



Working with Configuration Files

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About Configuration Files

Configuration files contain the Cisco NX-OS software commands used to configure the features on a Cisco NX-OS device. Commands are parsed (translated and executed) by the Cisco NX-OS software when the system is booted (from the startup-config file) or when you enter commands at the CLI in a configuration mode.

To change the startup configuration file, you can either save the running-configuration file to the startup configuration using the **copy running-config startup-config** command or copy a configuration file from a file server to the startup configuration.

Types of Configuration Files

The Cisco NX-OS software has two types of configuration files, running configuration and startup configuration. The device uses the startup configuration (startup-config) during device startup to configure the software features. The running configuration (running-config) contains the current changes that you make to the startup-configuration file. The two configuration files can be different. You might want to change the device configuration for a short time period rather than permanently. In this case, you would change the running configuration by using commands in global configuration mode but not save the changes to the startup configuration.

To change the running configuration, use the **configure terminal** command to enter global configuration mode. As you use the Cisco NX-OS configuration modes, commands generally are executed immediately and are saved to the running configuration file either immediately after you enter them or when you exit a configuration mode.

To change the startup-configuration file, you can either save the running configuration file to the startup configuration or download a configuration file from a file server to the startup configuration.

Related Topics

- [Saving the Running Configuration to the Startup Configuration](#), on page 2
- [Downloading the Startup Configuration From a Remote Server](#), on page 4

Guidelines and Limitations for Configuration Files

Configuration file guidelines and limitations are as follows:

- Beginning with NX-OS 7.0(3)I7(4), the **reload timer** command is supported to enable a reboot after a delay of 5 -60 seconds.

Managing Configuration Files

This section describes how to manage configuration files.

Saving the Running Configuration to the Startup Configuration

You can save the running configuration to the startup configuration to save your changes for the next time you that reload the device.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **show running-config**
2. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	(Optional) show running-config Example: <code>switch# show running-config</code>	Displays the running configuration.
Step 2	copy running-config startup-config Example: <code>switch# copy running-config startup-config</code>	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Copying a Configuration File to a Remote Server

You can copy a configuration file stored in the internal memory to a remote server as a backup or to use for configuring other Cisco NX-OS devices.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **copy running-config** *scheme://server/[url /]filename*
2. **copy startup-config** *scheme://server/[url /]filename*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p>copy running-config <i>scheme://server[/url /]filename</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch# copy running-config tftp://10.10.1.1/sw1-run-config.bak</pre>	<p>Copies the running-configuration file to a remote server.</p> <p>For the <i>scheme</i> argument, you can enter tftp:, ftp:, scp:, or sftp:. The <i>server</i> argument is the address or name of the remote server, and the <i>url</i> argument is the path to the source file on the remote server.</p> <p>The <i>server</i>, <i>url</i>, and <i>filename</i> arguments are case sensitive.</p>
Step 2	<p>copy startup-config <i>scheme://server[/url /]filename</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch# copy startup-config tftp://10.10.1.1/sw1-start-config.bak</pre>	<p>Copies the startup-configuration file to a remote server.</p> <p>For the <i>scheme</i> argument, you can enter tftp:, ftp:, scp:, or sftp:. The <i>server</i> argument is the address or name of the remote server, and the <i>url</i> argument is the path to the source file on the remote server.</p> <p>The <i>server</i>, <i>url</i>, and <i>filename</i> arguments are case sensitive.</p>

Example

This example shows how to copy the configuration file to a remote server:

```
switch# copy running-config
tftp://10.10.1.1/sw1-run-config.bak
switch# copy startup-config
tftp://10.10.1.1/sw1-start-config.bak
```

Downloading the Running Configuration From a Remote Server

You can configure your Cisco NX-OS device by using configuration files that you created on another Cisco NX-OS device and uploaded to a remote server. You then download the file from the remote server to your device using TFTP, FTP, Secure Copy (SCP), or Secure Shell FTP (SFTP) to the running configuration.

Before you begin

Ensure that the configuration file that you want to download is in the correct directory on the remote server.

Ensure that the permissions on the file are set correctly. Permissions on the file should be set to world-read.

Ensure that your device has a route to the remote server. Your device and the remote server must be in the same subnetwork if you do not have a router or a default gateway to route traffic between subnets.

Check connectivity to the remote server using the **ping** or **ping6** command.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **copy** *scheme://server[/url/]filename* **running-config**
2. (Optional) **show running-config**
3. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

4. (Optional) show startup-config

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p>copy <i>scheme://server/[url]/filename</i> running-config</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch# copy tftp://10.10.1.1/my-config running-config</pre>	<p>Downloads the running-configuration file from a remote server.</p> <p>For the <i>scheme</i> argument, you can enter tftp:, ftp:, scp:, or sftp:. The <i>server</i> argument is the address or name of the remote server, and the <i>url</i> argument is the path to the source file on the remote server.</p> <p>The <i>server</i>, <i>url</i>, and <i>filename</i> arguments are case sensitive.</p>
Step 2	<p>(Optional) show running-config</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch# show running-config</pre>	Displays the running configuration.
Step 3	<p>(Optional) copy running-config startup-config</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.
Step 4	<p>(Optional) show startup-config</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch# show startup-config</pre>	Displays the startup configuration.

Related Topics

[Copying Files](#)

Downloading the Startup Configuration From a Remote Server

You can configure your Cisco NX-OS device by using configuration files that you created on another Cisco NX-OS device and uploaded to a remote server. You then download the file from the remote server to your device using TFTP, FTP, Secure Copy (SCP), or Secure Shell FTP (SFTP) to the startup configuration.



Caution This procedure disrupts all traffic on the Cisco NX-OS device.

Before you begin

Log in to a session on the console port.

Ensure that the configuration file that you want to download is in the correct directory on the remote server.

Ensure that the permissions on the file are set correctly. Permissions on the file should be set to world-read.

Ensure that your device has a route to the remote server. Your device and the remote server must be in the same subnetwork if you do not have a router or a default gateway to route traffic between subnets.

Check connectivity to the remote server using the **ping** or **ping6** command.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **write erase**
2. **reload**
3. **copy *scheme://server/[url /]filename* running-config**
4. **copy running-config startup-config**
5. (Optional) **show startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	write erase Example: <pre>switch# write erase</pre>	Erases the startup configuration file.
Step 2	reload Example: <pre>switch# reload This command will reboot the system. (y/n)? [n] Y ... Enter the password for "admin": <password> Confirm the password for "admin": <password> ... Would you like to enter the basic configuration dialog (yes/no): n switch#</pre>	Reloads the Cisco NX-OS device. Note Do not use the setup utility to configure the device.
Step 3	copy <i>scheme://server/[url /]filename</i> running-config Example: <pre>switch# copy tftp://10.10.1.1/my-config running-config</pre>	Downloads the running configuration file from a remote server. For the <i>scheme</i> argument, you can enter tftp: , ftp: , scp: , or sftp: . The <i>server</i> argument is the address or name of the remote server, and the <i>url</i> argument is the path to the source file on the remote server. The <i>server</i> , <i>url</i> , and <i>filename</i> arguments are case sensitive.
Step 4	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	Saves the running configuration file to the startup configuration file.
Step 5	(Optional) show startup-config Example: <pre>switch# show startup-config</pre>	Displays the running configuration.

Related Topics

[Copying Files](#)

Copying Configuration Files to an External Flash Memory Device

You can copy configuration files to an external flash memory device as a backup for later use.

Before you begin

Insert the external Flash memory device into the active supervisor module.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **dir** {usb1: | usb2:}[*directory*]
2. **copy running-config** {usb1: | usb2:}[*directory*]/*filename*
3. **copy startup-config** {usb1: | usb2:}[*directory*]/*filename*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	(Optional) dir {usb1: usb2:}[<i>directory</i>] Example: switch# dir usb1:	Displays the files on the external flash memory device.
Step 2	copy running-config {usb1: usb2:}[<i>directory</i>]/ <i>filename</i> Example: switch# copy running-config usb1:dsn-running-config.cfg	Copies the running configuration to an external flash memory device. The <i>filename</i> argument is case sensitive.
Step 3	copy startup-config {usb1: usb2:}[<i>directory</i>]/ <i>filename</i> Example: switch# copy startup-config usb1:dsn-startup-config.cfg	Copies the startup configuration to an external flash memory device. The <i>filename</i> argument is case sensitive.

Related Topics

[Copying Files](#)

Copying the Running Configuration from an External Flash Memory Device

You can configure your device by copying configuration files created on another Cisco NX-OS device and saved to an external flash memory device.

Before you begin

Insert the external flash memory device into the active supervisor module.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **dir** {usb1: | usb2:}[*directory*]
2. **copy** {usb1: | usb2:}[*directory*]/*filename* **running-config**
3. (Optional) **show running-config**
4. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

5. (Optional) **show startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	(Optional) dir {usb1: usb2:}[<i>directory</i>] Example: switch# dir usb1:	Displays the files on the external flash memory device.
Step 2	copy {usb1: usb2:}[<i>directory</i>]/ <i>filename</i> running-config Example: switch# copy usb1:dsn-config.cfg running-config	Copies the running configuration from an external flash memory device. The <i>filename</i> argument is case sensitive.
Step 3	(Optional) show running-config Example: switch# show running-config	Displays the running configuration.
Step 4	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: switch# copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.
Step 5	(Optional) show startup-config Example: switch# show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.

Related Topics

[Copying Files](#)

Copying the Startup Configuration From an External Flash Memory Device

You can recover the startup configuration on your device by downloading a new startup configuration file saved on an external flash memory device.

Before you begin

Insert the external flash memory device into the active supervisor module.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **dir** {usb1: | usb2:}[*directory*]
2. **copy** {usb1: | usb2:}[*directory*]/*filename* **startup-config**
3. (Optional) **show startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	(Optional) <code>dir {usb1: usb2:}[directory/]</code> Example: switch# dir usb1:	Displays the files on the external flash memory device.
Step 2	<code>copy {usb1: usb2:}[directory/]filename startup-config</code> Example: switch# copy usb1:dsn-config.cfg startup-config	Copies the startup configuration from an external flash memory device. The <i>filename</i> argument is case sensitive.
Step 3	(Optional) <code>show startup-config</code> Example: switch# show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.

Related Topics

[Copying Files](#)

Copying Configuration Files to an Internal File System

You can copy configuration files to the internal memory as a backup for later use.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `copy running-config [filesystem:][directory/] | [directory/]filename`
2. `copy startup-config [filesystem:][directory/] | [directory/]filename`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>copy running-config [filesystem:][directory/] [directory/]filename</code> Example: switch# copy running-config bootflash:sw1-run-config.bak	Copies the running-configuration file to internal memory. The <i>filesystem</i> , <i>directory</i> , and <i>filename</i> arguments are case sensitive.
Step 2	<code>copy startup-config [filesystem:][directory/] [directory/]filename</code> Example: switch# copy startup-config bootflash:sw1-start-config.bak	Copies the startup-configuration file to internal memory. The <i>filesystem</i> , <i>directory</i> , and <i>filename</i> arguments are case sensitive.

Related Topics

[Copying Files](#)

Rolling Back to a Previous Configuration

Problems, such as memory corruption, can occur that make it necessary for you to recover your configuration from a backed up version.



Note Each time that you enter a **copy running-config startup-config** command, a binary file is created and the ASCII file is updated. A valid binary configuration file reduces the overall boot time significantly. A binary file cannot be uploaded, but its contents can be used to overwrite the existing startup configuration. The **write erase** command clears the binary file.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **write erase**
2. **reload**
3. **copy *configuration-file* running-configuration**
4. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	write erase Example: switch# write erase	Clears the current configuration of the switch.
Step 2	reload Example: switch# reload	Restarts the device. You will be prompted to provide an nx-os image file for the device to boot and run.
Step 3	copy <i>configuration-file</i> running-configuration Example: switch# copy bootflash:start-config.bak running-configuration	Copies a previously saved configuration file to the running configuration. Note The <i>configuration-file</i> filename argument is case sensitive.
Step 4	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch# copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the start-up configuration.

Removing the Configuration for a Missing Module

When you remove an I/O module from the chassis, you can also remove the configuration for that module from the running configuration.



Note You can only remove the configuration for an empty slot in the chassis.

Before you begin

Remove the I/O module from the chassis.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **show hardware**
2. **purge module slot running-config**
3. (Optional) **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	(Optional) show hardware Example: switch# show hardware	Displays the installed hardware for the device.
Step 2	purge module slot running-config Example: switch# purge module 3 running-config	Removes the configuration for a missing module from the running configuration.
Step 3	(Optional) copy running-config startup-config Example: switch# copy running-config startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Erasing a Configuration

You can erase the configuration on your device to return to the configuration defaults. "Configuration" refers to the startup configuration as seen in 'show startup'. No other internal application or process states are cleared.

Erase configuration feature is supported on the Nexus 9200-X, Nexus 9300-EX, -FX, -FX2, -FX3, and Nexus 9500 series switches.

You can erase the following configuration files saved in the persistent memory on the device:

- Startup
- Boot
- Debug

The **write erase** command erases the entire startup configuration, except for the following:

- Boot variable definitions
- The IPv4 and IPv6 configuration on the mgmt0 interface, including the following:

- Address
- Subnet mask
- Default Gateway/Route in the management VRF

To remove the boot variable definitions and the IPv4/IPv6 configuration on the mgmt0 interface, use the **write erase boot** command. To remove all application persistency files such as patch rpms, third party rpms, application configuration in /etc directory other than configuration, use 'install reset'. This command was added as of the 7.0(3)I6(1) release.



Note When there are multiple IPv6 default routes present in the management VRF, the default route that is displayed first in the **show ipv6 static-route** command for the management VRF just before using 'copy r s' gets restored after the **write erase** and **reload**.



Note After you enter the **write erase** command, you must reload the ASCII configuration twice to apply the breakout configuration.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **write erase [boot | debug]**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	write erase [boot debug] Example: <pre>switch# write erase Warning: This command will erase the startup-configuration. Do you wish to proceed anyway? (y/n) [n] y</pre>	Erases configurations in persistent memory. The default action erases the startup configuration. The boot option erases the boot variable definitions and the IPv4 configuration on the mgmt0 interface. The debug option erases the debugging configuration. Note When you configure multiple IPv6 addresses on mgmt0 interface, the IPv6 address that is displayed first before the usage of 'copy r s' in the show ipv6 interface <intf> command gets restored on write erase and reload . Note The running-configuration file is not affected by this command.

Clearing Inactive Configurations

You can clear inactive QoS and/or ACL configurations.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **show running-config type inactive-if-config**
2. **clear inactive-config policy**
3. (Optional) **show inactive-if-config log**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	(Optional) show running-config type inactive-if-config Example: # show running-config ipqos inactive-if-config	Displays any inactive access control list (ACL) or quality of service (QoS) configurations. The values for the <i>type</i> argument are aclmgr and ipqos . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aclmgr—Displays any inactive configurations for aclmgr. • ipqos—Displays any inactive configurations for qosmgr.
Step 2	clear inactive-config policy Example: # clear inactive-config qos clear qos inactive config Inactive if config for QoS manager is saved at/flash/qos_inactive_if_config.cfg for vdc default you can see the log file @ show inactive-if-config log	Clears inactive configurations. The values for the <i>policy</i> argument are qos and acl . The following describes the values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • qos—Clears inactive QoS configurations. • acl—Clears inactive ACL configurations. • acl qos—Clears inactive ACL configurations and inactive QoS configurations.
Step 3	(Optional) show inactive-if-config log Example: # show inactive-if-config log	Displays the commands that were used to clear the inactive configurations.

Configuration Archive and Configuration Log

This section contains information on configuration archive and configuration log.

Information About Configuration Archive

The configuration archive is intended to provide a mechanism to store, organize, and manage an archive of the configuration files to enhance the configuration rollback capability provided by the **configure replace** command. Before configuration archiving was introduced, you could save copies of the running configuration using the **copy running-config destination-url** command, storing the replacement file either locally or remotely. However, this method lacked any automated file management. The configuration replace and configuration rollback provides the capability to automatically save copies of the running configuration to the configuration archive. These archived files serve as checkpoint configuration references and can be used by the **configure replace** command to revert to the previous configuration states.

The **archive config** command allows you to save configurations in the configuration archive using a standard location and filename prefix that is automatically appended with an incremental version number (and optional timestamp) as each consecutive file is saved. This functionality provides a means for consistent identification of saved configuration files. You can specify how many versions of the running configuration are kept in the archive. After the maximum number of files are saved in the archive, the oldest file is automatically deleted when the next, most recent file is saved. The **show archive** command displays information for all configuration files saved in the configuration archive.

The configuration archive, wherein the configuration files are stored and are available for use with the **configure replace** command, can be located on the following file systems: bootflash, FTP, and TFTP.



Note The TFTP and FTP for this feature use VRF management.

Configuring the Characteristics of the Configuration Archive

Before using the **archive config** command, the configuration archive must be configured. Complete the following steps to configure the characteristics of the configuration archive:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure terminal**
2. **archive**
3. **path *url***
4. **maximum *number***
5. **time-period *minutes***
6. **write-memory**
7. **archive config**
8. (Optional) **show archive log config all**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal</pre>	Enters the global configuration mode.
Step 2	archive Example: <pre>switch(config)# archive</pre>	Enters the archive configuration mode. Note This command does not apply to Cisco Nexus 9300-EX, -FX, and -R Series switches.
Step 3	path <i>url</i> Example:	Specifies the location and the filename prefix for the files in the configuration archive.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>switch(config-archive)# path bootflash:myconfig</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depending on your hardware platform, the name of your file system can be different than the one displayed in the example. <p>Note If a directory is specified in the path instead of the file, the directory name must be followed by a forward slash as follows: path flash:/<i>directory</i>/. The forward slash is not necessary after a filename; it is necessary only when specifying a directory.</p>
Step 4	<p>maximum <i>number</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch(config-archive)# maximum 14</pre>	<p>(Optional) Sets the maximum number of archive files of the running configuration to be saved in the configuration archive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>number</i> is the maximum number of the archive files of the running configuration that can be saved in the configuration archive. The range is 1 to 14. The default is 10. <p>Note Before using this command, you must configure the path to specify the location and filename prefix for the files in the configuration archive.</p>
Step 5	<p>time-period <i>minutes</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch(config-archive)# time-period 10</pre>	<p>(Optional) Sets the time increment for automatically saving an archive file of the current running configuration in the configuration archive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>minutes</i> argument specifies how often, in minutes, to automatically save an archive file of the current running configuration in the configuration archive. <p>Note Before using this command, you must configure the path command to specify the location and filename prefix for the files in the configuration archive.</p>
Step 6	<p>write-memory</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch(config-archive)# write-memory</pre>	<p>Enables the command. It is disabled by default. Entering this command causes an archive to occur when the command copy r s is performed.</p>
Step 7	<p>archive config</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch(config-archive)# archive config</pre>	<p>Saves the current running configuration file to the configuration archive.</p> <p>Note You must configure the path before using the archive config command.</p>
Step 8	<p>(Optional) show archive log config all</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch# show archive log config all</pre>	<p>Displays the configuration log entries for all the users.</p>

Information About Configuration Log

The configuration change logging tracks the changes that are made to the running configuration by using the data in the accounting log. This configuration log tracks the changes that are initiated only through the CLI. Only complete commands that result in the invocation of action routines are logged. The following types of entries are not logged:

- Commands that result in a syntax error message
- Partial commands that invoke the device help system

The configuration log tracks the changes that are initiated only through the CLI. For each configuration command that is executed, the following information is logged:

- A configuration change sequence number
- The line from which the command was executed
- The name of the user that executed the command
- The command that was executed

You can display the information from the configuration log by using the **show archive log config all** command. For each configuration command that is executed, the following information is logged:

- The command that was executed
- The name of the user that executed the command
- A configuration change sequence number

You can display the information from the configuration log by using the **show archive log config** command.

Displaying Configuration Log Entries

To display the configuration log entries, the configuration change logging provides the **show archive log config all** command.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. switch# **show archive log config all**
2. switch# **show archive log config user** *username*
3. switch# **show archive log config user** *username* **first-index** *start-number* [**last-index** *end-number*]

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 switch# **show archive log config all**

Displays the configuration log entries for all users

Example:

```
switch# show archive log config all
```

INDEX	LINE	USER	LOGGED COMMAND
1	console0	user01	logging console 1
2	console0	user01	logging monitor 2
3	console0	user02	system default switchport shutdown
4	console0	user02	interface mgmt0
5	console0	user02	no shutdown

Step 2 switch# **show archive log config user** *username*

Displays the configuration log entries for the specified username.

Example:

The following example displays the configuration log entries for a specified username.

```
switch# show archive log config user user02
```

INDEX	LINE	USER	LOGGED COMMAND
3	console0	user02	system default switchport shutdown
4	console0	user02	interface mgmt0
5	console0	user02	no shutdown

Step 3 switch# **show archive log config user** *username* **first-index** *start-number* [**last-index** *end-number*]

Displays the configuration log entries by the index numbers. If you specify a number for the optional last-index, all the log entries with the index numbers in the range from the value entered for the start-number through the end-number for the specified user are displayed.

Example:

The following example displays the configuration log entry numbers 4 and 5 for a user with the username, user02. The range for the first-index and last-index is 1 to 2000000000.

```
switch# show archive log config user user02 first-index 4 last-index 5
Last Log cleared/wrapped time is : Wed Oct 19 00:53:08 2016
```

INDEX	LINE	USER	LOGGED COMMAND
4	console0	user02	interface mgmt0
5	console0	user02	no shutdown

Verifying the Device Configuration

To verify the configuration, use one of the following commands:

Command	Purpose
show running-config [[exclude] <i>command</i>] [sanitized]	<p>Displays the contents of the currently running configuration or a subset of that configuration, use the show running-config command in the appropriate mode.</p> <p>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exclude: (Optional) Excludes a specific configuration from the display. Use the exclude keyword followed by a <i>command</i> argument to exclude a specific configuration from the display. • command: (Optional) Displays only a single command or a subset of commands available under a specified command mode. • sanitized: (Optional) Displays a sanitized configuration for safe distribution and analysis. <p>Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 10.3(2)F, sanitized keyword is supported on Cisco Nexus 9000 series switches.</p>
show startup-config	<p>Displays the startup configuration.</p> <p>Note If Layer 3 based feature configurations are disabled in the running-config, the show startup-config command does not display them. However, the configurations remain intact in the startup PSS, until the copy running startup command is performed.</p>
show time-stamp running-config last-changed	<p>Displays the timestamp when the running configuration was last changed.</p>

The following example shows sample output of **show running-config** command with the **sanitized** keyword. The sanitized configuration is used to share a configuration without exposing some configuration details.

This option masks the sensitive words in running configuration output with <removed> keyword.

```
switch# show running-config sanitized

!Command: show running-config sanitized
!Running configuration last done at: Wed Oct 12 09:14:54 2022
!Time: Wed Oct 12 13:52:55 2022

version 10.3(2) Bios:version 07.69

username admin password 5 <removed> role network-admin

copp profile strict
snmp-server user admin network-admin auth md5 <removed> priv aes-128 <removed> localizedV2key
rmon event 1 log trap <removed> description FATAL(1) owner PMON@FATAL
rmon event 2 log trap <removed> description CRITICAL(2) owner PMON@CRITICAL
rmon event 3 log trap <removed> description ERROR(3) owner PMON@ERROR
rmon event 4 log trap <removed> description WARNING(4) owner PMON@WARNING
rmon event 5 log trap <removed> description INFORMATION(5) owner PMON@INFO
--More--
```

Examples of Working with Configuration Files

This section includes examples of working with configuration files.

Copying Configuration Files

This example shows how to overwrite the contents of an existing configuration in NVRAM:

```
switch# copy nvram:snapshot-config nvram:startup-config
Warning: this command is going to overwrite your current startup-config.
Do you wish to continue? {y/n} [y] y
```



Note This command does not apply to Cisco Nexus 9300-EX Series switches.

This example shows how to copy a running configuration to the bootflash: file system:

```
switch# copy system:running-config bootflash:my-config
```

Backing Up Configuration Files

This example shows how to back up the startup configuration to the bootflash: file system (ASCII file):

```
switch# copy startup-config bootflash:my-config
```

This example shows how to back up the startup configuration to the TFTP server (ASCII file):

```
switch# copy startup-config tftp://172.16.10.100/my-config
```

This example shows how to back up the running configuration to the bootflash: file system (ASCII file):

```
switch# copy running-config bootflash:my-config
```

Rolling Back to a Previous Configuration

To roll back your configuration to a snapshot copy of a previously saved configuration, you need to perform the following steps:

1. Clear the current running image with the **write erase** command.
2. Restart the device with the **reload** command.
3. Copy the previously saved configuration file to the running configuration with the **copy configuration-file running-configuration** command.
4. Copy the running configuration to the start-up configuration with the **copy running-config startup-config** command.