



## S Commands

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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*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<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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<b>Command Default</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Session configuration mode
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to save a configuration session to a file in bootflash:

```
switch# configure session MySession
switch(config-s)# save bootflash:sessions/MySession
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>configure session</b>	Creates or modifies a configuration session.
	<b>delete</b>	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	session line	(Optional) Specifies a user session.
	text	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
	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.

**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
	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*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>sessions</i>	Maximum number of sessions. The range is from 1 to 64.
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<b>Command Default</b>	32 sessions
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Terminal line configuration mode
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the maximum number of concurrent virtual terminal sessions:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# session-limit 48
```

This example shows how to revert to the default maximum number of concurrent virtual terminal sessions:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# line vty
switch(config-line)# no session-limit 48
```

<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.

# 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.
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<b>Command Default</b>	None
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<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC mode
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	6.0(2)N1(1)	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> .
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<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to enter the basic device setup script: switch# <b>setup</b>
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<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration.

# sleep

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

**sleep** *seconds*

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## Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds. The range is from 0 to 2147483647.
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## Command Default

None

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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.

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## Usage Guidelines

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

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## Examples

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

```
switch# sleep 5
```

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## 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*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<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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<b>Command Default</b>	The default console port speed is 9600 bits per second.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	Terminal line configuration mode
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	6.0(2)N1(1)	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	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:

```
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
```

<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.

# 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	2
	Specifies one stop bit.	Specifies two stop bits.

**Command Default** 1 stop bit

**Command Modes** Terminal line configuration mode

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.

**Examples** This example shows how to configure the number of stop bits for the console port:

```
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
	<b>line console</b>	Enters the console terminal configuration mode.
	<b>show running-config</b>	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
<b>hostname</b>	Configures the switch hostname.
<b>show hostname</b>	Displays the switch hostname.
<b>show switchname</b>	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	Parameter	Description
	<b>tftp:</b>	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>
	<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	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
	<b>show system cores</b>	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
```

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

