



# K Commands

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The commands in this chapter apply to the Cisco MDS 9000 Family of multilayer directors and fabric switches. All commands are shown here in alphabetical order regardless of command mode. See [“About the CLI Command Modes”](#) section on page 1-3 to determine the appropriate mode for each command.

# keepalive

To configure the message keepalive interval for the IKE protocol, use the **keepalive** command in IKE configuration submode. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of the command.

**keepalive** *seconds*

**no keepalive** *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Specifies the number of seconds for the keepalive interval. The range is 120 to 86400.
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Defaults	3600 seconds or 1 hour.
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Command Modes	IKE configuration submode.
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Command History	Release	Modification
	2.0(x)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The keepalive interface only applies to IKE version 2 tunnels. To use this command, the IKE protocol must be enabled using the <b>crypto ike enable</b> command.
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Examples	The following example shows how to configure the keepalive interval:
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```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# crypto ike domain ipsec
switch(config-ike-ipsec)# keepalive 7200
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto ike domain ipsec</b>	Enters IKE configuration mode.
	<b>crypto ike enable</b>	Enables the IKE protocol.
	<b>show crypto ike domain ipsec</b>	Displays IKE information for the IPsec domain.

# kernel core

Use the **kernel core** command to generate a core dump for each module. Use the **no** form of this command to negate the command or revert to its factory

**kernel core** {*limit number* | *module slot* {*force* | *level* {*all* | *header* | *kernel* | *ram* | *used-ram*} | *target ipaddress*}

**no kernel core** {*limit number* | *module slot* {*force* | *level* {*all* | *header* | *kernel* | *ram* | *used-ram*} | *target ipaddress*}

Syntax Description		
<b>limit</b> <i>number</i>		Limits the number of modules for which the core is generated. The range is 1 to 6.
<b>module</b> <i>slot</i>		Configures the module requiring the core generation.
<b>force</b>		Forces a module to dump kernel core.
<b>level</b>		Specifies the core dump level for the selected module.
<b>all</b>		Dumps all the memory (requires 1G of space)
<b>header</b>		Dumps kernel header only.
<b>kernel</b>		Dumps all kernel memory pages.
<b>ram</b>		Dumps all the RAM pages.
<b>used-ram</b>		Dumps all the used RAM pages.
<b>target</b> <i>ipaddress</i>		Configures the external server IP address on the same physical LAN.

**Defaults** Disabled.

**Command Modes** Configuration mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	NX-OS 4.X	This command has been deprecated.
	1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Core dumps performed on the supervisor module can lead to packet loss, even in a dual supervisor configuration.

**Examples** The following example limits core generation to two modules:

```
switch(config)# kernel core limit 2
succeeded
```

The following example configures module 5 to generate cores:

```
switch(config)# kernel core module 5
```

succeeded

The following example configures module 5 to generate only header-level cores:

```
switch(config)# kernel core module 5 level header  
succeeded
```

The following example configures the external server:

```
switch(config)# kernel core target 10.50.5.5  
succeeded
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show kernel</b>	Displays configured kernel core settings.
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays all switch configurations saved to PSS.

## key (sa configuration submode)

To configure the key for the current Security Association[SA], use the **key** command. To delete the key from the current SA, use the **no key** form of the command.

**key** *key*

**no key** *key*

### Syntax Description

<i>key</i>	Specifies the key for encryption as a 16-byte hexadecimal string. The maximum size of the string is 34.
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### Defaults

None.

### Command Modes

Configuration submode.

### Command History

Release	Modification
NX-OS 4.2(1)	This command was introduced.

### Usage Guidelines

None.

### Examples

The following example shows how to configure the key for the current SA:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# fcsp esp sa 257
This is a Early Field Trial (EFT) feature. Please do not use this in a producti
on environment. Continue Y/N ? [no] y
switch(config-sa)# key 0x1234
switch(config-sa)#
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>fcsp enable</b>	Enables FC-SP.
<b>show fcsp interface</b>	Displays FC-SP-related information for a specific interface.

# key

To configure the preshared key for the IKE protocol, use the **key** command in IKE configuration submode. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of the command.

**key** *key-id* { **address** *ip-address* | **hostname** *name* }

**no key** *key-id* { **address** *ip-address* | **hostname** *name* }

## Syntax Description

<i>key-id</i>	Specifies the ID for the preshared key. The maximum length is 128 characters.
<b>address</b> <i>ip-address</i>	Specifies the peer IP address. The format is <i>A.B.C.D</i> .
<b>hostname</b> <i>name</i>	Specifies the peer host name. The maximum length is 128 characters.

## Defaults

None.

## Command Modes

IKE configuration submode.

## Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(x)	This command was introduced.
3.0(1)	Added the <b>hostname</b> keyword.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, the IKE protocol must be enabled using the **crypto ike enable** command.



### Note

The **key** command supports only the IPv4 format for IP address.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the key:

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# crypto ike domain ipsec
switch(config-ike-ipsec)# key ctct address 209.165.200.226
```

The following example shows how to delete the configured key:

```
switch(config-ike-ipsec)# no key ctct address 209.165.200.226
```

The following example shows how to set the preshared key for the specified peer:

```
switch(config-ike-ipsec)# key sample hostname node1
```

The following example shows how to delete the preshared key for the specified peer:

```
switch(config-ike-ipsec)# no key sample hostname node1
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>crypto ike domain ipsec</b>	Enters IKE configuration mode.
	<b>crypto ike enable</b>	Enables the IKE protocol.
	<b>show crypto ike domain ipsec</b>	Displays IKE information for the IPsec domain.

# key-ontape

To configure keys on the tape mode and store the encrypted security keys on the backup tapes, use the **key-ontape** command. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of the command.

**key-ontape**

**no key-ontape**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	This command has no arguments or keywords.
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<b>Defaults</b>	Disabled.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Cisco SME cluster configuration submode.
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Command History	Release	Modification
	3.2(2)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	This command allows the encrypted security keys to be stored on the backup tapes.
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## Note

This feature is supported only for unique keys.

Before using this command, automatic volume grouping should be disabled by using the **auto-volgrp** command.

<b>Examples</b>	The following example enables the key-ontape feature:
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```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# sme cluster clustername1
switch(config-sme-cl)# key-ontape
```


The following example disables the key-ontape feature:

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# sme cluster clustername1
switch(config-sme0-cl)# no key-ontape
```



**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>no shared-key</b>	Specifies unique key mode.
<b>no auto-volgrp</b>	Disables automatic volume grouping.
<b>show sme cluster key</b>	Displays information about cluster key database.
<b>show sme cluster tape</b>	Displays information about tapes.

 **key-ontape**