



S Commands

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

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.
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Command Default	None
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Command Modes	Session configuration mode
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Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)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# configure session MySession switch(config-s)# save bootflash:sessions/MySession</pre>
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Related Commands	Command	Description
	configure session	Creates or modifies a configuration session.
	delete	Deletes a file from a location.

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.
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Command Modes	EXEC mode
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Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You can use the show users command to display information about the active user sessions.
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Examples	This example shows how to send a message to all active user sessions on the switch:
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```
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
	show users	Displays the active user sessions on the switch.

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*

Syntax Description	<i>sessions</i> Maximum number of sessions. The range is from 1 to 64.							
Command Default	32 sessions							
Command Modes	Terminal line configuration mode							
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>6.0(2)N1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>		Release	Modification	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.		
Release	Modification							
6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.							
Examples	<p>This example shows how to configure the maximum number of concurrent virtual terminal sessions:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# line vty switch(config-line)# session-limit 48</pre> <p>This example shows how to revert to the default maximum number of concurrent virtual terminal sessions:</p> <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)# line vty switch(config-line)# no session-limit 48</pre>							
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>line vty</td><td>Enters the virtual terminal configuration mode.</td></tr><tr><td>show running-config</td><td>Displays the running configuration.</td></tr></table>		Command	Description	line vty	Enters the virtual terminal configuration mode.	show running-config	Displays the running configuration.
Command	Description							
line vty	Enters the virtual terminal configuration mode.							
show running-config	Displays the running configuration.							

setup

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

setup [**ficon**]

Syntax Description	ficon (Optional) Runs the basic ficon setup command facility.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	EXEC mode	
Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	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 Ctrl-C .	
Examples	This example shows how to enter the basic device setup script: switch# setup	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show running-config	Displays the running configuration.

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.
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Command Default

None

Command Modes

EXEC mode

Command History

Release	Modification
6.0(2)N1(1)	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
run-script	Runs command scripts.

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> Speed in bits per second. Valid speeds are 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, or 115200.
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Command Default	The default console port speed is 9600 bits per second.
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Command Modes	Terminal line configuration mode
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Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You can configure the console port only from a session on the console port.
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Examples	This example shows how to configure the speed for the console port:
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```
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
	line console	Enters the console terminal configuration mode.
	show running-config	Displays the running configuration.

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}

Syntax Description	1	Specifies one stop bit.
	2	Specifies two stop bits.

Command Default	1 stop bit
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Command Modes	Terminal line configuration mode
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Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	You can configure the console port only from a session on the console port.
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Examples	This example shows how to configure the number of stop bits for the console port:
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```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# stopbits 2
```

This example shows how to revert to the default number of stop bits for the console port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line console
switch(config-console)# no stopbits 2
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	line console	Enters the console terminal configuration mode.
	show running-config	Displays the running configuration.

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.
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Command Default

“switch” is the default hostname.

Command Modes

EXEC mode

Command History

Release	Modification
6.0(2)N1(1)	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
hostname	Configures the switch hostname.
show hostname	Displays the switch hostname.
show switchname	Displays the switch hostname.

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

Command Default None

Command Modes Interface configuration mode

Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	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	Command	Description
	show system cores	Displays the core filename.

system startup-config unlock

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

system startup-config unlock *process-id*

Syntax Description	<i>process-id</i> Identifier of the process that has locked the startup-configuration file.	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	EXEC mode	
Command History	Release	Modification
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Use the show system internal sysmgr startup-config locks command to display the locks on the startup configuration file.	
Examples	This example shows how to unlock the startup-configuration file: switch# system startup-config unlock 10	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration information.

