



S Commands

This chapter describes the Cisco Nexus 1010 commands that begin with the letter S.

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session-limit

To limit the number of Vegas shell (VSH) sessions, use the **session-limit** command. To remove the limit, use the **no** form of this command.

session-limit *number*

no session-limit *number*

Syntax Description	<i>number</i> Number of VSH sessions. The range of valid values is from 1 to 64.
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Defaults	No limit is set.
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Command Modes	Line configuration (config-line)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to limit the number of VSH sessions:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# session-limit 10
switch(config-line)#
```

This example shows how to remove the limit:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# no session-limit 10
switch(config-line)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	exec-timeout	Configures the length of time, in minutes, that an inactive Telnet or SSH session remains open before it is automatically shut down.
	line-vty	Enters line configuration mode.

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setup

To use the Basic System Configuration Dialog for creating or modifying a configuration file, use the **setup** command.

setup

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Any command mode
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	While the setup command contains no arguments or keywords, the Basic System Configuration Dialog prompts you for complete setup information, as shown in the Examples section.
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The Basic System Configuration Dialog assumes the factory defaults. Keep this in mind when using it to modify an existing configuration.

All changes made to your configuration are summarized for you at the completion of the setup sequence with an option to save the changes or not.

You can exit the setup sequence at any point by pressing Ctrl-C.

Examples	This example shows how to use the setup command to create or modify a basic system configuration:
-----------------	---

```
switch# setup
```

```
Enter HA role[primary/secondary]: primary
```

```
Enter network-uplink type <1-4>:
```

1. Ports 1-2 carry all management, control and data vlans
2. Ports 1-2 management and control, ports 3-6 data
3. Ports 1-2 management, ports 3-6 control and data
4. Ports 1-2 management, ports 3-4 control, ports 5-6 data

```
2
```

```
Enter control vlan <1-3967, 4048-4093>: 1
```

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Enter the domain id<1-4095>: 2801

Enter management vlan <1-3967, 4048-4093>: 1

Error: There was an error executing atleast one of the command
Please verify the following log for the command execution errors.
ERROR: CLI error: Domain id can be configured only once
Warning! Mandatory reload needed for change to take effect.
Save configuration before reload, else Nexus1010 HA will break!

[#####] 100%

---- Basic System Configuration Dialog ----

This setup utility will guide you through the basic configuration of the system. Setup configures only enough connectivity for management of the system.

*Note: setup is mainly used for configuring the system initially, when no configuration is present. So setup always assumes system defaults and not the current system configuration values.

Press Enter at anytime to skip a dialog. Use ctrl-c at anytime to skip the remaining dialogs.

Would you like to enter the basic configuration dialog (yes/no): y

Create another login account (yes/no) [n]: n

Configure read-only SNMP community string (yes/no) [n]:

Configure read-write SNMP community string (yes/no) [n]:

Enter the VSA name [Nexus1010]:

Continue with Out-of-band (mgmt0) management configuration? (yes/no) [y]: n

Configure the default gateway? (yes/no) [y]: n

Configure advanced IP options? (yes/no) [n]:

Enable the telnet service? (yes/no) [y]:

Enable the ssh service? (yes/no) [n]:

Configure the ntp server? (yes/no) [n]:

The following configuration will be applied:

```
switchname Nexus1010
telnet server enable
no ssh server enable
```

Would you like to edit the configuration? (yes/no) [n]:

switch#

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config	Displays the running configuration.

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shutdown

To shut down the virtual service, use the **shutdown** command. To return the virtual service status to powered on, use the **no** version of this command.

shutdown [primary | secondary]

no shutdown [primary | secondary]

Syntax Description	primary	(Optional) Specifies only the primary blade for shutdown.
	secondary	(Optional) Specifies only the secondary blade for shutdown.
Defaults	None	
Command Modes	Virtual service blade configuration (config-vsbl-config)	
Supported User Roles	network-admin network-operator	
Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.
Examples	This example shows how to shut down the primary blade in the virtual service: switch# configure terminal switch(config)# virtual-service-blade VSM-1 switch(config-vsbl-config)# shutdown primary	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	virtual-service-blade	Places you into the configuration mode for the named virtual service.
	show virtual-service-blade summary	Displays summary information about all virtual services, such as their role, state, and module.
	enable	Initiates the configuration of the virtual service and then enables it.

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sleep

To set a sleep time, use the **sleep** command.

sleep *time*

Syntax Description	<i>time</i>	Sleep time, in seconds. The range is from 0 to 2147483647.
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Defaults	Sleep time is not set.
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Command Modes	Any command mode
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin network-operator
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	When you set <i>time</i> to 0, sleep is disabled.
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Examples	This example shows how to set a sleep time: switch# sleep 100 switch#
	This example shows how to disable sleep: switch# sleep 0 switch#

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snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout

To configure how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache, use the **snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout** command. To revert back to the default value of 3600 seconds, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server user aaa-user cache-timeout *seconds*

no snmp-server user aaa-user cache-timeout *seconds*

Syntax Description	<i>seconds</i>	Length of the time for the user configuration to remain in the local cache. The range is from 1 to 86400 seconds.
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Defaults	The default timeout is 3600 seconds.
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to configure the AAA-synchronized user configuration to stay in the local cache for 1200 seconds:
-----------------	--

```
switch# config t  
switch(config)# snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout 1200
```

This example shows how to revert back to the default value of 3600 seconds:

```
switch# config t  
switch(config)# no snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout 1200
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
	snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
	snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
	snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
	snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
	snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).

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Command	Description
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

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snmp-server community

To create an SNMP community string and assign access privileges for the community, use the **snmp-server community** command.

To remove the community or its access privileges, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server community *string* [**group** *group-name*] [**ro** | **rw**]

no snmp-server community *string* [**group** *group-name*] [**ro** | **rw**]

Syntax Description

<i>string</i>	SNMP community string, which identifies the community.
group	(Optional) Specifies a group to which this community belongs.
<i>group-name</i>	Name that identifies an existing group.
ro	(Optional) Specifies read-only access for this community.
rw	(Optional) Specifies read-write access for this community.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can create SNMP communities for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c.

Examples

This example shows how to configure read-only access for the SNMP community named public:

```
switch# config t  
switch(config)# snmp-server community public ro
```

This example shows how to remove the SNMP community named public:

```
switch# config t  
switch(config)# no snmp-server community public
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
	snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
	snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
	snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
	snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
	snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
	snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
	snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
	snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.
	snmp-server community	Creates an SNMP community string and assigns access privileges for the community.

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snmp-server contact

To configure the sysContact, which is the SNMP contact name, use the **snmp-server contact** command.

To remove or modify the sysContact, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server contact *[name]*

no snmp-server contact *[name]*

Syntax Description	<i>name</i> (Optional) SNMP contact name (sysContact), which can contain a maximum of 32 characters.								
Defaults	None								
Command Modes	Global configuration (config)								
Supported User Roles	network-admin								
Command History	<table><tr><th>Release</th><th>Modification</th></tr><tr><td>4.0(4)SP1(1)</td><td>This command was introduced.</td></tr></table>	Release	Modification	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.				
Release	Modification								
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.								
Usage Guidelines	You can create SNMP communities for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c.								
Examples	This example shows how to configure the sysContact to be Admin: <pre>switch# config t switch(config)# snmp-server contact Admin</pre> This example shows how to remove the sysContact: <pre>switch# config t switch(config)# no snmp-server contact</pre>								
Related Commands	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>show snmp</td><td>Displays SNMP information.</td></tr><tr><td>snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout</td><td>Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.</td></tr><tr><td>snmp-server protocol enable</td><td>Enables SNMP.</td></tr></table>	Command	Description	show snmp	Displays SNMP information.	snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.	snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
Command	Description								
show snmp	Displays SNMP information.								
snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.								
snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.								

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Command	Description
snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

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snmp-server globalEnforcePriv

To enforce SNMP message encryption for all users, use the **snmp-server globalEnforcePriv** command.

snmp-server globalEnforcePriv

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to enforce SNMP message encryption for all users:
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```
switch# config t  
switch(config)# snmp-server globalEnforcePriv
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
	snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
	snmp-server contact	Configures sysContact (the SNMP contact).
	snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
	snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
	snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
	snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
	snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

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snmp-server host

To configure a host receiver for SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c traps, use the **snmp-server host** command. To remove the host, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server host *ip-address* { **informs** | **traps** } { **version** { **1** | **2c** | **3** } } [**auth** | **noauth** | **priv**]
community [**udp-port** *number*]

no snmp-server host *ip-address* { **informs** | **traps** } { **version** { **1** | **2c** | **3** } } [**auth** | **noauth** | **priv**]
community [**udp-port** *number*]

Syntax Description	
<i>ip-address</i>	IPv4 address, IPv6 address, or Domain Name Service (DNS) name of the SNMP notification host.
informs	Specifies Inform messages to this host.
traps	Specifies Traps messages to this host.
version	Specifies the SNMP version to use for notification messages.
1	Specifies SNMPv1 as the version.
2c	Specifies SNMPv2c as the version.
3	Specifies SNMPv3 as the version.
auth	(Optional) Specifies (for SNMPv3) the authNoPriv Security Level.
noauth	(Optional) Specifies (for SNMPv3) the noAuthNoPriv Security Level.
priv	(Optional) Specifies (for SNMPv3) the authPriv Security Level.
<i>community</i>	SNMPv1/v2c community string or SNMPv3 user name. The community string can be any alphanumeric string up to 255 characters.
udp-port	(Optional) Specifies an existing UDP port.
<i>number</i>	Number that identifies the UDP port of the notification host. The range is 0 to 65535.

Defaults None

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to configure the host receiver, 192.0.2.1, for SNMPv1 traps:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server host 192.0.2.1 traps version 1 public
```

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This example shows how to remove the configuration:

```
switch# config t  
switch(config)# no snmp-server host 192.0.2.1 traps version 1 public
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
	snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
	snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
	snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
	snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
	snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
	snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
	snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

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snmp-server location

To configure the sysLocation, which is the SNMP location name, use the **snmp-server location** command.

To remove the sysLocation, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server location [*name*]

no snmp-server location [*name*]

Syntax Description	<i>name</i>	(Optional) SNMP location name (sysLocation), which can contain a maximum of 32 characters.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to configure the sysLocation to be Lab-7:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server location Lab-7
```

This example shows how to remove the sysLocation:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no snmp-server location
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
	snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
	snmp-server contact	Configures sysContact (the SNMP contact).
	snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
	snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.

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Command	Description
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

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snmp-server protocol enable

To enable SNMP protocol operations, use the **snmp-server protocol enable** command. To disable SNMP protocol operations, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server protocol enable

no snmp-server protocol enable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Defaults This command is enabled by default.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles network-admin

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to enable SNMP protocol operations:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server protocol enable
```

This example shows how to disable SNMP protocol operations:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no snmp-server protocol enable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
	snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
	snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
	snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
	snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
	snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).

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Command	Description
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.
snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

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snmp-server tcp-session

To enable authentication for SNMP over TCP, use the **snmp-server tcp-session** command. To disable authentication for SNMP over TCP, use the **no** form of this command.

```
snmp-server tcp-session [auth]

no snmp-server tcp-session
```

Syntax Description	auth (Optional) Enables one-time authentication for SNMP over the entire TCP session (rather than on a per-command basis).
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Defaults	This command is disabled by default.
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Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable one-time authentication for SNMP over TCP:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server tcp-session auth
```

This example shows how to disable one-time authentication for SNMP over TCP:

```
switch# config t
n1000v(config)# no snmp-server tcp-session
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
	snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
	snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
	snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
	snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
	snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
	snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
	snmp-server user	Configures an SNMP user with authentication and privacy parameters.

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snmp-server user

To define a user who can access the SNMP engine, use the **snmp-server user** command. To deny a user access to the SNMP engine, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server user *name* [**auth** { **md5** | **sha** } *passphrase-1* [**priv** [**aes-128**] *passphrase-2*] [**engineID** *id*] [**localizedkey**]]

no snmp-server user *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of a user who can access the SNMP engine.
auth	(Optional) Enables one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session
md5	(Optional) Specifies HMAC MD5 algorithm for authentication.
sha	(Optional) Specifies HMAC SHA algorithm for authentication.
<i>passphrase-1</i>	Authentication passphrase for this user. The passphrase can be any case-sensitive alphanumeric string up to 64 characters.
priv	(Optional) Specifies encryption parameters for the user.
aes-128	(Optional) Specifies a 128-byte AES algorithm for privacy.
<i>passphrase-2</i>	Encryption passphrase for this user. The passphrase can be any case-sensitive alphanumeric string up to 64 characters.
engineID	(Optional) Specifies the engineID for configuring the notification target user (for V3 informs).
<i>id</i>	Number that identifies the engineID, in a 12-digit, colon-separated decimal format.
localizedkey	(Optional) Specifies the passphrase as any case-sensitive alphanumeric string up to 130 characters.

Defaults

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Supported User Roles

network-admin

Command History

Release	Modification
4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to provide one-time SNMP authorization for the user, Admin, using the HMAC SHA algorithm for authentication:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# snmp-server user Admin auth sha abcd1234 priv abcdefgh
```

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This example shows how to deny a user access to the SNMP engine:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no snmp-server user Admin
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
	snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
	snmp-server contact	Configures the sysContact (the SNMP contact).
	snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
	snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
	snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
	snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
	snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.

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snmp trap link-status

To enable SNMP link-state traps for the interface, use the **snmp trap link-status** command. To disable SNMP link-state traps for the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp trap link-status

no snmp trap link-status

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
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Defaults	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	CLI interface configuration (config-if)
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command is enabled by default.
-------------------------	-------------------------------------

Examples	This example shows how to enable SNMP link-state traps for the interface:
-----------------	---

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface veth 2
switch(config-if)# snmp trap link-status
switch(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to disable SNMP link-state traps for the interface:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# interface veth 2
switch(config-if)# no snmp trap link-status
switch(config-if)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show snmp	Displays SNMP information.
	snmp-server aaa-user cache-timeout	Configures how long the AAA-synchronized user configuration stays in the local cache.
	snmp-server contact	Configures sysContact (the SNMP contact).

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Command	Description
snmp-server protocol enable	Enables SNMP.
snmp-server globalEnforcePriv	Enforces SNMP message encryption for all users.
snmp-server host	Configures a host receiver for SNMP traps or informs.
snmp-server location	Configures the sysLocation (the SNMP location).
snmp-server tcp-session	Enables a one-time authentication for SNMP over a TCP session.

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speed

To set the speed for an interface, use the **speed** command. To automatically set both the speed and duplex parameters to auto, use the **no** form of this command.

speed {*speed_val* | **auto** [**10** | **100** | **1000**]}

no speed [*speed_val* | **auto** [**10** | **100** | **1000**]]

Syntax Description	<i>speed_val</i>	Port speed on the interface, in Mbps.
	auto	Sets the interface to autonegotiate the speed with the connecting port.
	10	(Optional) Specifies a speed of 10 Mbps.
	100	(Optional) Specifies a speed of 100 Mbps.
	1000	(Optional) Specifies a speed of 1000 Mbps.

Defaults None

Command Modes Interface configuration (config-if)

Supported User Roles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines If you configure an Ethernet port speed to a value other than auto (for example, 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps), you must configure the connecting port to match. Do not configure the connecting port to negotiate the speed.

Examples This example shows how to set the speed of Ethernet port 1 on the module in slot 3 to 1000 Mbps:

```
n1000v config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# speed 1000
```

This example shows how to automatically set the speed to auto:

```
n1000v config t
switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/1
switch(config-if)# no speed 1000
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	interface	Specifies the interface that you are configuring.
	duplex	Specifies the duplex mode as full, half, or autonegotiate.
	show interface	Displays the interface status, which includes the speed and duplex mode parameters.

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ssh

To create a Secure Shell (SSH) session, use the **ssh** command.

```
ssh [username@]{ipv4-address | hostname} [vrf vrf-name]
```

Syntax Description	<i>username</i>	(Optional) Username for the SSH session. The username is not case sensitive.
	<i>ipv4-address</i>	IPv4 address of the remote device.
	<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the remote device. The hostname is case sensitive.
	vrf <i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) name to use for the SSH session. The VRF name is case sensitive.

Defaults	Default VRF
-----------------	-------------

Command Modes	Any command mode
----------------------	------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The Cisco NX-OS software supports SSH version 2.
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Examples	This example shows how to start an SSH session: <pre>switch# ssh 10.10.1.1 vrf management The authenticity of host '10.10.1.1 (10.10.1.1)' can't be established. RSA key fingerprint is 9b:d9:09:97:f6:40:76:89:05:15:42:6b:12:48:0f:d6. Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes Warning: Permanently added '10.10.1.1' (RSA) to the list of known hosts. User Access Verification Password:</pre>
-----------------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear ssh session	Clears SSH sessions.
	ssh server enable	Enables the SSH server.

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ssh key

To generate the key pair for the switch, which is used if SSH server is enabled, use the **ssh key** command. To remove the SSH server key, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ssh key {dsa [force] | rsa [length [force]]}
```

```
no ssh key [dsa | rsa]
```

Syntax Description	dsa	Specifies the Digital System Algorithm (DSA) SSH server key.
	force	(Optional) Forces the replacement of an SSH key.
	rsa	Specifies the Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA) public-key cryptography SSH server key.
	<i>length</i>	(Optional) Number of bits to use when creating the SSH server key. The range is from 768 to 2048.

Defaults	1024-bit length
-----------------	-----------------

Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
----------------------	-------------------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The switch uses a 1024-bit RSA key by default. The **ssh key** command allows you to choose a different algorithm (DSA) or different key strengths.

If you want to remove or replace an SSH server key, you must first disable the SSH server using the **no ssh server enable** command.

The Cisco NX-OS software supports SSH version 2.

Examples

This example shows how to create an SSH server key using DSA:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ssh key dsa
generating dsa key(1024 bits).....
..
generated dsa key
```

This example shows how to create an SSH server key using RSA with the default key length:

```
switch# config t
```

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```
switch(config)# ssh key rsa
generating rsa key(1024 bits).....
.
generated rsa key
```

This example shows how to create an SSH server key using RSA with a specified key length:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# ssh key rsa 768
generating rsa key(768 bits).....
.
generated rsa key
```

This example shows how to replace an SSH server key using DSA with the **force** option:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no ssh server enable
switch(config)# ssh key dsa force
deleting old dsa key.....
generating dsa key(1024 bits).....
.
generated dsa key
switch(config)# ssh server enable
```

This example shows how to remove the DSA SSH server key:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no ssh server enable
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
switch(config)# no ssh key dsa
switch(config)# ssh server enable
```

This example shows how to remove all SSH server keys:

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# no ssh server enable
XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled
switch(config)# no ssh key
switch(config)# ssh server enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ssh key	Displays the SSH server key information.
ssh server enable	Enables the SSH server.

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ssh server enable

To enable the Secure Shell (SSH) server, use the **ssh server enable** command. To disable the SSH server, use the **no** form of this command.

ssh server enable

no ssh server enable

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Defaults	Disabled
-----------------	----------

Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
----------------------	-------------------------------

SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
---------------------------	---------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	The Cisco NX-OS software supports SSH version 2.
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Examples	This example shows how to enable the SSH server: switch# config t switch(config)# ssh server enable
	This example shows how to disable the SSH server: switch# config t switch(config)# no ssh server enable XML interface to system may become unavailable since ssh is disabled

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show ssh server	Displays the SSH server key information.

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svcs-domain

To configure an SVS domain and enter SVS domain configuration mode, use the **svcs-domain** command.

svcs-domain

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Defaults	None
-----------------	------

Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
----------------------	-------------------------------

Supported User Roles	network-admin
-----------------------------	---------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to enter SVS domain configuration mode to configure an SVS domain:
-----------------	---

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# svcs-domain
switch(config-svs-domain)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show svcs	Displays SVS information.

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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>	Name for the device. The name is alphanumeric, case sensitive, can contain special characters, and can have a maximum of 32 characters.
--------------------	-------------	---

Defaults	switch
----------	--------

Command Modes	Global configuration (config)
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Supported User Roles	network-admin
----------------------	---------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(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 device hostname:
----------	---

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

This example shows how to revert to the default device hostname:

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

Related Commands	Command	Description

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system redundancy role

To configure a redundancy role for the VSM, use the **system redundancy role** command. To revert to the default setting, use the **no** form of the command.

system redundancy role {primary | secondary | standalone}

no system redundancy role {primary | secondary | standalone}

Syntax Description	primary	Specifies the primary redundant VSM.
	secondary	Specifies the secondary redundant VSM.
	standalone	Specifies no redundant VSM.

Command Default None

Command Modes EXEC

Supported User Roles network-admin

Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples This example shows how to configure no redundant VSM:

```
switch# system redundancy role standalone
switch#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	reload module	Reloads the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM).
	show version	Displays the software version is present on the VSM.

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system switchover

To switch over to the standby supervisor, use the **system switchover** command.

system switchover

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.
---------------------------	--

Command Default	None
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Command Modes	EXEC
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SupportedUserRoles	network-admin
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Command History	Release	Modification
	4.0(4)SP1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples	This example shows how to switch over to the standby supervisor: <pre>switch# system switchover switch#</pre>
-----------------	---

Related Commands	Command	Description
	system redundancyrole	Configures a redundancy role for the VSM.
	reload module	Reloads the Virtual Supervisor Module (VSM).
	show version	Displays the software version is present on the VSM.

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