

2 Working with Dump and Configuration Files

The following chapter contains information on Text-Based dump and configuration files. Topics include:

- General information on dump and configuration files
- Creating dump files
- Checking, applying, and scheduling configuration files

Refer to the command task list below to find the page number for a specific task. If you would like to reference configuration tasks based on traditional UI commands, refer to Appendix A.

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Dump Files

The Text-Based Configuration feature includes a dump file function. The dump file acts as a snapshot, enabling users to capture and save the switch's current configuration settings in a single text file.

Captured configuration settings can then be applied to a single switch or to multiple switches. This allows easy cloning of switch configurations for those networks requiring multiple, similarly-configured switches. Troubleshooting is also greatly facilitated, as aggregate network information can be read at a glance.

◆ Note ◆

The dump file function captures only *non-default* switch information.

For more information on using the dump file feature, refer to *Dump File Commands* on page 1-3.

Configuration Files

The Text-Based Configuration feature also includes a configuration file capability. A configuration file can be any stand-alone, ASCII-based text file that contains supported CLI commands.

A configuration file can be applied to a single switch or to multiple switches.

◆ Using Dump File as Configuration Files ◆

A generated dump file may be used as a configuration file. Simply apply an existing dump file to the switch for implementation. (Using dump files as configuration files can be extremely useful when cloning configurations for multiple switches.)

However, before using a dump file to configure a different switch, be sure to change device-specific information such as IP address, system name, etc.

Commands may be entered into a configuration file using any standard, ASCII-based text editor. (In which case, the user is not required to be connected to an active switch during the command entry process.)

Configuration Timer Sessions

You can apply a configuration file to the switch immediately, or you can schedule a *timer session*. With a timer session, the configuration file will be applied to the switch at a specified date and/or time. This function can greatly facilitate maintenance tasks such as synchronized batch updates.

For information on using the configuration file feature, refer to *Configuration File Commands* on page 1-4.

Dump File Commands

dump

Command Usage

Capture configuration settings and save them to a single text file that can be viewed, edited, or reapplied to additional switches.

Syntax Options

dump {all | *feature-type*} [**file** *name*]

Definitions:

all = specifies that information for *all* supported network features (ATM, Bridging, Filter, Interface, IP, IPX, SNMP, System, and VLAN) will be saved to the dump file

feature-type = specifies that only a particular network feature or a *combination* of network features will be saved to the dump file (e.g., **atm vlan**)

name = specifies a user-defined name for the resulting dump file (18 characters maximum)

♦ Syntax Notes ♦

You may enter more than one network feature in the command line. Also, network features can be added in any order (e.g., **vlan ipx ip atm**).

Supported network features include ATM, Bridging, Filter, Interface, IP, IPX, SNMP, System, and VLAN.

Command Examples:

```
dump all
dump vlan ip
dump all file snapshot.1
dump vlan file vlan_only_dump
```

Remarks

The **dump** command will automatically create the text file in the switch's file directory. Unless you specify your own file name in the command line, the switch provides the following prefix and extension information for generated dump files: **asc.*.snap**.

To view the contents of the generated dump file, you can use the **view file** command. For more information, refer to the **view file** command description on page 3-49 of this Reference Guide.

Aside from basic system information (e.g., system name, system date, etc.), the **dump** command captures only *non-default* switch settings.

Configuration File Commands

configuration check

Command Usage

Check a configuration file for syntax errors before applying it to the switch.

Syntax Options

configuration check <file-name> [verbose]

Definitions:
file-name = specifies a text file to be checked for syntax errors (e.g., **asc.2.snap**)
verbose = specifies that configuration check information will be printed to your workstation's console when the command is entered. For more information, refer to the Syntax Notes below.

♦ Syntax Notes ♦

When **verbose** is specified in the command line, information will be printed to your workstation's console even if no error is detected. Information includes file name, date, time, configuration changes, error descriptions (if any), and number of errors.

When **verbose** is *not* specified in the command line, cursory information will be printed to your workstation's console only if a syntax or configuration error is detected.

Command Examples:
configuration check asc.4.snap
configuration check config.txt verbose

Remarks

If one or more errors is detected when the **configuration check** command is executed, information is automatically saved to a **.err** log file in the switch's current file directory. To view the contents of a **.err** log file, you can use the **view file** command. For more information, refer to the **view file** command description on page 3-49 of this Reference Guide.

The **configuration check** command is a diagnostic command only. The specified text file is checked for syntax errors only and *is not* applied to the switch.

The **configuration check** command performs the same function as the **configuration syntax** command.

configuration syntax

Command Usage

Check a configuration file for syntax errors before applying it to the switch.

Syntax Options

configuration syntax <*file-name*> [verbose]

Definitions:

file-name = specifies a text file to be checked for syntax errors (e.g., **asc.2.snap**)

verbose = specifies that configuration syntax information will be printed to your workstation's console when the command is entered. For more information, refer to the Syntax Notes below.

♦ Syntax Notes ♦

When **verbose** is specified in the command line, information will be printed to your workstation's console even if no error is detected. Information includes file name, date, time, configuration changes, error descriptions (if any), and number of errors.

When **verbose** is *not* specified in the command line, cursory information will be printed to your workstation's console only if a syntax or configuration error is detected.

Command Examples:

configuration syntax asc.4.snap
configuration syntax config.txt verbose

Remarks

If one or more errors is detected when the **configuration syntax** command is executed, information is automatically saved to a **.err** log file in the switch's current file directory. To view the contents of a **.err** log file, you can use the **view file** command. For more information, refer to the **view file** command description on page 3-49 of this Reference Guide.

The **configuration syntax** command is a diagnostic command only. The specified text file is checked for syntax errors only and *is not* applied to the switch.

The **configuration syntax** command performs the same function as the **configuration check** command.

configuration apply

Command Usage

Apply a configuration file to the switch immediately *or* schedule a configuration timer session.

Syntax Options

configuration apply <*file-name*> [*yy/mm/dd hh:mm | hh:mm*] [**verbose**]

Definitions:

file-name = specifies the text file to be applied to the switch (e.g., **config.txt**)

yy/mm/dd hh:mm = specifies a date and time for the specified file to be applied to the switch (e.g., **00/11/07 12:00**)

hh:mm = specifies a time only for the specified file to be applied to the switch (e.g., **15:00**)

verbose = specifies that configuration syntax information will be printed to your workstation's console when the command is entered. For more information, refer to the Syntax Notes below.

♦ Syntax Notes ♦

If you specify a date for a configuration timer session, you must also enter a time.

When **verbose** is specified in the command line, information will be printed to your workstation's console even if no error is detected. Information includes file name, date, time, configuration changes, error descriptions (if any), and number of errors.

When **verbose** is *not* specified in the command line, cursory information will be printed to your workstation's console only if a syntax or configuration error is detected.

Command Examples:

configuration apply asc.4.snap

configuration apply config.txt verbose

configuration apply snap.1 00/11/07 12:00

configuration apply asc.1.snap 01:30

configuration apply batch_update.txt 11:15 verbose

Remarks

If one or more errors is detected when the **configuration apply** command is executed, information is automatically saved to a **.err** log file in the switch's current file directory. To view the contents of a **.err** log file, you can use the **view file** command. For more information, refer to the **view file** command description on page 3-49 of this Reference Guide.

A configuration file can be applied to the switch immediately, or it can be scheduled for application at a later date and/or time using optional command syntax (described in the Syntax Options table above). Scheduling a file to be applied at a later date and/or time is referred to as a *timer session*.

The specified text file must be present in the current file directory prior to issuing the **configuration apply** command.

configuration status**Command Usage**

View the configuration timer session status.

Syntax Options

configuration status (No additional syntax options are used.)

Remarks

Timer session status refers to whether or not a configuration file has been scheduled for application at a later time via the **configuration apply** command.

configuration cancel

Command Usage

Cancel a scheduled configuration timer session.

Syntax Options

configuration cancel (No additional syntax options are used.)

Remarks

A *timer session* can be scheduled via the **configuration apply** command. Refer to page 2-6 for more information.