasicAccess {  
    authorization read-only;  
  }  
}
```

For information about how to disable inheritance of a configuration group, see [“Disabling Inheritance of a Junos OS Configuration Group”](#) on page 162.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Creating and Applying Configuration Groups on a TX Matrix Router on page 160](#)
- [Example: Configuring Interfaces Using Junos OS Configuration Groups on page 167](#)
- [Example: Configuring Peer Entities on page 171](#)
- [Example: Referencing the Preset Statement From the Junos defaults Group on page 176](#)
- [Example: Viewing Default Statements That Have Been Applied to the Configuration on page 177](#)
- [Example : Configuring Sets of Statements with Configuration Groups on page 166](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Consistent IP Address for the Management Interface on page 170](#)
- [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)

Example: Creating and Applying Configuration Groups on a TX Matrix Router

The following example shows how to configure and apply configuration groups on a TX Matrix Router:

```
[edit]  
groups {  
  re0 { # Routing Engine 0 on TX Matrix router  
    system {  
      host-name hostname;  
      backup-router ip-address;  
    }  
    interfaces {  
      fxp0 {  
        unit 0 {  
          family inet {  
            address ip-address;  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

    }
  }
}
re1 { # Routing Engine 1 on TX Matrix router
  system {
    host-name hostname;
    backup-router ip-address;
  }
  interfaces {
    fxp0 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
          address ip-address;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
lcc0-re0 { # Routing Engine 0 on T640 router numbered 0
  system {
    host-name hostname;
    backup-router ip-address;
  }
  interfaces {
    fxp0 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
          address ip-address;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
lcc0-re1 { # Routing Engine 1 on T640 router numbered 0
  system {
    host-name hostname;
    backup-router ip-address;
  }
  interfaces {
    fxp0 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
          address ip-address;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
}
apply-groups [ re0 re1 lcc0-re0 lcc0-re1 ];

```

- Related Documentation**
- [Example: Configuring and Applying Junos Configuration Groups on page 159](#)
 - [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)

Disabling Inheritance of a Junos OS Configuration Group

To disable inheritance of a configuration group at any level except the top level of the hierarchy, include the **apply-groups-except** statement:

```
apply-groups-except [ group-names ];
```

This statement is useful when you use the **apply-group** statement at a specific hierarchy level but also want to override the values inherited from the configuration group for a specific parameter.

Example: Disabling Inheritance on Interface so-1/1/0

In the following example, the **apply-groups** statement is applied globally at the interfaces level. The **apply-groups-except** statement is also applied at interface **so-1/1/0** so that it uses the default values for the **hold-time** and **link-mode** statements.

```
[edit]
groups { # "groups" is a top-level statement
  global { # User-defined group name
    interfaces {
      <*> {
        hold-time down 640;
        link-mode full-duplex;
      }
    }
  }
}
apply-groups global;
interfaces {
  so-1/1/0 {
    apply-groups-except global; # Disables inheritance from group "global"
    # so-1/1/0 uses default value for "hold-time"
    # and "link-mode"
  }
}
```

For information about applying a configuration group, see [“Applying a Junos Configuration Group” on page 158](#).

Configuration groups can add some confusion regarding the actual values used by the router, because configuration data can be inherited from configuration groups. To view the actual values used by the router, use the **display inheritance** command after the pipe (|) in a **show** command. This command displays the inherited statements at the level at which they are inherited and the group from which they have been inherited.

```
[edit]
user@host# show | display inheritance
snmp {
  location "West of Nowhere";
  ##
  ## 'My Engineering Group' was inherited from group 'basic'
  ##
  contact "My Engineering Group";
  ##
  ## 'BasicAccess' was inherited from group 'basic'
```

```
##
community BasicAccess {
  ##
  ## 'read-only' was inherited from group 'basic'
  ##
  authorization read-only;
}
}
```

To display the expanded configuration (the configuration, including the inherited statements) without the `##` lines, use the **except** command after the pipe in a **show** command:

```
[edit]
user@host# show | display inheritance | except ##
snmp {
  location "West of Nowhere";
  contact "My Engineering Group";
  community BasicAccess {
    authorization read-only;
  }
}
```



NOTE: Using the `display inheritance | except ##` option removes all the lines with `##`. Therefore, you might also not be able to view information about passwords and other important data where `##` is used. To view the complete configuration details with all the information without just the comments marked with `##`, use the `no-comments` option with the `display inheritance` command:

```
[edit]
user@host# show | display inheritance no-comments
snmp {
  location "West of Nowhere";
  contact "My Engineering Group";
  community BasicAccess {
    authorization read-only;
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Applying a Junos Configuration Group on page 158](#)
- [Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups on page 155](#)

Using Wildcards with Configuration Groups

You can use wildcards to identify names and allow one statement to provide data for a variety of statements. For example, grouping the configuration of the **sonet-options** statement over all SONET/SDH interfaces or the dead interval for OSPF over all Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) interfaces simplifies configuration files and eases their maintenance.

Using wildcards in normal configuration data is done in a style that is consistent with that used with traditional UNIX shell wildcards. In this style, you can use the following metacharacters:

- Asterisk (*)—Matches any string of characters.
- Question mark (?)—Matches any single character.
- Open bracket ([)—Introduces a character class.
- Close bracket (])—Indicates the end of a character class. If the close bracket is missing, the open bracket matches a [rather than introduce a character class.
- A character class matches any of the characters between the square brackets. Within a configuration group, an interface name that includes a character class must be enclosed in quotation marks.
- Hyphen (-)—Specifies a range of characters.
- Exclamation point (!)—The character class can be complemented by making an exclamation point the first character of the character class. To include a close bracket (]) in a character class, make it the first character listed (after the !, if any). To include a minus sign, make it the first or last character listed.

Wildcarding in configuration groups follows the same rules, but any term using a wildcard pattern must be enclosed in angle brackets *<pattern>* to differentiate it from other wildcarding in the configuration file.

```
[edit]
groups {
  sonet-default {
    interfaces {
      <so-*> {
        sonet-options {
          payload-scrambler;
          rfc-2615;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Wildcard expressions match (and provide configuration data for) existing statements in the configuration that match their expression only. In the previous example, the expression *<so-*>* passes its **sonet-options** statement to any interface that matches the expression **so-***.

The following example shows how to specify a range of interfaces:

```
[edit]
groups {
  gigabit-ethernet-interfaces {
    interfaces {
      "<ge-1/2/[5-8]>" {
        description "These interfaces reserved for Customer ABC";
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}

```

Angle brackets allow you to pass normal wildcarding through without modification. In any matching within the configuration, whether it is done with or without wildcards, the first item encountered in the configuration that matches is used. In the following example, data from the wildcarded BGP groups is inherited in the order in which the groups are listed. The preference value from `<*a*>` overrides the preference in `<*b*>`, just as the `p` value from `<*c*>` overrides the one from `<*d*>`. Data values from any of these groups override the data values from **abcd**.

```

[edit]
user@host# show
groups {
  one {
    protocols {
      bgp {
        group <*a*> {
          preference 1;
        }
        group <*b*> {
          preference 2;
        }
        group <*c*> {
          out-delay 3;
        }
        group <*d*> {
          out-delay 4;
        }
        group abcd {
          preference 10;
          hold-time 10;
          out-delay 10;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  bgp {
    group abcd {
      apply-groups one;
    }
  }
}
[edit]
user@host# show | display inheritance
protocols {
  bgp {
    group abcd {
      ##
      ## '1' was inherited from group 'one'
      ##
      preference 1;
    }
  }
}

```

```
##
## '10' was inherited from group 'one'
##
hold-time 10;
##
## '3' was inherited from group 'one'
##
out-delay 3;
}
}
}
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Selecting Wildcard Names on page 174](#)
 - [Applying a Junos Configuration Group on page 158](#)
 - [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)
 - [Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups on page 155](#)

Example : Configuring Sets of Statements with Configuration Groups

When sets of statements exist in configuration groups, all values are inherited. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# show
groups {
  basic {
    snmp {
      interface so-1/1/1.0;
    }
  }
}
apply-groups basic;
snmp {
  interface so-0/0/0.0;
}
[edit]
user@host# show | display inheritance
snmp {
  ##
  ## 'so-1/1/1.0' was inherited from group 'basic'
  ##
  interface [ so-0/0/0.0 so-1/1/1.0 ];
}
```

For sets that are not displayed within brackets, all values are also inherited. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# show
groups {
  worldwide {
    system {
      name-server {
        10.0.0.100;
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```

        10.0.0.200;
    }
}
}
}
apply-groups worldwide;
system {
    name-server {
        10.0.0.1;
        10.0.0.2;
    }
}
[edit]
user@host# show | display inheritance
system {
    name-server {
        ##
        ## '10.0.0.100' was inherited from group 'worldwide'
        ##
        10.0.0.100;
        ##
        ## '10.0.0.200' was inherited from group 'worldwide'
        ##
        10.0.0.200;
        10.0.0.1;
        10.0.0.2;
    }
}

```

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups on page 155](#)
 - [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)
 - [Applying a Junos Configuration Group on page 158](#)

Example: Configuring Interfaces Using Junos OS Configuration Groups

You can use configuration groups to separate the common interface media parameters from the interface-specific addressing information. The following example places configuration data for ATM interfaces into a group called **atm-options**:

```

[edit]
user@host# show
groups {
    atm-options {
        interfaces {
            <at-*> {
                atm-options {
                    vpi 0 maximum-vcs 1024;
                }
                unit <*> {
                    encapsulation atm-snap;
                    point-to-point;
                    family iso;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

}
}
}
}
}
apply-groups atm-options;
interfaces {
    at-0/0/0 {
        unit 100 {
            vci 0.100;
            family inet {
                address 10.0.0.100/30;
            }
        }
    }
    unit 200 {
        vci 0.200;
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.200/30;
        }
    }
}
}
[edit]
user@host# show | display inheritance
interfaces {
    at-0/0/0 {
        ##
        ## "atm-options" was inherited from group "atm-options"
        ##
        atm-options {
            ##
            ## "1024" was inherited from group "atm-options"
            ##
            vpi 0 maximum-vcs 1024;
        }
    }
    unit 100 {
        ##
        ## "atm-snap" was inherited from group "atm-options"
        ##
        encapsulation atm-snap;
        ##
        ## "point-to-point" was inherited from group "atm-options"
        ##
        point-to-point;
        vci 0.100;
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.100/30;
        }
        ##
        ## "iso" was inherited from group "atm-options"
        ##
        family iso;
    }
    unit 200 {
        ##
        ## "atm-snap" was inherited from group "atm-options"
        ##
```

```

encapsulation atm-snap;
##
## "point-to-point" was inherited from group "atm-options"
##
point-to-point;
vci 0.200;
family inet {
    address 10.0.0.200/30;
}
##
## "iso" was inherited from group "atm-options"
##
family iso;
}
}
[edit]
user@host# show | display inheritance | except ##
interfaces {
  at-0/0/0 {
    atm-options {
      vpi 0 maximum-vcs 1024;
    }
    unit 100 {
      encapsulation atm-snap;
      point-to-point;
      vci 0.100;
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.100/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
    unit 200 {
      encapsulation atm-snap;
      point-to-point;
      vci 0.200;
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.200/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups on page 155](#)
- [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)
- [Interface Naming Conventions Used in the Junos OS Operational Commands on page 40](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Consistent IP Address for the Management Interface on page 170](#)

Example: Configuring a Consistent IP Address for the Management Interface

On routers with multiple Routing Engines, each Routing Engine is configured with a separate IP address for the management interface (**fxp0**). To access the master Routing Engine, you must know which Routing Engine is active and use the appropriate IP address.

Optionally, for consistent access to the master Routing Engine, you can configure an additional IP address and use this address for the management interface regardless of which Routing Engine is active. This additional IP address is active only on the management interface for the master Routing Engine. During switchover, the address moves to the new master Routing Engine.

In the following example, address **10.17.40.131** is configured for both Routing Engines and includes a **master-only** statement. With this configuration, the **10.17.40.131** address is active only on the master Routing Engine. The address remains consistent regardless of which Routing Engine is active. Address **10.17.40.132** is assigned to **fxp0** on **re0**, and **10.17.40.133** is assigned to **fxp0** on **re1**.

```
[edit groups re0 interfaces fxp0]
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 10.17.40.131/25 {
      master-only;
    }
    address 10.17.40.132/25;
  }
}
[edit groups re1 interfaces fxp0]
unit 0 {
  family inet {
    address 10.17.40.131/25 {
      master-only;
    }
    address 10.17.40.133/25;
  }
}
```

This feature is available on all routers that include dual Routing Engines. On a routing matrix composed of the TX Matrix router, this feature is applicable to the switch-card chassis (SCC) only. Likewise, on a routing matrix composed of a TX Matrix Plus router, this feature is applicable to the switch-fabric chassis (SFC) only.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups on page 155](#)
- [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)
- [Example: Configuring Interfaces Using Junos OS Configuration Groups on page 167](#)

Example: Configuring Peer Entities

In this example, we create a group **some-isp** that contains configuration data relating to another Internet service provider (ISP). We can then insert **apply-group** statements at any point to allow any location in the configuration hierarchy to inherit this data.

```
[edit]
user@host# show
groups {
  some-isp {
    interfaces {
      <xe-*> {
        gigether-options {
          flow-control;
        }
      }
    }
    protocols {
      bgp {
        group <*> {
          neighbor <*> {
            remove-private;
          }
        }
      }
      pim {
        interface <*> {
          version 1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  xe-0/0/0 {
    apply-groups some-isp;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  bgp {
    group main {
      neighbor 10.254.0.1 {
        apply-groups some-isp;
      }
    }
  }
  pim {
    interface xe-0/0/0.0 {
      apply-groups some-isp;
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }
  }
}
[edit]
user@host# show | display inheritance
interfaces {
  xe-0/0/0 {
    ##
    ## "gigether-options" was inherited from group "some-isp"
    ##
    gigether-options {
      ##
      ## "flow-control" was inherited from group "some-isp"
      ##
      flow-control;
    }
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  bgp {
    group main {
      neighbor 10.254.0.1 {
        ##
        ## "remove-private" was inherited from group "some-isp"
        ##
        remove-private;
      }
    }
  }
  pim {
    interface xe-0/0/0.0 {
      ##
      ## "1" was inherited from group "some-isp"
      ##
      version 1;
    }
  }
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups on page 155](#)
- [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)
- [Establishing Regional Configurations on page 172](#)

Establishing Regional Configurations

In this example, one group is populated with configuration data that is standard throughout the company, while another group contains regional deviations from this standard:

```

[edit]
user@host# show
groups {
  standard {
    interfaces {
      <t3-*> {
        t3-options {
          compatibility-mode larscom substrate 10;
          idle-cycle-flag ones;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  northwest {
    interfaces {
      <t3-*> {
        t3-options {
          long-buildout;
          compatibility-mode kentrox;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
apply-groups standard;
interfaces {
  t3-0/0/0 {
    apply-groups northwest;
  }
}
[edit]
user@host# show | display inheritance
interfaces {
  t3-0/0/0 {
    ##
    ## "t3-options" was inherited from group "northwest"
    ##
    t3-options {
      ##
      ## "long-buildout" was inherited from group "northwest"
      ##
      long-buildout;
      ##
      ## "kentrox" was inherited from group "northwest"
      ##
      compatibility-mode kentrox;
      ##
      ## "ones" was inherited from group "standard"
      ##
      idle-cycle-flag ones;
    }
  }
}

```

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups on page 155](#)
 - [Example: Configuring Peer Entities on page 171](#)

Selecting Wildcard Names

You can combine wildcarding and thoughtful use of names in statements to tailor statement values:

```
[edit]
user@host# show
groups {
  mpls-conf {
    protocols {
      mpls {
        label-switched-path <*-major> {
          retry-timer 5;
          bandwidth 155m;
          optimize-timer 60;
        }
        label-switched-path <*-minor> {
          retry-timer 15;
          bandwidth 64k;
          optimize-timer 120;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
apply-groups mpls-conf;
protocols {
  mpls {
    label-switched-path metro-major {
      to 10.0.0.10;
    }
    label-switched-path remote-minor {
      to 10.0.0.20;
    }
  }
}
[edit]
user@host# show | display inheritance
protocols {
  mpls {
    label-switched-path metro-major {
      to 10.0.0.10;
      ##
      ## "5" was inherited from group "mpls-conf"
      ##
      retry-timer 5;
      ## "155m" was inherited from group "mpls-conf"
      ##
      bandwidth 155m;
      ##
    }
  }
}
```



```

    ## "60" was inherited from group "mpls-conf"
    ##
    optimize-timer 60;
  }
  label-switched-path remote-minor {
    to 10.0.0.20;
    ##
    ## "15" was inherited from group "mpls-conf"
    ##
    retry-timer 15;
    ##
    ## "64k" was inherited from group "mpls-conf"
    ##
    bandwidth 64k;
    ##
    ## "120" was inherited from group "mpls-conf"
    ##
    optimize-timer 120;
  }
}
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Using Wildcards with Configuration Groups on page 163](#)

Using Junos OS Defaults Groups

Junos OS provides a hidden and immutable configuration group called **junos-defaults** that is automatically applied to the configuration of your router. The **junos-defaults** group contains preconfigured statements that contain predefined values for common applications. Some of the statements must be referenced to take effect, such as definitions for applications (for example, FTP or telnet settings). Other statements are applied automatically, such as terminal settings.



NOTE: Many identifiers included in the **junos-defaults** configuration group begin with the name **junos-**. Because identifiers beginning with the name **junos-** are reserved for use by Juniper Networks, you cannot define any configuration objects using this name.

You cannot include **junos-defaults** as a configuration group name in an **apply-groups** statement.

To view the full set of available preset statements from the Junos defaults group, issue the **show groups junos-defaults** configuration mode command at the top level of the configuration. The following example displays a partial list of Junos defaults groups:

```

user@host# show groups junos-defaults
# Make vt100 the default for the console port
system {
  ports {
    console type vt100;
  }
}

```

```
}
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
}
```

To reference statements available from the **junos-defaults** group, include the selected **junos- *default-name*** statement at the applicable hierarchy level.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)
- [Example: Referencing the Preset Statement From the Junos defaults Group on page 176](#)
- [Example: Viewing Default Statements That Have Been Applied to the Configuration on page 177](#)

Example: Referencing the Preset Statement From the Junos defaults Group

The following example is a preset statement from the Junos defaults group that is available for FTP in a stateful firewall:

```
[edit]
groups {
  junos-defaults {
    applications {
      application junos-ftp {# Use FTP default configuration
        application-protocol ftp;
        protocol tcp;
        destination-port 21;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

To reference a preset Junos default statement from the Junos defaults group, include the **junos-*default-name*** statement at the applicable hierarchy level. For example, to reference the Junos default statement for FTP in a stateful firewall, include the **junos-ftp** statement at the **[edit services stateful-firewall rule my-rule term my-term from applications]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
services {
  stateful-firewall {
    rule my-rule {
      term my-term {
        from {
          applications junos-ftp; #Reference predefined statement, junos-ftp
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Example: Viewing Default Statements That Have Been Applied to the Configuration on page 177](#)
- [Using Junos OS Defaults Groups on page 175](#)
- [Understanding the Junos Configuration Groups on page 155](#)
- [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)

Example: Viewing Default Statements That Have Been Applied to the Configuration

To view the Junos defaults that have been applied to the configuration, issue the **show | display inheritance defaults** command. For example, to view the inherited Junos defaults at the **[edit system ports]** hierarchy level:

```
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;
```

If you choose not to use existing Junos default statements, you can create your own configuration groups manually.

To view the complete configuration information without the comments marked with **##**, use the **no-comments** option with the **display inheritance** command.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)
- [Configuring Configuration Groups on page 156](#)

CHAPTER 11

Summary of Configuration Group Statements

The following sections explain each of the configuration group statements. The statements are organized alphabetically.

apply-groups

Syntax	<code>apply-groups [<i>group-names</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	All hierarchy levels
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Apply a configuration group to a specific hierarchy level in a configuration, to have a configuration inherit the statements in the configuration group.</p> <p>You can specify more than one group name. You must list them in order of inheritance priority. The configuration data in the first group takes priority over the data in subsequent groups.</p>
Options	<i>group-names</i> —One or more names specified in the groups statement.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applying a Junos Configuration Group on page 158• groups on page 181

apply-groups-except

Syntax	<code>apply-groups-except [<i>group-names</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	All hierarchy levels except the top level
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Disable inheritance of a configuration group.
Options	<i>group-names</i> —One or more names specified in the groups statement.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• groups on page 181• Disabling Inheritance of a Junos OS Configuration Group on page 162

groups

Syntax	<pre> groups { group-name { configuration-data; } lccn-re0 { configuration-data; } lccn-re1 { configuration-data; } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Create a configuration group.
Options	<p>configuration-data—The configuration statements that are to be applied elsewhere in the configuration with the apply-groups statement, to have the target configuration inherit the statements in the group.</p> <p>group-name—Name of the configuration group. To configure multiple groups, specify more than one group-name. On routers that support multiple Routing Engines, you can also specify two special group names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • re0—Configuration statements that are to be applied to the Routing Engine in slot 0. • re1—Configuration statements that are to be applied to the Routing Engine in slot 1. <p>The configuration specified in group re0 is applied only if the current Routing Engine is in slot 0; likewise, the configuration specified in group re1 is applied only if the current Routing Engine is in slot 1. Therefore, both Routing Engines can use the same configuration file, each using only the configuration statements that apply to it. Each re0 or re1 group contains at a minimum the configuration for the hostname and the management interface (fxp0). If each Routing Engine uses a different management interface, the group also should contain the configuration for the backup router and static routes.</p> <p>(Routing matrix only) The TX Matrix router supports group names for the Routing Engines in each connected T640 router in the following formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lccn-re0—Configuration statements applied to the Routing Engine in slot 0 of the specified T640 router that is connected to a TX Matrix router. • lccn-re1—Configuration statements applied to the specified to the Routing Engine in slot 1 of the specified T640 router that is connected to a TX Matrix router. <p><i>n</i> identifies the T640 router and can be from 0 through 3.</p>

Required Privilege Level configure—To enter configuration mode.

- Related Documentation**
- [Creating a Junos Configuration Group on page 157](#)
 - [apply-groups on page 179](#)
 - [apply-groups-except on page 180](#)

PART 4

CLI Command Summaries

- [Summary of CLI Environment Commands on page 185](#)
- [Summary of CLI Configuration Mode Commands on page 201](#)
- [Summary of CLI Operational Mode Commands on page 241](#)

CHAPTER 12

Summary of CLI Environment Commands

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

set cli complete-on-space

Syntax	set cli complete-on-space (off on)
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Description	Set the command-line interface (CLI) to complete a partial command entry when you type a space or a tab. This is the default behavior of the CLI.
Options	off—Turn off command completion. on—Allow either a space or a tab to be used for command completion.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CLI User Interface Overview• show cli
List of Sample Output	set cli complete-on-space on page 186
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

set cli complete-on-space	<p>In the following example, pressing the Spacebar changes the partial command entry from com to complete-on-space. The example shows how adding the keyword off at the end of the command disables command completion.</p> <pre>user@host> set cli com<Space> user@host>set cli complete-on-space off Disabling complete-on-space</pre>
----------------------------------	---

set cli directory

Syntax	set cli directory <i>directory</i>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Description	Set the current working directory.
Options	<i>directory</i> —Pathname of the working directory.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CLI User Interface Overview• show cli directory
List of Sample Output	set cli directory on page 187
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

```
set cli directory user@host> set cli directory /var/home/regress
Current directory: /var/home/regress
```

set cli idle-timeout

Syntax	set cli idle-timeout <minutes>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Description	Set the maximum time that an individual session can be idle before the user is logged off the router or switch.
Options	<i>minutes</i> —(Optional) Maximum idle time. The range of values, in minutes, is 0 through 100,000. If you do not issue this command, and the user's login class does not specify this value, the user is never forced off the system after extended idle times. Setting the value to 0 disables the timeout.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CLI User Interface Overview• show cli
List of Sample Output	set cli idle-timeout on page 188
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

```
set cli idle-timeout  user@host> set cli idle-timeout 60
                        Idle timeout set to 60 minutes
```

set cli prompt

Syntax	set cli prompt <i>string</i>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Set the prompt so that it is displayed within the CLI.</p> <pre>user@host> set cli prompt lab1-router></pre>
Options	<i>string</i> —CLI prompt string. To include spaces in the prompt, enclose the string in quotation marks. By default, the string is <i>username@hostname</i> .
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Setting the CLI Prompt on page 136

set cli restart-on-upgrade

Syntax	set cli restart-on-upgrade string (off on)
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>For an individual session, set the CLI to prompt you to restart the router after upgrading the software.</p> <pre>user@host> set cli restart-on-upgrade on Enabling restart-on-upgrade</pre>
Options	<p>off—Disables the prompt.</p> <p>on—Enables the prompt.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Setting the CLI to Prompt After a Software Upgrade on page 136

set cli screen-length

Syntax	set cli screen-length <i>length</i>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Set terminal screen length.</p> <pre>user@host> set cli screen-length 75 Screen Length set to 75</pre>
Options	<p><i>length</i>—Number of lines of text that the terminal screen displays. The range of values, in number of lines, is 24 through 100,000. The default is 24.</p> <p>The point at which the ---(more)--- prompt appears on the screen is a function of this setting and the settings for the set cli screen-width and set cli terminal commands.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Setting the Screen Length on page 138• Understanding the Screen Length and Width Settings on page 138• set cli screen-width on page 192• set cli terminal on page 193• show cli on page 196

set cli screen-width

Syntax	set cli screen-width <i>width</i>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Set the terminal screen width.</p> <pre>user@host> set cli screen-width Screen width set to 132</pre>
Options	<p>width—Number of characters in a line. The range of values is 0 through 1024. The default is 80.</p> <p>The point at which the ---(more)--- prompt appears on the screen is a function of this setting and the settings for the set cli screen-length and set cli terminal commands.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Setting the Screen Width on page 138• set cli screen-length on page 191• set cli terminal on page 193• show cli on page 196

set cli terminal

Syntax	set cli terminal <i>terminal-type</i>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Set the terminal type.</p> <pre>user@host> set cli terminal xterm</pre>
Options	<p><i>terminal-type</i>—Type of terminal that is connected to the Ethernet management port:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ansi—ANSI-compatible terminal (80 characters by 24 lines)• small-xterm—Small xterm window (80 characters by 24 lines)• vt100—VT100-compatible terminal (80 characters by 24 lines)• xterm—Large xterm window (80 characters by 65 lines)
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Setting the Terminal Type on page 136

set cli timestamp

Syntax	set cli timestamp (format <i>timestamp-format</i> disable)
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Set a timestamp for CLI output.</p> <pre>user@host> set cli timestamp format '%m-%d-%T' '04-21-17:39:13' CLI timestamp set to: '%m-%d-%T'</pre>
Options	<p>format <i>timestamp-format</i>—Set the data and time format for the timestamp. The timestamp format you specify can include the following placeholders in any order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• %m—Two-digit month• %d—Two-digit date• %T—Six-digit hour, minute, and seconds <p>Enclose the format in single quotation marks ('). Do not use spaces. Use a hyphen (-) or similar character to separate placeholders.</p> <p>disable—Remove the timestamp from the CLI.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Setting the CLI Timestamp on page 136

set date

Syntax	set date (<i>date-time</i> ntp < <i>ntp-server</i> > <source-address <i>source-address</i> >)
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Set the date and time.</p> <pre>user@host> set date ntp 21 Apr 17:22:02 ntpdate[3867]: step time server 172.17.27.46 offset 8.759252 sec</pre>
Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>date-time</i>—Specify date and time in one of the following formats:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>YYYYMMDDHHMM.SS</i>• “<i>month DD, YYYY HH:MM(am pm)</i>”• ntp—Configure the router to synchronize the current date and time setting with a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server.• <i>ntp-server</i>—(Optional) Specify the IP address of one or more NTP servers.• <i>source-address source-address</i>—(Optional) Specify the source address that is used by the router to contact the remote NTP server.
Required Privilege Level	view

show cli

Syntax	show cli
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Display configured CLI settings.</p> <pre>user@host> show cli CLI complete-on-space set to on CLI idle-timeout disabled CLI restart-on-upgrade set to on CLI screen-length set to 47 CLI screen-width set to 132 CLI terminal is 'vt100' CLI is operating in enhanced mode CLI timestamp disabled CLI working directory is '/var/home/regress'</pre>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show cli authorization on page 197• show cli directory on page 198

show cli authorization

Syntax	show cli authorization
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Display the permissions for the current user.</p> <pre> user@host> show cli authorization Current user: 'root' login: 'boojum' class '(root)' Permissions: admin -- Can view user accounts admin-control -- Can modify user accounts clear -- Can clear learned network information configure -- Can enter configuration mode control -- Can modify any config edit -- Can edit full files field -- Special for field (debug) support floppy -- Can read and write from the floppy interface -- Can view interface config interface-control -- Can modify interface config network -- Can access the network reset -- Can reset/restart interfaces and daemons routing -- Can view routing config routing-control -- Can modify routing config shell -- Can start a local shell snmp -- Can view SNMP config snmp-control -- Can modify SNMP config system -- Can view system config system-control -- Can modify system config trace -- Can view trace file settings trace-control -- Can modify trace file settings view -- Can view current values and statistics maintenance -- Can become the super-user firewall -- Can view firewall config firewall-control -- Can modify firewall config secret -- Can view secret config secret-control -- Can modify secret config </pre>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show cli on page 196 • show cli directory on page 198

show cli directory

Syntax	show cli directory
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Display the current working directory. user@host> show cli directory Current directory: /var/home/regress
Required Privilege Level	view

show cli history

Syntax	<code>show cli history <count></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Display a list of previous CLI commands.</p> <pre>user@host> show cli history 11:14:14 -- show arp 11:22:10 -- show cli authorization 11:27:12 -- show cli history</pre>
Options	<p>none—Display all previous CLI commands.</p> <p><i>count</i>—(Optional) Maximum number of commands to display.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Displaying the Junos OS CLI Command and Word History on page 32

CHAPTER 13

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

Syntax	activate (<i>statement</i> <i>identifier</i>)
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
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	<p>identifier—Identifier from which you are removing the inactive tag. It must be an identifier at the current hierarchy level.</p> <p>statement—Statement from which you are removing the inactive tag. It must be a statement at the current hierarchy level.</p>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• deactivate on page 208• Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration on page 79

annotate

Syntax `annotate statement "comment-string"`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

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.



NOTE: The Junos OS supports annotation up to the last level in the configuration hierarchy, including onliners. However, annotation of parts (child statements or identifiers within a onliner) of the onliner is not supported. For example, in the following sample configuration hierarchy, annotation is supported up to the onliner level 1, but not supported for the metric child statement and its attribute *10*:

```
[edit protocols]
  isis {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
      level 1 metric 10;
    }
  }
}
```

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.

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

Related Documentation

- [Adding Comments in a Junos Configuration on page 81](#)

commit

Syntax `commit <<at <"string">> <and-quit> <check> <comment <"comment-string">>
<confirmed> <display detail> <minutes> <synchronize><force>>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

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

Options `at <"string">`—(Optional) Save software configuration changes and activate the configuration at a future time, or upon reboot.

string is **reboot** or the future time to activate the configuration changes. Enclose the **string** value (including **reboot**) in quotation marks (" "). You can specify time in two formats:

- A time value in the form **hh:mm[:ss]** (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 **commit at** configuration command is issued. Use 24-hour time for the **hh** 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.
- 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 OS fails before the configuration changes become active, all configuration changes are lost.

You cannot enter the **commit at** configuration command when there is a pending reboot.

You cannot enter 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 OS System Basics and Services Command Reference](#).

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. The allowed range is 1 through 65,535 minutes, and the default is 10 minutes.

display detail—(Optional) Monitors the commit process.



NOTE: In Junos OS Release 10.4 and later, if the number of commit details or messages exceeds a page when used with the | **display detail** pipe option, the more pagination option on the screen is no longer available. Instead, the messages roll up on the screen by default, just like using the **commit** command with the | **no more** pipe option.

synchronize <*force*>—(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. However, you can enforce commit synchronization on the Routing Engines by using the **force** option. When you issue the **commit synchronize** command with the **force** option from one Routing Engine, the configuration sessions on the other Routing Engine will be terminated and its configuration synchronized with that on the Routing Engine from which you issued the command.



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 [“Disabling Inheritance of a Junos OS Configuration Group” on page 162](#).

The responding Routing Engine must use Junos OS Release 5.0 or later.

Required Privilege Level configure—To enter configuration mode.



NOTE: If you are using Junos OS 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*

Related Documentation

- [Verifying a Junos Configuration on page 83, Committing a Junos OS Configuration on page 91](#)
- [Scheduling a Junos Commit Operation on page 94](#)
- [Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration on page 79](#)
- [Monitoring the Junos Commit Process on page 95](#)
- [Adding a Comment to Describe the Committed Configuration on page 96](#)

copy

Syntax	<code>copy <i>existing-statement</i> to <i>new-statement</i></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
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.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Copying a Junos Statement in the Configuration on page 74

deactivate

Syntax	deactivate (<i>statement</i> <i>identifier</i>)
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
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	<p>identifier—Identifier to which you are adding the inactive: tag. It must be an identifier at the current hierarchy level.</p> <p>statement—Statement to which you are adding the inactive: tag. It must be a statement at the current hierarchy level.</p>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• activate on page 202• delete on page 209• Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration on page 79.

delete

Syntax	<code>delete <statement-path> <identifier></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<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>
Options	<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>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• deactivate on page 208• Deleting a Statement from a Junos Configuration on page 72

edit

Syntax	<code>edit <i>statement-path</i></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Move inside the specified statement hierarchy. If the statement does not exist, it is created.</p> <p>You cannot use the edit command to change the value of identifiers. You must use the set command.</p>
Options	<i>statement-path</i> —Path to the statement.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• set on page 224• Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69

exit

Syntax	exit <configuration-mode>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
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	<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>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• top on page 235• up on page 237• Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69

help

Syntax	<code>help <(apropos <i>string</i> reference <<i>statement-name</i>> syslog <<i>syslog-tag</i>> tip cli <i>number</i> topic <<i>word</i>>)></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Display help about available configuration statements or general information about getting help.
Options	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>syslog <<i>syslog-tag</i>>—(Optional) Display information about system log messages.</p> <p>tip cli <i>number</i>—(Optional) Display a tip about using the CLI. Specify the number of the tip you want to view.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Entering the help command without an option provides introductory information about how to use the help command.</p>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Getting Online Help from the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 25

insert

Syntax	insert < <i>statement-path</i> > <i>identifier1</i> (before after) <i>identifier2</i>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Insert an identifier in to an existing hierarchy.
Options	<p>after—Place <i>identifier1</i> after <i>identifier2</i>.</p> <p>before—Place <i>identifier1</i> before <i>identifier2</i>.</p> <p><i>identifier1</i>—Existing identifier.</p> <p><i>identifier2</i>—New identifier to insert.</p> <p><i>statement-path</i>—(Optional) Path to the existing identifier.</p>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inserting a New Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76

load

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

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.

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 or switch's first configuration and is loaded when the router or switch 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 48](#).

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

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

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. Marks changed objects only.



NOTE: If you are using Junos OS 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*.

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

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loading a Configuration from a File on page 115
------------------------------	---

protect

Syntax	<code>protect (hierarchy statement identifier)</code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.
Description	Protect a hierarchy, statement, or identifier from modification or deletion.
Options	none
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protecting the Junos OS Configuration from Modification or Deletion on page 84

quit

Syntax	quit <configuration-mode>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
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	<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>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• top on page 235• up on page 237• Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69

rename

Syntax `rename <statement-path> identifier1 to identifier2`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Rename an existing configuration statement or identifier.

Options *identifier1*—Existing identifier to rename.

identifier2—New name of identifier.

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



NOTE: For example, to rename interface `ge-0/0/0.0` to `ge-0/0/10.0` at the following hierarchy level:

```
logical-systems {  
  logical-system-abc {  
    (...)  
    protocols {  
      ospf {  
        area 0.0.0.0 {  
          interface ge-0/1/0.0;  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Issue the following command:

```
rename logical-systems logical-system-abc protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface  
ge-0/1/0.0.0 to interface ge-0/1/10.0
```

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

Related Documentation

- [Renaming an Identifier in a Junos Configuration on page 76](#)

replace

Syntax	replace pattern <i>pattern1</i> with <i>pattern2</i> <upto <i>n</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Description	Replace identifiers or values in a configuration.
Options	<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 upto option, all identifiers and values in the configuration that match <i>pattern1</i> are replaced.</p>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration on page 146

rollback

Syntax	<code>rollback <number rescue></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Description	<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 commit configuration command.</p> <p>The currently operational Junos OS 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 46 previous committed configurations, the files juniper.conf.4 through juniper.conf.49, are stored in the directory /var/db/config, 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 load update).</p>
Options	<p>none—Return to the most recently saved configuration.</p> <p>number—(Optional) Configuration to return to. The range of values is from 0 through 49. The most recently saved configuration is number 0, and the oldest saved configuration is number 49. The default is 0.</p> <p>rescue—(Optional) Return to the rescue configuration.</p>
Required Privilege Level	rollback—To roll back to configurations other than the one most recently committed.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Returning to a Previously Committed Junos OS Configuration on page 110• Creating and Returning to a Rescue Configuration on page 113

run

Syntax	<code>run <i>command</i></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Run a top-level CLI command without exiting from configuration mode.
Options	<i>command</i> —CLI top-level command.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Junos OS CLI Configuration Mode on page 60

save

Syntax `save filename`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.

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 Junos OS. 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@ftphostname.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.

Required Privilege Level configure—To enter configuration mode.

Related Documentation • [Deactivating and Reactivating Statements and Identifiers in a Junos Configuration on page 79](#)

set

Syntax	<code>set <<i>statement-path</i>> <i>identifier</i></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS 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	<p><i>identifier</i>—Name of the statement or identifier to set.</p> <p><i>statement-path</i>—(Optional) Path to an existing statement hierarchy level. If that hierarchy level does not exist, it is created.</p>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• edit on page 210• Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69

show

Syntax	<code>show <statement-path> <identifier></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Display the current configuration.
Options	<p><code>none</code>—Display the entire configuration at the current hierarchy level.</p> <p><i>identifier</i>—(Optional) Display the configuration for the specified identifier.</p> <p><i>statement-path</i>—(Optional) Display the configuration for the specified statement hierarchy path.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<code>configure</code> —To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show display inheritance on page 229• show display omit on page 230• show display set on page 231• show display set relative on page 232• show groups junos-defaults on page 233• Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69

show configuration

Syntax	<code>show configuration</code> <code><statement-path></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Description	Display the configuration that currently is running on the router or switch, which is the last committed configuration.
Options	<p><code>none</code>—Display the entire configuration.</p> <p><code>statement-path</code>—(Optional) Display one of the following hierarchies in a configuration. (Each <i>statement-path</i> option has additional suboptions not described here. See the appropriate configuration guide or EX Series switch documentation for more information.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>access</code>—Network access configuration.• <code>access-profile</code>—Access profile configuration.• <code>accounting-options</code>—Accounting data configuration.• <code>applications</code>—Applications defined by protocol characteristics.• <code>apply-groups</code>—Groups from which configuration data is inherited.• <code>chassis</code>—Chassis configuration.• <code>chassis network-services</code>—Current running mode.• <code>class-of-service</code>—Class-of-service configuration.• <code>diameter</code>—Diameter base protocol layer configuration.• <code>ethernet-switching-options</code>—(EX Series switch only) Ethernet switching configuration.• <code>event-options</code>—Event processing configuration.• <code>firewall</code>—Firewall configuration.• <code>forwarding-options</code>—Options that control packet sampling.• <code>groups</code>—Configuration groups.• <code>interfaces</code>—Interface configuration.• <code>jsrc</code>—JSRC partition configuration.• <code>jsrc-partition</code>—JSRC partition configuration.• <code>logical-systems</code>—Logical system configuration.• <code>poe</code>—(EX Series switch only) Power over Ethernet configuration.• <code>policy-options</code>—Routing policy option configuration.• <code>protocols</code>—Routing protocol configuration.

- **routing-instances**—Routing instance configuration.
- **routing-options**—Protocol-independent routing option configuration.
- **security**—Security configuration.
- **services**—Service PIC applications configuration.
- **snmp**—Simple Network Management Protocol configuration.
- **system**—System parameters configuration.
- **virtual-chassis**—(EX Series switch only) Virtual Chassis configuration.
- **vlan**—(EX Series switch only) VLAN configuration.

Additional Information	The portions of the configuration that you can view depend on the user class that you belong to and the corresponding permissions. If you do not have permission to view a portion of the configuration, the text ACCESS-DENIED is substituted for that portion of the configuration. If you do not have permission to view authentication keys and passwords in the configuration, because the secret permission bit is not set for your user account, the text SECRET-DATA is substituted for that portion of the configuration. If an identifier in the configuration contains a space, the identifier is displayed in quotation marks.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69 • Overview of Junos OS CLI Operational Mode Commands on page 35
List of Sample Output	show configuration on page 227 show configuration policy-options on page 228
Output Fields	This command displays information about the current running configuration.

Sample Output

```

show configuration user@host> show configuration
## Last commit: 2006-10-31 14:13:00 PST by alant version "8.2I0 [builder]"; ##
last changed: 2006-10-31 14:05:53 PST
system {
    host-name nestor;
    domain-name east.net;
    backup-router 192.1.1.254;
    time-zone America/Los_Angeles;
    default-address-selection;
    name-server {
        192.154.169.254;
        192.154.169.249;
        192.154.169.176;
    }
    services {
        telnet;
    }
    tacplus-server {

```

```
        1.2.3.4 {
            secret /* SECRET-DATA */;
            ...
        }
    }
}
interfaces {
    ...
}
protocols {
    isis {
        export "direct routes";
    }
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement "direct routes" {
        from protocol direct;
        then accept;
    }
}
```

```
show configuration user@host> show configuration policy-options
policy-options    policy-options {
                    policy-statement "direct routes" {
                        from protocol direct;
                        then accept;
                    }
                }
```

show | display inheritance

Syntax show | display inheritance <brief | defaults | no-comments | terse>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Show the inherited configuration data and information about the source group from which the configuration has been inherited. Show interface ranges configuration data in expanded format and information about the source interface-range from which the configuration has been expanded

```
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;
```

```
user@host# show system login class readonly | display inheritance
## 'interface' was inherited from group global'
## 'network' was inherited from group global'
## 'routing' was inherited from group global'
## 'system' was inherited from group global'
## 'trace' was inherited from group global'
## 'view' was inherited from group global'
##
permissions [ interface network routing system trace view ];
```

```
user@host# show system login class readonly | display inheritance no-comments
permissions [ interface network routing system trace view ];
```

- Options**
- **brief**—Display brief output for the command.
 - **defaults**—Display the Junos OS defaults that have been applied to the configuration.
 - **no-comments**—Display configuration information without inline comments marked with ##.
 - **terse**—Display terse output with inheritance details as inline comment.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- [Using Junos OS Defaults Groups on page 175](#)

show | display omit

Syntax show | display omit

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2.

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

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

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation • [show on page 225](#)

show | display set

Syntax	show display set
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>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</p> <pre>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</pre>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show on page 225• Displaying set Commands from the Junos OS Configuration on page 102

show | display set relative

Syntax show | display set relative

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS 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.

```
[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
```

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation • [Displaying set Commands from the Junos OS Configuration on page 102](#)

show groups junos-defaults

Syntax	show groups junos-defaults
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Display the full set of available preset statements from the Junos OS defaults group.
	<pre> 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 } } } </pre>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using Junos OS Defaults Groups on page 175

status

Syntax	status
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Display the users currently editing the configuration.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Displaying Users Currently Editing the Configuration” on page 100.

top

Syntax	top < <i>configuration-command</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Return to the top level of configuration command mode, which is indicated by the [edit] banner.
Options	<i>configuration-command</i> —(Optional) Issue configuration mode commands from the top of the hierarchy.
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69• exit on page 211• up on page 237

unprotect

Syntax	unprotect (<i>hierarchy</i> <i>statement</i> <i>identifier</i>)
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.
Description	Unprotect a protected hierarchy, configuration statement, or an identifier.
Options	none
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• top on page 235• up on page 237• Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69

up

Syntax	up < <i>number</i> > < <i>configuration-command</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Move up one level in the statement hierarchy.
Options	<p>none—Move up one level in the configuration hierarchy.</p> <p><i>configuration-command</i>—(Optional) Issue configuration mode commands from a location higher in the hierarchy.</p> <p><i>number</i>—(Optional) Move up the specified number of levels in the configuration hierarchy.</p>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69• exit on page 211• top on page 235

update

Syntax update

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 7.5.

Description Update private candidate configuration with a copy of the most recently committed configuration, including your private changes.



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

Required Privilege Level configure—To enter configuration mode.

Related Documentation • [Updating the configure private Configuration on page 101.](#)

wildcard delete

Syntax	<code>wildcard delete <statement-path> <identifier> <regular-expression></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<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>
Options	<p><i>identifier</i>—(Optional) Name of the statement or identifier to delete.</p> <p><i>regular-expression</i>—(Optional) The pattern based on which you want to delete multiple items. When you use the wildcard command to delete related configuration items, the <i>regular-expression</i> must be the final statement.</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>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode. Other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Using Global Replace in a Junos Configuration—Using the upto Option on page 151.

CHAPTER 14

Summary of CLI Operational Mode Commands

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

configure

Syntax	<code>configure</code> <code><dynamic></code> <code><exclusive></code> <code><private></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Description	Enter configuration mode. When this command is entered without any optional keywords, everyone can make configuration changes and commit all changes made to the configuration.
Options	<p><code>none</code>—Enter configuration mode.</p> <p><code>dynamic</code>—(Optional) Configure routing policies and certain routing policy objects in a dynamic database that is not subject to the same verification required in the standard configuration database. As a result, the time it takes to commit changes to the dynamic database is much shorter than for the standard configuration database. You can then reference these policies and policy objects in routing policies you configure in the standard database.</p> <p><code>exclusive</code>—(Optional) Lock the candidate configuration for as long as you remain in configuration mode, allowing you to make changes without interference from other users. Other users can enter and exit configuration mode, but they cannot change the configuration.</p> <p><code>private</code>—(Optional) Allow multiple users to edit different parts of the configuration at the same time and to commit only their own changes, or to roll back without interfering with one another's changes. You cannot commit changes in configure private mode when another user is in configure exclusive mode.</p>
Additional Information	For more information about the different methods of entering configuration mode and the restrictions that apply, see the Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide .
Required Privilege Level	<code>configure</code>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show configuration on page 226
List of Sample Output	configure on page 242
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are placed in configuration mode and the system prompt changes from <code>hostname></code> to <code>hostname#</code> .

Sample Output

```
configure  user@host> configure
```

```
Entering configuration mode  
[edit]  
user@host#
```

file

Syntax	file
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.
Description	Archive files from the device, copy files to and from the router or switch, calculate the file checksum, compare files, delete a file from the device, list files on the device, rename a file, show file contents, or show the local address to initiate a connection.
Options	archive checksum compare copy delete list rename show source address
Required Privilege Level	maintenance
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Viewing Files and Directories on a Device Running Junos OS on page 45• Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference

help

Syntax	<code>help < (apropos <i>string</i> reference <<i>statement-name</i>> syslog <<i>syslog-tag</i>> tip cli <i>number</i> topic <<i>word</i>>) ></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. apropos option added in Junos OS Release 8.0.
Description	Display help about available operational commands, configuration statements, or general information about getting help. Entering the help command without an option provides introductory information about how to use the help and ? commands.
Options	<p>apropos <i>string</i>—(Optional) Display command 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.</p> <p>reference <<i>statement-name</i>>—(Optional) Display summary information for a configuration statement. This information is based on summary descriptions that appear in the Junos configuration guides.</p> <p>syslog <<i>syslog-tag</i>>—(Optional) Display information about system log messages.</p> <p>tip cli <i>number</i>—(Optional) Display a tip about using the CLI. Specify the number of the tip you want to view.</p> <p>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.</p>
Required Privilege Level	None
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting Online Help from the Junos OS Command-Line Interface on page 25

| (pipe)

Syntax	(compare count display (changed commit-scripts detail display set inheritance omit xml) except <i>pattern</i> find <i>pattern</i> hold last <i>lines</i> match <i>pattern</i> no-more request message (all <i>account@terminal</i>) resolve <full-names> save <i>filename</i> trim <i>columns</i>)
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. display commit-scripts option added in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Filter the output of an operational mode or a configuration mode command.
Options	<p>compare (filename rollback <i>n</i>)—(Configuration mode only, and only with the show command) Compare configuration changes with another configuration file.</p> <p>count—Display the number of lines in the output.</p> <p>display—Display additional information about the configuration contents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• changed—Tag changes with junos:changed attribute (XML only).• commit-scripts—(Configuration mode only) Display all statements that are in a configuration, including statements that were generated by transient changes. For more information, see the Junos OS Configuration and Operations Automation Guide.• detail—(Configuration mode only) Display configuration data detail.• inheritance <brief default no-comments groups terse>—(Configuration mode only) Display inherited configuration data and source group.• omit—(Configuration mode only) Display configuration statements omitted by the apply-flags omit configuration statement.• set—Display the configuration as a series of configuration mode commands required to re-create the configuration.• xml—(Operational mode only) Display the command output as Junos XML protocol (Extensible Markup Language [XML]) tags. <p>except <i>pattern</i>—Ignore text matching a regular expression when searching the output. If the regular expression contains spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose it in quotation marks.</p> <p>find <i>pattern</i>—Display the output starting at the first occurrence of text matching a regular expression. If the regular expression contains spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose it in quotation marks (" ").</p> <p>last <i>lines</i>—Display the last number of lines you want to view from the end of the configuration. However, when the number of lines requested is less than the number of lines that the screen length setting permits you to display, Junos returns as many lines</p>

as permitted by the screen length setting. For more information on using the **last lines** option, see [“Displaying Output Beginning with the Last Entries” on page 132](#).

hold—Hold text without exiting the **--More--** prompt.

match *pattern*—Search for text matching a regular expression. If the regular expression contains spaces, operators, or wildcard characters, enclose it in quotation marks.

no-more—Display output all at once rather than one screen at a time.

resolve—Convert IP addresses into Domain Name System (DNS) names. Truncates to fit original size unless **full-names** is specified. To prevent the names from being truncated, use the **full-names** option.

request message (all | *account@terminal*)—Display command output on the terminal of a specific user logged in to your router, or on the terminals of all users logged in to your router.

save *filename*—Save the output to a file or URL. For information about specifying the filename, see [“Specifying Filenames and URLs” on page 48](#).

trim *columns*—Trim specified number of columns from the start line.

**Required Privilege
Level**

view

**Related
Documentation**

- [Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69](#).
- [Using the Pipe \(| \) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output on page 125](#)
- [Using Regular Expressions with the Pipe \(| \) Symbol to Filter Junos Command Output on page 126](#)
- [Pipe \(| \) Filter Functions in the Junos OS command-line interface on page 128](#)

request

Syntax request <chassis | ipsec switch | message | mpls | routing-engine | security | services | system | flow-collector | support information>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Stop or reboot router components, switch between primary and backup components, display messages, and display system information.



CAUTION: Halt the backup Routing Engine before you remove it or shut off the power to the router; otherwise, you might need to reinstall the Junos OS.



NOTE: If your router contains two Routing Engines and you want to shut the power off to the router or remove a Routing Engine, you must first halt the backup Routing Engine (if it has been upgraded) and then the master Routing Engine. To halt a Routing Engine, enter the `request system halt` command. You can also halt both Routing Engines at the same time by issuing the `request system halt both-routing-engines` command.

If you want to reboot a router that has two Routing Engines, reboot the backup Routing Engine (if you have upgraded it) and then the master Routing Engine.



NOTE: If you reboot the TX Matrix router, all the T640 master Routing Engines connected to the TX Matrix router reboot. If you halt both Routing Engines on a TX Matrix router, all the T640 Routing Engines connected to the TX Matrix router are also halted. Likewise, if you reboot the TX Matrix Plus router, all the T1600 master Routing Engines connected to the TX Matrix Plus router reboot. If you halt both Routing Engines on a TX Matrix Plus router, all the T1600 Routing Engines connected to the TX Matrix Plus router are also halted.



NOTE: If you insert a Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) into your router, you may need to issue the `request chassis fpc` command (or press the online button) to bring the FPC online. This applies to FPCs in M20, M40, M40e, M160, M320, and T Series routers. For command usage, see the `request chassis fpc` command description in the *Junos OS System Basics and Services Command Reference*.


Additional Information Most **request** commands are described in the *Junos System Basics and Services Command Reference*. The following **request** commands are described in the *Junos Interfaces Command Reference*: **request ipsec switch** and **request services**.

Required Privilege Level maintenance

Related Documentation • [Overview of Junos OS CLI Operational Mode Commands on page 35](#)

restart

Syntax	restart <adaptive-services audit-process chassis-control class-of-service dhcp-service diameter-service disk-monitoring dynamic-flow-capture ecc-error-logging event-processing firewall interface-control ipsec-key-management kernel-replication l2-learning l2tp-universal-edge l2tp-service lacp mib-process pgcp-service pgm pic-services-logging ppp pppoe protected-system-domain-service redundancy-interface-process remote-operations root-system-domain-service routing <logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i> > sampling service-deployment services pgcp gateway <i>gateway-name</i> sbc-configuration-process snmp usb-control web-management> <gracefully immediately soft>
Syntax (EX Series Switch)	restart <autoinstallation chassis-control class-of-service database-replication dhcp dhcp-service diameter-service dot1x-protocol ethernet-link-fault-management ethernet-switching event-processing firewall general-authentication-service interface-control kernel-replication l2-learning lacp license-service link-management lldpd-service mib-process mounstd-service multicast-snooping pgm redundancy-interface-process remote-operations routing secure-neighbor-discovery service-deployment sflow-service snmp vrrp web-management> <gracefully immediately soft>
Syntax (TX Matrix Router)	restart <adaptive-services audit-process chassis-control class-of-service dhcp-service diameter-service disk-monitoring dynamic-flow-capture ecc-error-logging event-processing firewall interface-control ipsec-key-management kernel-replication l2-learning l2tp-service lacp link-management mib-process pgm pic-services-logging ppp pppoe redundancy-interface-process remote-operations routing <logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i> > sampling service-deployment snmp> <all-chassis all-lcc lcc <i>number</i> scc> <gracefully immediately soft>
Syntax (TX Matrix Plus Router)	restart <adaptive-services audit-process chassis-control class-of-service dhcp-service diameter-service disk-monitoring dynamic-flow-capture ecc-error-logging event-processing firewall interface-control ipsec-key-management kernel-replication l2-learning l2tp-service lacp link-management mib-process pgm pic-services-logging ppp pppoe redundancy-interface-process remote-operations routing <logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i> > sampling service-deployment snmp> <all-chassis all-lcc all-sfc lcc <i>number</i> sfc <i>number</i> > <gracefully immediately soft>
Syntax (MX Series Router)	restart <adaptive-services audit-process chassis-control class-of-service dhcp-service diameter-service disk-monitoring dynamic-flow-capture ecc-error-logging event-processing firewall interface-control ipsec-key-management kernel-replication l2-learning l2tp-service l2tp-universal-edge lacp mib-process pgcp-service pgm pic-services-logging ppp pppoe protected-system-domain-service redundancy-interface-process remote-operations root-system-domain-service routing <logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i> > sampling service-deployment services pgcp gateway <i>gateway-name</i> sbc-configuration-process snmp usb-control web-management>

	<code><gracefully immediately soft></code> <code><all-members></code> <code><local></code> <code><member <i>member-id</i>></code>
Syntax (J Series Router)	<code>restart</code> <code><adaptive-services audit-process chassis-control class-of-service dhcp dhcp-service dialer-services diameter-services dlsf event-processing firewall interface-control ipsec-key-management isdn-signaling l2ald l2-learning l2tp-service mib-process network-access-service pgm ppp pppoe remote-operations routing <logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i>> sampling service-deployment snmp usb-control web-management></code> <code><gracefully immediately soft></code>
Syntax (QFX Series)	<code>restart</code> <code><adaptive-services audit-process chassis-control class-of-service dialer-services diameter-services dlsf event-processing fibre-channel firewall interface-control ipsec-key-management isdn-signaling l2ald l2-learning l2tp-service mib-process network-access-service pgm ppp pppoe remote-operations <i>logical-system-name</i>> sampling service-deployment snmp usb-control web-management></code> <code><gracefully immediately soft></code>
Release Information	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>dynamic-flow-capture option added in Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>dlsf option added in Junos OS Release 7.5.</p> <p>event-processing option added in Junos OS Release 7.5.</p> <p>ppp option added in Junos OS Release 7.5.</p> <p>l2ald option added in Junos OS Release 8.0.</p> <p>link-management option added in Release 8.0.</p> <p>pgcp-service option added in Junos OS Release 8.4.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>sbc-configuration-process option added in Junos OS Release 9.5.</p> <p>services pgcp gateway option added in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>sfc and all-sfc options introduced for the TX Matrix Router in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	Restart a Junos OS process.
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>CAUTION: Never restart a software process unless instructed to do so by a customer support engineer. A restart might cause the router or switch to drop calls and interrupt transmission, resulting in possible loss of data.</p> </div> </div>
Options	<p>none—Same as gracefully.</p> <p>adaptive-services—(Optional) Restart the configuration management process that manages the configuration for stateful firewall, Network Address Translation (NAT), intrusion detection services (IDS), and IP Security (IPsec) services on the Adaptive Services PIC.</p>

all-chassis—(TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) Restart the software process on all chassis.

all-lcc—(TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) For a TX Matrix router, restart the software process on all T640 routers connected to the TX Matrix router. For a TX Matrix Plus router, restart the software process on all T1600 routers connected to the TX Matrix Plus router.

all-members—(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the software process for all members of the Virtual Chassis configuration.

all-sfc—(TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) For a TX Matrix Plus router, restart the software processes for the TX Matrix Plus router (or switch-fabric chassis).

audit-process—(Optional) Restart the RADIUS accounting process.

autoinstallation—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the autoinstallation process.

chassis-control—(Optional) Restart the chassis management process.

class-of-service—(Optional) Restart the class-of-service (CoS) process, which controls the router's or switch's CoS configuration.

database-replication—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the database replication process.

dhcp—(J Series router and EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the software process for a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. A DHCP server allocates network IP addresses and delivers configuration settings to client hosts without user intervention.

dhcp-service—(EX Series switch and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol process.

dialer-services—(J Series router only) (Optional) Restart the ISDN dial-out process.

diameter-service—(Optional) Restart the diameter process.

disk-monitoring—(Optional) Restart disk monitoring, which checks the health of the hard disk drive on the Routing Engine.

dlsu—(J Series router only) (Optional) Restart the data link switching (DLSw) service.

dot1x-protocol—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the port-based network access control process.

dynamic-flow-capture—(Optional) Restart the dynamic flow capture (DFC) process, which controls DFC configurations on Monitoring Services III PICs.

ecc-error-logging—(Optional) Restart the error checking and correcting (ECC) process, which logs ECC parity errors in memory on the Routing Engine.

ethernet-link-fault-management—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the Ethernet OAM link fault management process.

- ethernet-switching—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the Ethernet switching process.
- event-processing—(Optional) Restart the event process (eventd).
- fibre-channel—(QFX Series only) (Optional) Restart the Fibre Channel process.
- firewall—(Optional) Restart the firewall management process, which manages firewall configuration.
- general-authentication-service—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the general authentication process.
- gracefully—(Optional) Restart the software process.
- immediately—(Optional) Immediately restart the software process.
- interface-control—(Optional) Restart the interface process, which controls the router's or switch's physical interface devices and logical interfaces.
- ipsec-key-management—(Optional) Restart the IPsec key management process.
- isdn-signaling—(J Series router only) (Optional) Restart the ISDN signaling process, which initiates ISDN connections.
- kernel-replication—(Optional) Restart the kernel replication process, which replicates the state of the backup Routing Engine when graceful Routing Engine switchover is configured.
- l2-learning—(Optional) Restart the Layer 2 address flooding and learning process.
- l2tp-service—(Optional) (M10, M10i, M7i, and MX Series routers only) Restart the Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) process, which establishes L2TP tunnels and Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) sessions through L2TP tunnels.
- l2tp-universal-edge—(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) process, which establishes L2TP tunnels and Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) sessions through L2TP tunnels.
- lacp—(Optional) Restart the Link Aggregation Control Protocol process.
- lcc *number*—(TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) For a TX Matrix router, restart the software process for a specific T640 router that is connected to the TX Matrix router. For a TX Matrix Plus router, restart the software process for a specific T1600 router that is connected to the TX Matrix Plus router. Replace *number* with a value from 0 through 3.
- license-service—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the feature license management process.
- link-management— (TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus routers and EX Series switches only) (Optional) Restart the Link Management Protocol (LMP) process, which establishes and maintains LMP control channels.

lldpd-service—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the Link Layer Discovery Protocol process.

local—(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the software process for the local Virtual Chassis member.

member *member-id*—(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the software process for a specific member of the Virtual Chassis configuration. Replace *member-id* with a value of 0 or 1.

mib-process—(Optional) Restart the Management Information Base (MIB) II process, which provides the router's MIB II agent.

mountd-service—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the service for NFS mounts requests.

multicast-snooping—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the multicast snooping process.

network-access-service—(J Series router only) (Optional) Restart the network access process, which provides the router's Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) authentication service.

pgcp-service—(Optional) Restart the pgcpd service process running on the Routing Engine. This option does not restart pgcpd processes running on mobile station PICs. To restart pgcpd processes running on mobile station PICs, use the **services pgcp gateway** option.

pgm—(Optional) Restart the process that implements the Pragmatic General Multicast (PGM) protocol for assisting in the reliable delivery of multicast packets.

pic-services-logging—(Optional) Restart the logging process for some PICs. With this process, also known as fsad (the file system access daemon), PICs send special logging information to the Routing Engine for archiving on the hard disk.

ppp—(Optional) Restart the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) process.

pppoe—(Optional) Restart the Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) process.

protected-system-domain-service—(Optional) Restart the Protected System Domain (PSD) process.

redundancy-interface-process—(Optional) Restart the ASP redundancy process.

remote-operations—(Optional) Restart the remote operations process, which provides the ping and traceroute MIBs.

root-system-domain-service—(Optional) Restart the Root System Domain (RSD) service.

routing—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the routing protocol process.

routing <logical-system *logical-system-name*>—(Optional) Restart the routing protocol process, which controls the routing protocols that run on the router or switch and

maintains the routing tables. Optionally, restart the routing protocol process for the specified logical system only.

sampling—(Optional) Restart the sampling process, which performs packet sampling and cflowd export.

scc—(TX Matrix routers only) Restart the software process on the TX Matrix router (or switch-card chassis).

secure-neighbor-discovery—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the secure Neighbor Discovery Protocol process.

sfc *number*—(TX Matrix Plus routers only) Restart the software process on the TX Matrix Plus router (or switch-fabric chassis). Replace *number* with 0.

service-deployment—(Optional) Restart the service deployment service process.

services pgcp gateway *gateway-name*—(Optional) Restart the pgcpd process for a specific BGP running on an MS-PIC. This option does not restart the pgcpd process running on the Routing Engine. To restart the pgcpd process on the Routing Engine, use the **pgcp-service** option.

sflow-service—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the flow sampling (sFlow technology) process.

snmp—(Optional) Restart the SNMP process, which provides the router's or switch's SNMP master agent.

soft—(Optional) Reread and reactivate the configuration without completely restarting the software processes. For example, BGP peers stay up and the routing table stays constant. Omitting this option results in a graceful restart of the software process.

usb-control—(J Series router and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the USB control process.

vrrp—(EX Series switch only) (Optional) Restart the Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol process.

web-management—(J Series router, EX Series switch, and MX Series routers only) (Optional) Restart the Web management process.

Required Privilege Level reset

Related Documentation • [Overview of Junos OS CLI Operational Mode Commands on page 35](#)

List of Sample Output [restart interfaces on page 256](#)

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

```
restart interfaces  user@host> restart interfaces
                   interfaces process terminated
                   interfaces process restarted
```

set

Syntax	<code>set <statement-path> identifier</code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS 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	<p><i>identifier</i>—Name of the statement or identifier to set.</p> <p><i>statement-path</i>—(Optional) Path to an existing statement hierarchy level. If that hierarchy level does not exist, it is created.</p>
Required Privilege Level	configure—To enter configuration mode, but other required privilege levels depend on where the statement is located in the configuration hierarchy.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• edit on page 210• Displaying the Current Junos OS Configuration on page 69

PART 5

Index

- [Index on page 261](#)
- [Index of Statements and Commands on page 269](#)

Index

Symbols

!	
in interface names.....	146
" ", configuration group wildcards.....	163
#, comments in configuration statements.....	xxiv, 81
(), in syntax descriptions.....	xxiv
*	
in interface names.....	145
regular expression operator.....	147
wildcard character.....	163
+	
in statement lists.....	71
regular expression operator.....	147
.(period)	
regular expression operator.....	147
/* */, comment delimiters.....	81
< >, in syntax descriptions.....	xxiii
?	
regular expression operator.....	163
wildcard.....	163
[], in configuration statements.....	xxiv
\	
in interface names.....	145
wildcard characters.....	163
{ }, in configuration statements.....	xxiv
specifying statements.....	120
(pipe).....	246
command output.....	246
in syntax descriptions.....	xxiv, 246
(pipe), in syntax descriptions.....	xxiv, 246

A

access privilege levels	
entering configuration mode.....	66
activate command.....	202
usage guidelines.....	61
active configuration.....	5
addresses	
machine name.....	12
annotate command.....	61, 203
usage guidelines.....	81

apply-groups statement.....	179
usage guidelines.....	158
apply-groups-except statement.....	180
authorization See permissions	

B

braces, in configuration statements.....	xxiv
brackets	
angle, in syntax descriptions.....	xxiii
square, in configuration statements.....	xxiv

C

candidate configuration.....	5
clear command	
usage guidelines.....	35
CLI	
command completion.....	186
command history.....	32
displaying.....	199
comparing configuration versions.....	112
configuration mode	
description.....	60
navigation commands, table.....	7
current working directory	
displaying.....	198
setting.....	187
date	
setting.....	195
editing command line.....	143
idle timeout, setting.....	188
keyboard sequences.....	144
overview.....	3
permissions, displaying.....	197
prompt strings.....	136
prompt, setting.....	189
restart, after software upgrade.....	190
screen length, setting.....	191
screen width, setting.....	192
settings, displaying.....	196
terminal type, setting.....	193
timestamp.....	136
timestamp, setting.....	194
tutorial.....	9
type checking.....	121
users, monitoring.....	45
word history.....	32
working directory.....	136
command history	
operational mode.....	32

command output	
configuration details.....	104
configuration, comparing files.....	129
end of, displaying from.....	132
filtering	
comparing configuration versions.....	112
number of lines, counting.....	130
pagination, preventing.....	132
regular expressions	
first match, displaying from.....	131
matching output, displaying.....	132
nonmatching output, ignoring.....	131
retaining.....	132
RPC, displaying.....	130
saving to a file.....	133
sending to users.....	133
XML format, displaying.....	130
command shell.....	3
commands	
completion.....	28, 137
configure.....	137
filenames, specifying.....	48
help about.....	25
history.....	32
options.....	39
overview.....	35
URLs, specifying.....	48
comments	
adding to configuration file.....	81
comments, in configuration statements.....	xxiv
commit and-quit command	
usage guidelines.....	92
commit at command	
usage guidelines.....	94
commit command.....	204
usage guidelines.....	61, 91
commit comment command	
usage guidelines.....	96
commit confirmed command	
usage guidelines.....	93
commit scripts.....	7
commit synchronize command.....	204
usage guidelines.....	79
commit display detail command	
usage guidelines.....	95
committing configuration	
and exiting configuration mode.....	92
basic.....	91
confirmation required.....	93
logging message about.....	96
monitoring.....	95
scheduling for later.....	94
synchronizing on Routing Engines.....	123
compare command.....	246
usage guidelines.....	112
compare filter.....	129
completing partial command entry.....	186
configuration	
activating.....	110
adding comments.....	81
candidate.....	5
committing.....	91
and exiting configuration mode.....	92
confirmation required.....	93
logging message about.....	96
monitoring process.....	95
scheduling for later.....	94
synchronizing on Routing Engines.....	123
comparing with previous.....	112
deleting	
statements.....	72
displaying	
current configuration.....	226
details.....	104
edit command, using.....	68
global replacement.....	146
groups configuration groups See configuration groups	
locking.....	101
merging current and new.....	116
modifying.....	68
previous, displaying.....	111
protecting.....	84
replacing.....	116
saving to file.....	114
storage of previous.....	109
unprotecting.....	84
configuration files	
filename, specifying.....	48
saving to files.....	114
URL, specifying.....	48
configuration groups	
applying.....	158
creating.....	157
inheritance model.....	156
inherited values.....	162
interface parameters.....	167, 170
nested groups.....	159

- overview.....155, 156
- peer entities.....171
- re0, re1 groups.....157
- regional configurations.....172
- sets of statements.....166
- wildcards.....163, 174
- configuration mode, CLI.....71, 91
 - command completion.....28
 - commands
 - activate.....61
 - annotate.....61
 - commit.....61
 - copy.....61
 - deactivate.....61
 - delete.....61
 - edit.....61
 - exit.....61
 - extension.....61
 - help.....61
 - insert.....61
 - load.....61
 - paste.....62
 - quit.....62
 - rollback.....22, 62
 - run.....62
 - save.....62
 - set.....62
 - show.....62
 - status.....62
 - top.....62
 - up.....62
 - update.....62
 - configuration hierarchy, description.....64
 - description.....60
 - entering.....66
 - example16
 - exiting.....67
 - global replacement.....146
 - identifier, description.....63
 - locking.....101
 - statement
 - container.....64
 - description.....63
 - leaf.....64
 - switching to operational mode.....11
 - top level statements, interpreting.....63
 - users editing configuration
 - displaying.....100
 - multiple simultaneous users.....98
 - configuration mode, entering.....242
 - configuration statements
 - adding comments about.....81
 - deleting.....72
 - help about.....27
 - inheriting from groups.....166
 - overviews.....71
 - structure and components.....120
 - configure command.....242
 - names and addresses.....12
 - usage guidelines.....36, 66
 - configure exclusive command
 - usage guidelines.....101
 - container hierarchy See hierarchy
 - conventions
 - text and syntax.....xxiii
 - copy command.....207
 - usage guidelines.....36, 37, 61
 - count command.....246
 - count filter.....130
 - curly braces, in configuration statements.....xxiv
 - current working directory
 - displaying.....198
 - setting.....187
 - cursor, moving.....144
 - customer support.....xxiv
 - contacting JTAC.....xxiv
- D**
 - data types, CLI.....121
 - date
 - setting from CLI.....195
 - deactivate command.....208
 - usage guidelines.....61
 - default configuration group.....175
 - delete command.....209
 - usage guidelines.....61, 72
 - directories
 - working, displaying.....198
 - disable statement
 - usage guidelines.....79
 - display detail command
 - usage guidelines.....104
 - display inheritance command
 - usage guidelines.....162
 - display set command
 - usage guidelines.....102
 - display xml filter.....130

documentation	
comments on.....	xxiv

E

edit command.....	210
usage guidelines.....	61
editing command line.....	143
Emacs keyboard sequences.....	143
environment settings, CLI	
command completion.....	137
displaying.....	137
example configuration.....	137
idle timeout.....	136
prompt string.....	136
screen dimensions.....	135, 138
software upgrade, restarting after.....	136
terminal type.....	136
timestamp.....	136
working directory.....	136
except command.....	246
except filter.....	131
exit command.....	211
from configuration mode.....	12
usage guidelines.....	61, 67
exit configuration-mode command.....	211
usage guidelines.....	67
extension command	
usage guidelines.....	61

F

file command.....	244
usage guidelines.....	36, 37, 45
filenames, specifying in commands.....	48
files	
listing.....	46
saving command output to.....	133
saving configurations to files.....	114
viewing.....	45
find command.....	246
find filter.....	131
font conventions.....	xxiii
FreeBSD UNIX kernel.....	4

G

groups statement.....	181
usage guidelines.....	157

H

help apropos command	
usage guidelines.....	27
help command.....	212, 245
usage guidelines.....	27, 61
help reference command	
usage guidelines.....	27
help tip cli command	
usage guidelines.....	29
history, CLI commands	
displaying.....	199
operational mode.....	32
hold command.....	246
hold filter.....	132

I

icons defined, notice.....	xxii
identifiers	
inserting in sequential lists.....	76
renaming.....	76
specifying.....	120
idle timeout	
user, setting.....	188
values, CLI sessions.....	136
ignore filter.....	131
inheritance model, configuration groups.....	156
inherited values, configuration groups.....	162
insert command.....	213
usage guidelines.....	61, 76
interface	
configuration example.....	16
interface names	
conventions.....	40
interfaces	
media parameters.....	167, 170
issuing relative configuration commands.....	75

J

J-Web graphical user interface (GUI).....	7
juniper-ais configuration group	
usage guidelines.....	157
Junos XML management protocol.....	7
junos-defaults configuration group.....	233
displaying.....	175, 229, 233
Junos-FIPS software environment.....	8

K

keyboard sequences	
editing command line.....	143

L

last command.....	246
last filter.....	132
load command.....	214
usage guidelines.....	61
load merge command	
usage guidelines.....	116
load override command	
usage guidelines.....	116
load set command	
usage guidelines.....	117
locking configuration.....	101
logical interfaces	
unit numbers.....	41

M

manuals	
comments on.....	xxiv
match command.....	246
match filter.....	132
monitor command.....	35

N

names	
wildcard	174
naming conventions, interface.....	40
nested configuration groups.....	159
no-more command.....	246, 247
no-more filter.....	132
notice icons defined.....	xxii

O

operational mode, CLI	
command history.....	32
command overview.....	35
switching to configuration mode.....	11
users, monitoring.....	45
word history.....	32

P

parentheses, in syntax descriptions.....	xxiv
partial command entry, completing.....	186
paste command	
usage guidelines.....	62
peer entities.....	171
permissions, CLI, displaying.....	197
ping command	
usage guidelines.....	35

pipe (|)

command output, filtering.....	128, 246
--------------------------------	----------

processes

managing.....	52
restarting.....	250

programs

managing.....	52
---------------	----

prompt

setting to display in CLI.....	189
to restart.....	190

prompt strings

CLI.....	136
----------	-----

protect command.....	216
----------------------	-----

usage guidelines.....	84
-----------------------	----

protecting configuration

usage guidelines.....	84
-----------------------	----

Q

quit command.....	37, 217
usage guidelines.....	62

R

re0 configuration group.....	157
------------------------------	-----

re1 configuration group.....	157
------------------------------	-----

redrawing screen.....	144
-----------------------	-----

redundancy

synchronize Routing Engines.....	79
----------------------------------	----

regional configurations.....	172
------------------------------	-----

regular expressions

first match, displaying from.....	131
matching output, displaying.....	132
nonmatching output, ignoring.....	131

relative option.....	116
----------------------	-----

rename command.....	218
---------------------	-----

usage guidelines.....	76
-----------------------	----

renaming identifiers.....	76
---------------------------	----

replace command.....	219
----------------------	-----

usage guidelines.....	146
-----------------------	-----

replace option.....	116
---------------------	-----

request command.....	248
----------------------	-----

usage guidelines.....	36
-----------------------	----

request message filter.....	133
-----------------------------	-----

request system configuration rescue delete	
--	--

command.....	114
--------------	-----

request system configuration rescue save	
--	--

command.....	114
--------------	-----

request system halt command.....	55
----------------------------------	----

request system logout pid pid_number	
--------------------------------------	--

command.....	101
--------------	-----

request system reboot command.....	56	show cli command.....	196
resolve command.....	246	usage guidelines.....	137
restart command.....	250	show cli directory command.....	198
usage guidelines.....	36	show cli history command.....	199
restart routing command.....	55	usage guidelines.....	32
restarting		show command	
after software upgrade.....	136, 190	configuration mode.....	225
software processes.....	250	usage guidelines.....	62
rollback command.....	22, 220	show configuration command.....	226
usage guidelines.....	62	show groups junos-defaults command.....	233
Routing Engines		usage guidelines.....	175
synchronizing configuration.....	123	show system processes extensive command.....	52
RPC		output, table.....	54
displaying command output in.....	130	show version command	
run command.....	221	Junos OS.....	50
usage guidelines.....	62	show display inheritance command.....	229
S		show display inheritance defaults command	
save command.....	222, 246	usage guidelines.....	175
usage guidelines.....	62, 114	show display omit command.....	230
screen		show display set command.....	231
dimensions.....	135, 138	usage guidelines.....	102
redrawing.....	144	show display set relative.....	232
screen length, setting.....	191	show display set relative command.....	232
screen width, setting.....	192	usage guidelines.....	103
set cli complete-on-space command.....	186	software upgrade	
usage guidelines.....	137	restarting after.....	190
set cli directory command.....	187	ssh command	
usage guidelines.....	136	usage guidelines.....	36
set cli idle-timeout command.....	188	status command.....	234
usage guidelines.....	136	usage guidelines.....	62, 100
set cli prompt command.....	189	storing previous configurations.....	109
usage guidelines.....	136	strings	
set cli restart-on-upgrade command.....	190	help about.....	27
usage guidelines.....	136	support, technical See technical support	
set cli screen-length command.....	191	symbol.....	133
usage guidelines.....	135, 138	synchronizing Routing Engines.....	79
set cli screen-width command.....	192	syntax conventions.....	xxiii
set cli terminal command.....	193	T	
usage guidelines.....	136	technical support	
set cli timestamp command.....	194	contacting JTAC.....	xxiv
usage guidelines.....	136	telnet command	
set command.....	68	usage guidelines.....	36
configuration mode.....	224, 257	terminal screen	
usage guidelines.....	62	length, setting.....	191
set date command.....	195	width, setting.....	192
set option.....	117	terminal type.....	136
show cli authorization command.....	197	setting.....	193

test command	
usage guidelines.....	35
timeout, user, setting.....	188
timestamp, CLI output, setting.....	194
top command.....	235
usage guidelines.....	62, 75
traceroute command	
usage guidelines.....	35
trim command.....	246
TX Matrix router	
configuration groups.....	157
configuration groups example.....	160
type checking, CLI.....	121
 U	
UNIX operating system.....	3, 4
UNIX shell.....	4
unprotect command.....	236
usage guidelines.....	84
unprotecting configuration	
usage guidelines.....	84
up command.....	237
usage guidelines.....	62, 75
update command.....	238
usage guidelines.....	62, 101
updating configure private configuration.....	101
upgrade, restarting after.....	136
upgrading software.....	136
prompt to restart after.....	190
URLs, specifying in commands.....	48
user accounts	
configuration example.....	12
user timeout, setting.....	188
users	
CLI permissions, displaying.....	197
editing configuration	
displaying.....	100
multiple simultaneous users.....	98
of CLI, monitoring.....	45
 W	
wildcard characters.....	163
wildcard command.....	239
wildcard delete command	
usage guidelines.....	127, 152
wildcard names.....	174
word history	
operational mode.....	32
working directory	
current, setting.....	187
displaying.....	198
 X	
XML format	
displaying command output in.....	130

Index of Statements and Commands

Symbols

| (pipe).....246

A

activate command.....202
annotate command.....61, 203
apply-groups statement.....179
apply-groups-except statement.....180

C

commit command.....204
compare command.....246
configure command.....242
copy command.....207

D

deactivate command.....208
delete command.....209

E

edit command.....210
exit command.....211

F

file command.....244

G

groups statement.....181

H

help command.....212, 245

I

insert command.....213

L

load command.....214

N

no-more command.....246, 247

P

protect command.....216

Q

quit command.....37, 217

R

rename command.....218
replace command.....219
request command.....248
restart command.....250
rollback command.....22, 220
run command.....221

S

save command.....222, 246
set cli complete-on-space command.....186
set cli directory command.....187
set cli idle-timeout command.....188
set cli prompt command.....189
set cli restart-on-upgrade command.....190
set cli screen-length command.....191
set cli screen-width command.....192
set cli terminal command.....193
set cli timestamp command.....194
set command
 configuration mode.....224, 257
set date command.....195
show cli authorization command.....197
show cli command.....196
show cli directory command.....198
show cli history command.....199
show command
 configuration mode.....225
show configuration command.....226
show groups junos-defaults command.....233
show | display inheritance command.....229
show | display omit command.....230
show | display set command.....231
show | display set relative command.....232
status command.....234

T

top command.....235

U

unprotect command.....	236
up command.....	237
update command.....	238

W

wildcard command.....	239
-----------------------	-----