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## S Commands

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This chapter describes the basic Cisco NX-OS system commands that begin with S.

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## save

To save the current configuration session to a file, use the **save** command.

**save** *location*

| Syntax Description | <i>location</i> | Location of the file. The location can be in bootflash or volatile. The file name can be any alphanumeric string up to 63 characters. |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|
|--------------------|-----------------|---|

| Command Default | None |
|-----------------|------|
|-----------------|------|

| Command Modes | Session configuration mode |
|---------------|----------------------------|
|---------------|----------------------------|

| Command History | Release      | Modification                 |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
|                 | 4.0(1a)N1(1) | This command was introduced. |

| Examples | <p>This example shows how to save a configuration session to a file in bootflash:</p> <pre>switch# <b>configure session MySession</b> switch(config-s)# <b>save bootflash:sessions/MySession</b></pre> |
|----------|--|
|----------|--|

| Related Commands | Command                  | Description                                  |
|------------------|--------------------------|--|
|                  | <b>configure session</b> | Creates or modifies a configuration session. |
|                  | <b>delete</b>            | Deletes a file from a location.              |

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# send

To send a message to the active user sessions, use the **send** command.

**send** [*session line*] *text*

| Syntax Description | <i>session line</i> | (Optional) Specifies a user session.  |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|
|                    | <i>text</i>         | Text string. The text string can be up to 80 alphanumeric characters and is case sensitive. |

| Command Default | Sends a message to all active user sessions. |
|-----------------|--|
|-----------------|--|

| Command Modes | EXEC mode |
|---------------|-----------|
|---------------|-----------|

| Command History | Release      | Modification                 |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
|                 | 4.0(0)N1(1a) | This command was introduced. |

| Usage Guidelines | You can use the <b>show users</b> command to display information about the active user sessions. |
|------------------|--|
|------------------|--|

| Examples | This example shows how to send a message to all active user sessions on the switch: |
|----------|---|
|----------|---|

```
switch# send The system will reload in 15 minutes!  
The system will reload in 15 minutes!
```

This example shows how to send a message to a specific user session:

```
switch# send session pts/0 You must log off the switch.
```

| Related Commands | Command           | Description                                      |
|------------------|-------------------|--|
|                  | <b>show users</b> | Displays the active user sessions on the switch. |

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## session-limit

To configure the maximum number of the concurrent virtual terminal sessions on a device, use the **session-limit** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**session-limit** *sessions*

**no session-limit** *sessions*

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Syntax Description</b> | <i>sessions</i> Maximum number of sessions. The range is from 1 to 64.  |   |
| <b>Command Default</b>    | 32 sessions   |   |
| <b>Command Modes</b>      | Terminal line configuration mode  |   |
| <b>Command History</b>    | <b>Release</b>  | <b>Modification</b>                             |
|                           | 4.0(0)N1(1a)  | This command was introduced.                    |
| <b>Examples</b>           | <p>This example shows how to configure the maximum number of concurrent virtual terminal sessions:</p> <pre>switch# <b>configure terminal</b> switch(config)# <b>line vty</b> switch(config-line)# <b>session-limit 48</b></pre>            |   |
|                           | <p>This example shows how to revert to the default maximum number of concurrent virtual terminal sessions:</p> <pre>switch# <b>configure terminal</b> switch(config)# <b>line vty</b> switch(config-line)# <b>no session-limit 48</b></pre> |   |
| <b>Related Commands</b>   | <b>Command</b>  | <b>Description</b>                              |
|                           | <b>line vty</b>   | Enters the virtual terminal configuration mode. |
|                           | <b>show running-config</b>  | Displays the running configuration.             |

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## setup

To enter the basic device setup dialog, use the **setup** command.

**setup** [**ficon**]

|                           |   |                                     |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Syntax Description</b> | <b>ficon</b> (Optional) Runs the basic ficon setup command facility.  |                                     |
| <b>Command Default</b>    | None  |                                     |
| <b>Command Modes</b>      | EXEC mode   |                                     |
| <b>Command History</b>    | <b>Release</b>  | <b>Modification</b>                 |
|                           | 4.0(0)N1(1a)  | This command was introduced.        |
| <b>Usage Guidelines</b>   | The setup script uses the factory-default values, not the values that you have configured. You can exit the dialog at any point by pressing <b>Ctrl-C</b> . |                                     |
| <b>Examples</b>           | This example shows how to enter the basic device setup script:<br><br>switch# <b>setup</b>  |                                     |
| <b>Related Commands</b>   | <b>Command</b>  | <b>Description</b>                  |
|                           | <b>show running-config</b>  | Displays the running configuration. |

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# sleep

To cause the command-line interface (CLI) to pause before displaying the prompt, use the **sleep** command.

**sleep** *seconds*

## Syntax Description

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <i>seconds</i> | Number of seconds. The range is from 0 to 2147483647. |
|----------------|---|

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

EXEC mode

## Command History

| Release      | Modification                 |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 4.0(0)N1(1a) | This command was introduced. |

## Usage Guidelines

You can use this command in command scripts to delay the execution of the script.

## Examples

This example shows how to cause the CLI to pause for 5 seconds before displaying the prompt:

```
switch# sleep 5
```

## Related Commands

| Command           | Description           |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>run-script</b> | Runs command scripts. |

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# speed

To configure the transmit and receive speed for the console port, use the **speed** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**speed** *speed*

**no speed** *speed*

| Syntax Description | <i>speed</i><br>Speed in bits per second. Valid speeds are 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, or 115200. |
|--------------------|---|
|--------------------|---|

| Command Default | The default console port speed is 9600 bits per second. |
|-----------------|---|
|-----------------|---|

| Command Modes | Terminal line configuration mode |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
|---------------|----------------------------------|

| Command History | Release      | Modification                 |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
|                 | 4.0(0)N1(1a) | This command was introduced. |

| Usage Guidelines | You can configure the console port only from a session on the console port. |
|------------------|---|
|------------------|---|

| Examples | This example shows how to configure the speed for the console port: |
|----------|---|
|----------|---|

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# line console  
switch(config-console)# speed 57600
```

This example shows how to revert to the default speed for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal  
switch(config)# line console  
switch(config-console)# no speed 57600
```

| Related Commands | Command                    | Description                                     |
|------------------|----------------------------|---|
|                  | <b>line console</b>        | Enters the console terminal configuration mode. |
|                  | <b>show running-config</b> | Displays the running configuration.             |

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# stopbits

To configure the stop bits for the console port, use the **stopbits** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**stopbits {1 | 2}**

**no stopbits {1 | 2}**

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Syntax Description</b> | <b>1</b>  | Specifies one stop bit.                         |
|                           | <b>2</b>  | Specifies two stop bits.                        |
| <b>Command Default</b>    | 1 stop bit  |   |
| <b>Command Modes</b>      | Terminal line configuration mode  |   |
| <b>Command History</b>    | <b>Release</b>  | <b>Modification</b>                             |
|                           | 4.0(0)N1(1a)  | This command was introduced.                    |
| <b>Usage Guidelines</b>   | You can configure the console port only from a session on the console port.   |   |
| <b>Examples</b>           | This example shows how to configure the number of stop bits for the console port:   |   |
|                           | <pre>switch# <b>configure terminal</b> switch(config)# <b>line console</b> switch(config-console)# <b>stopbits 2</b></pre>    |   |
|                           | This example shows how to revert to the default number of stop bits for the console port:                                     |   |
|                           | <pre>switch# <b>configure terminal</b> switch(config)# <b>line console</b> switch(config-console)# <b>no stopbits 2</b></pre> |   |
| <b>Related Commands</b>   | <b>Command</b>  | <b>Description</b>                              |
|                           | <b>line console</b>   | Enters the console terminal configuration mode. |
|                           | <b>show running-config</b>  | Displays the running configuration.             |



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# switchname

To configure the hostname for the device, use the **switchname** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**switchname** *name*

**no switchname**

## Syntax Description

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <i>name</i> | Hostname for the switch. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, can contain special characters, and can have a maximum of 32 characters. |
|-------------|---|

## Command Default

“switch” is the default hostname.

## Command Modes

EXEC mode

## Command History

| Release      | Modification                 |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 4.0(0)N1(1a) | This command was introduced. |

## Usage Guidelines

The Cisco NX-OS software uses the hostname in command-line interface (CLI) prompts and in default configuration filenames.

The **switchname** command performs the same function as the **hostname** command.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the hostname for a Cisco Nexus 5000 Series switch:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# switchname Engineering2
Engineering2(config)#
```

This example shows how to revert to the default hostname:

```
Engineering2# configure terminal
Engineering2(config)# no switchname
switch(config)#
```

## Related Commands

| Command                | Description                     |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>hostname</b>        | Configures the switch hostname. |
| <b>show hostname</b>   | Displays the switch hostname.   |
| <b>show switchname</b> | Displays the switch hostname.   |

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## system cores

To configure the destination for the system core, use the **system cores** command. To revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**system cores tftp:***tftp\_URL* [**vrf management**]

**no system cores**

|                    |                       |  |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Syntax Description | <b>tftp:</b>          | Specifies a TFTP server.   |
|                    | <i>tftp_URL</i>       | URL for the destination file system and file. Use the following format:<br><i>[/server[:port]][/path/]filename</i> |
|                    | <b>vrf management</b> | (Optional) Specifies to use the management virtual routing and forwarding (VRF).                                   |

|                 |      |
|-----------------|------|
| Command Default | None |
|-----------------|------|

|               |                              |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| Command Modes | Interface configuration mode |
|---------------|------------------------------|

|                 |                |                              |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Command History | <b>Release</b> | <b>Modification</b>          |
|                 | 4.0(0)N1(1a)   | This command was introduced. |

### Examples

This example shows how to configure a core file:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# system cores tftp://serverA:69/core_file
```

This example shows how to disable system core logging:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# no system cores
```

|                  |                          |                             |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Related Commands | <b>Command</b>           | <b>Description</b>          |
|                  | <b>show system cores</b> | Displays the core filename. |

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## system startup-config unlock

To unlock the startup configuration file, use the **system startup-config unlock** command.

**system startup-config unlock** *process-id*

|                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Syntax Description</b> | <i>process-id</i>   | Identifier of the process that has locked the startup-configuration file. |
| <b>Command Default</b>    | None  |   |
| <b>Command Modes</b>      | EXEC mode   |   |
| <b>Command History</b>    | <b>Release</b>  | <b>Modification</b>   |
|                           | 4.0(0)N1(1a)  | This command was introduced.  |
| <b>Usage Guidelines</b>   | Use the <b>show system internal sysmgr startup-config locks</b> command to display the locks on the startup configuration file. |   |
| <b>Examples</b>           | This example shows how to unlock the startup-configuration file:<br><br>switch# <b>system startup-config unlock 10</b>          |   |
| <b>Related Commands</b>   | <b>Command</b>  | <b>Description</b>  |
|                           | <b>show startup-config</b>  | Displays the startup configuration information.                           |

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